"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; Sunday partly cloudy; moderate shifting winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,980. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1918.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

GERMANS SLOWING UP, MAKE LITTLE GAIN; FOCH NOW COMMANDS THE ALLIED ARMIES; LONG-RANGE SHELL KILLS 75 IN PARIS CHURCH

PERSHING'S MEN URGE HASTE

Eager to Fight and Want to be Strong Enough to Count.

ONLY MINOR UNITS ENGAGED

See Need of Energy at Home if Effective Aid Is to Be Given.

LACK OF AIR EQUIPMENT

Not One American Airplane at Our Front, It Is Again Pointed Out.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Passed by American Censor at the Front.

CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN FRANCE, March 28.—It is a matter of keenest regret to the officers and men of the American forces in France that the United States are not strong enough in the field to take an important part by the side of France and England against the great German drive. The history of March, 1918, would be a different story even if the American forces were strong enough to undertake now a drive of their own against the German lines in front of the American sector, which are believed to be thinned in order to release boche regiments to be used in the Somme drive. The American fighters are grateful that they are holding a part of the former French line and that they have released French troops to defend Paris, but a minor rôle is not in keeping with the American spirit.

If there are any in the United States who are responsible for delay in the preparations, their responsibility is a heavy one. The American forces are willing to answer any call made on them. Their only forces in the great battle now raging are minor auxiliary troops, including two companies of engineers. As seen here, America has a most important concern in the German drive and the effort of the Kaiser to end the war before enough American fighters are on hand to make the United States an important military factor. Because the French and British will stop the Germans for a while means that America is to have a real chance to try its might against the boche; it also means that America must be ready by the time the Germans are ready to try again. If so, America must do more next year than in the past.

To one newly come from the United States there is in the present situation hope that the American people will get a conception of the war situation which it did not have three weeks ago when he left New York. The man in the street in America has in general a belief in the brightness and certain success of the Allies that is not shared by those in France with better knowledge of the facts. There is not the same complacency here which is found in so many quarters, official and unofficial, in the United States. It is apparent to an observer here familiar with affairs in the United States that America must hurry her war work more. No doubt eventually the American Army will play a big rôle if the other Allies hold out. It is apparent that there must be no more ship strikes or delays due to personal selfish motives, which, if duplicated among American war workers here, would probably bring some one before a firing squad.

In another week the Americans will have been in the war one year. Big results have been achieved at home, but the results at this end are not so large as many Americans hoped or believed. For instance, not one American airplane is on the front, despite glowing promises. The sample sent is good, but only a sample. The boys in brown are full of "pep." They are on tiptoe to make good for the U. S. A. But being in touch with the gigantic French war machine teaches them the size of America's job.

"Tell them to rush things along at home," is the message they all want sent back. There is no criticism of

Continued on Page Four.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA.
The Greenbrier. European plan. Wonderful curative waters. N. Y. Office, The Plaza.—Advt.

Record Number of Wounded Depresses German People

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 29.—THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns from the Belgian frontier that trains laden with German wounded are arriving day and night. Hospitals have been prepared at Bruges, Blankenberghe, and other coast towns in Belgium to receive the wounded from Northern France, and rapid transportation service for them has been arranged between Lille and Flanders.

According to other frontier reports, many thousands of the severely wounded are arriving in all towns throughout Germany, and even villages with any accommodation to offer. Never before during the whole war have so many wounded arrived in such a short period.

The German people are said to be much depressed by such terrible losses, in spite of the repeated statements that the Germans have suffered comparatively few casualties and the assertion of one war correspondent, who said that on a large section of the front which he visited the British dead were piled in heaps, but he only counted two dead Germans.

MEN FROM AMERICA THE REAL NEED NOW

With a Million Fresh Troops Behind the Lines Germany's Doom Would Be Sealed.

QUESTION ONE OF RESERVES

Forces Need Not Be Fully Trained or Organized—Would Quickly Whip into Shape.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Friday, March 29.—If the Germany attaque brusque is temporarily foiled it will probably mean the adoption of a steady offensive, in which the Germans will attempt to wear down the allied armies, and thus capitalize their own superiority in reserves. Military men say that this situation must be met promptly and adequately by America, which alone can reverse the odds now in favor of the enemy. They say that if the million men now in camp in America were behind the lines in France, training for service in General Foch's mobile army, to be drawn on as and when needed, Germany's doom would be sealed.

They need not be organized. Infantry are what are wanted, and they would do the trick against Germany. The troops could probably be armed, supplied, and fed from the present allied surplus. In proximity to such a battle, training would come in a jiffy.

"Even if half a million practically untrained men were there," said a French authority, "it would assure victory. We could then use the existing reserves fearlessly, knowing that this splendid material could be utilized in a few weeks."

The time has passed when we can choose between various forms of American help. Nothing is now any good that is not quickly transmutable into ultimate terms of man power. Sharpen the pencil still finer and write infantry. It is not necessary to send in full units and disorganize them here. Scrap before shipping every pound that takes tonnage and is not necessary to the killing of Germans. Send the most infantry by the shortest route to the hottest corner. No matter what flag they fight under so long as it is an allied flag.

It is one for all and all for one now. Our navy has written a new and glorious chapter in American history, and with only a Vice Admiral in command. As our vessels arrived they reported immediately for duty to the British Admiral. So far from detracting from its credit, all Europe delights to do our navy honor.

HAILS THE ALLIED ARMIES.

French Senate Votes "Homage and Unalterable Confidence."

PARIS, March 29.—The Senate this afternoon passed a resolution declaring that unalterable confidence was felt in the efforts of the French and allied armies for victory. The resolution follows:

"Our spirits and our hearts, in close contact with those of the armies of the Republic and of its allies, fighting with sublime heroism, send to the chiefs and the soldiers homage, admiration, gratitude and unalterable confidence."

When you think of Writing, think of WHITING.—Advt.

SAVED BRITISH 'HEAVIES'

Gunners Brought Off Most of Them and Kept On Firing

AIRMEN CLEARED ROADS

Their Sensational Attacks Forced Advancing Germans to Take to the Fields.

FRENCH REFUGEES STOICAL

"C'est la Guerre," Their Smiling Comment as They Trek from Ruined Homes.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Friday, March 29.—So far today the battle has not been resumed north of the Somme except by gunfire, and the enemy is either disheartened at the price of the advance or is waiting for the arrival of fresh troops to resume his battering toward the gates of Arras, which were stormed in the long ago by Attila and his Huns, and now again have them very near.

With all my heart I hope the enemy will not gain entry into that old city so ravaged by his shellfire, but still beautiful with all its wounds. All French history has its ghosts there, from the time when Julius Caesar made his home in it for a year, until the Counts of Flanders and Artois and the Dukes of Burgundy filled it with pageantry and fine buildings and the songs of troubadours, to the time of the great revolution, when the guillotine was set up in the theatre square and many heads fell beneath the knife.

Prisoners vary very much in their evidence about losses, some of them putting them as high as 50 per cent. and others dropping as low as 30 per cent., but the evidence of our own troops and of our aviators who fly over the fields of dead seems to prove beyond all doubt that the enemy has suffered appallingly. He is losing men in great numbers not only in the big battles like that around Arras yesterday but in the smaller engagements like those in the neighborhood of Albert and up the valley of the Ancre through Aveluy Wood, past Ovillers and Thiepval.

The Fighting Near Albert.

Men who have been fighting here and around Albert tell me the British batteries caught the German waves of men as they advanced down the slopes from La Boiselle and Montauban and shattered them as they came, but could not altogether stop those masses moving forward into their fire. Men who were holding the British lines around Albert on Tuesday night fell back to the outskirts of the town, that red brick town of the falling Virgin, when the enemy streamed into the other end about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Since then there has been much fighting at close quarters extending northwards into Aveluy Wood.

Some of the British troops there have never had less than two attacks against them each day, and yesterday the Germans tried to rush Aveluy Wood and get to Malsesart, but they were flung back, leaving many killed and wounded among the trees. They managed to get a machine gun along the railway to enfilade the British, but the latter's machine guns have swept them night and day. The British field guns also caught him here and some of his troops could be seen running back in retreat to Orvillers. Five British machine guns with gallant teams went out 600 yards ahead of the infantry and held the positions here quite isolated, but doing deadly work all through the day and night. There were at one period of the battle four German divisions here against one British.

German artillery is being brought up all along this part of the line down to Morlancourt and the Ceuisy country south of the Somme, and the gunfire is now more severe than after

Every business man and investor will find valuable information in Public Utilities Review of the N. Y. Evening Post tonight. All news stands, 5c.—Advt.

'They Will Not Break Through,' Says Premier Clemenceau

PARIS, March 29.—"The enemy will not conquer our resistance," said Premier Clemenceau, when surrounded by Deputies at the Bourbon Palace upon his return from the front this afternoon. "I do not wish to pose as a prophet; that is not my habit. But, come what may, they will not break through."

Anecdotes showing the wonderful morale of the French troops were related by the Premier. A battalion of territorial troops, arriving at the front line yesterday, were found awaiting the order for a counterattack, sitting unconcernedly in a mud field within range of the German shells, which were breaking in the immediate vicinity.

"What are you doing here?" said M. Clemenceau.

"We are at rest," responded a soldier quietly.

the first day of the great offensive. But the Somme battlefield makes slow going for heavy guns and their state is not improved by violent rains which fell last night, so that the enemy gunners and transport drivers are struggling in sticky ground over shell craters of a year's battles.

Fine British Endurance.

March 28.—I have said much already about the magnificent courage of the British infantry and their endurance through these tragic days and nights, so resolute and so strong that they have kept in check the whole weight, almost, of the German Army on the western front, apart from the divisions holding quiet sectors of the line. No praise is too high for these English, Scottish, and Irish battalions of the 21st, 51st, 14th, 17th, 36th, 47th, 63d, 18th, and other glorious divisions, who without rest or sleep for several days and nights kept back this human avalanche.

But the British gunners also are beyond all words of praise and gratitude because of their unfailing endeavors. Many of their guns were overwhelmed a week ago in the wild storm of fire flung over the British lines, but those who escaped from this monstrous bombardment have kept their batteries in action ever since. The officers and men of the gun teams have not spared themselves to protect the infantry and destroy the enemy.

Most of the Big Guns Saved.

I have seen some of them in action during this fighting, and have marveled at their coolness. At times their officers are hoarse with shouting the word "Fire!" and dazed for lack of sleep, but clear-headed enough to see the S O S signal and get a straight target. They saved nearly all our heavy guns, and have trudged back over the battlefields, over the terrible broken ground between Bapaume and Albert, and between places like Gouzeaucourt and Ham, urging on their slow-going caterpillars and encouraging the men.

The British heavies are ready for more work again, if ever there is chance of fixed positions, and meanwhile the lighter guns are keeping up the chorus of fire along the whole sweep of the enemy's line. It is the fire maintained by these gunners and the work of the wagon drivers who have brought up ammunition so that there is always a heap of shells around every battery that has inflicted such fearful losses on the German troops, apart from the never silent blast of the machine gun fire and rifle fire of our infantry outposts.

Airmen Drive Germans from Roads to Fields.

The enemy has also suffered from attacks by our airmen, so sensational and destructive that the main roads have been cleared of his troops and they have been forced to take to the open country. I know of many cases of airmen of ours who, during this battle, have gone out over the Bapaume-Albert road and other highways behind the German lines, flying no higher than 500 feet, and dropping bombs into masses of moving troops, and after scattering large columns, chasing them with deadly machine gun fire and inflicting many casualties.

On Thursday morning our airmen were flying like that over the roads along the Somme from Bray, and it was they who brought back news of the new concentration for the attack which began soon after they had flung their challenge of death into these assemblies.

Scenes Behind the Lines.

I must add to what I said before about the divisions which have been in this fighting, though nothing that I could say would picture the splendor of these men among whom I have been today. They were dog tired and dirty, and a cruel east wind was cutting them after a night of intense cold in the lines. They were unshaven, they had tied shawls around their heads under their steel hats. They were powdered with dust and chalk, but they held their heads high and their limbs straightened up as their bands

Continued on Page Two.

WILSON FELICITATES FOCH

Calls Unity of Command Most Hopeful Augury of Ultimate Success

OUR ARMY GIVEN ENTIRE

Hope in Washington That American Troops Will Be Thrown Into Great Battle.

PERSHING CABLES MARCH

Says That French Are in Fine Spirits—British Satisfied with Foch's Appointment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Following the unofficial announcement in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning, it was made known in the highest quarter in Washington tonight that General Ferdinand Foch, Chief of the French General Staff and the French military member of the Inter-Ally Supreme War Council at Versailles, has been made Generalissimo of all the allied forces in the western theatre of war.

Whether General Foch's authority extends over the Italian armies is not known, but he will be in supreme command of the French, British, American, Belgian, and Portuguese forces on the western front. It is assumed that Italy's army also will be subject to his orders.

President Wilson, who for a long time has been insistent upon unity of command, his attitude in this respect having been made known at the time of the Inter-Ally War Conference in Paris late last year when it was decided to form a supreme war council, expressed his satisfaction in the following message which was cabled today direct to General Foch:

Washington, March 29, 1918.

May I not convey to you my sincere congratulations on your new authority? Such unity of command is a most hopeful augury of ultimate success. We are following with profound interest the bold and brilliant action of your forces.

WOODROW WILSON.

A message from General Pershing received tonight by General March, Chief of Staff, bore out press dispatches published during the day that the American expeditionary force in France has been placed in its entirety at the disposal of the supreme Commander in Chief. It read:

Have made all our resources available, and our divisions will be used if and when needed. French are in fine spirits, and both armies seem confident. (Signed) PERSHING.

General Pershing now being subject to the orders of General Foch, it is hoped and expected that the latter will avail himself of the opportunity of placing American divisions in the theatre of intensive fighting if they can be spared from their present positions in the trenches.

Everything that has become known concerning the recognition of General Foch as supreme chief indicates that the arrangement was authorized by President Wilson in a direct communication to Secretary Baker, who arrived in Paris from London yesterday, or to General Pershing. Apparently the President ignored the usual course of military procedure which required that instructions to General Pershing should be transmitted through the medium of the General Staff. The limited information available tends to show that the details of the new arrangement are known only to President Wilson, and perhaps one or two others.

The arrangement so suddenly and unexpectedly brought about has been a subject of agitation for a long time during the period of the great war. It came to a focus when Marshal Joffre was relieved of the French high command and assigned to new duty in Paris. The French Government then offered the place vacated by the victor of the Marne to General Pétain, but the latter declared that he would not accept unless he were put in supreme command of all the allied forces in France and Belgium. The French Government appeared to be willing to concede this, but encountered an ob-

Continued on Page Three.

"LOCKED OUT!—That's what happens at midnight tonight to——" See top of page 4.—Advt.

75 Are Killed and 90 Wounded in Paris Church By a Shell Fired by German Long-Range Gun

PARIS, March 29.—Seventy-five persons were killed and ninety wounded, most of them women and children, when a shell fired by a German long-range gun fell on a church in the region of Paris while Good Friday services were being held, according to an official communication issued this evening. Among those killed was H. Stroehlin, Counselor of the Swiss Legation in Paris.

The killing in the church has caused horror and intense indignation in Paris.

The explosive missile fell amid people who were beseeching Heaven to send an enduring peace on the day they were commemorating the greatest sacrifice ever offered that peace should reign on earth.

Feeling runs high in Paris tonight. It is no peace crowd that walks the streets or congregates in the cafés, theatres and churches. The stern resolution to conduct the war to a successful termination is written on the face of every one.

M. Grosseau said in the Chamber of Deputies tonight:

"The barbarian enemy resumed his bombardment on Good Friday and his victims are numerous. It is with extreme sorrow and intense indignation that I note that most of them were assembled in church. We must not forget that justice and right shall have the last word before God and before man."

Jean Bon, Socialist leader, said:

"At the moment when women, children and the aged were imploring Heaven to end this horrible butchery, the roof of the church, shattered by steel, responded with blood to their prayers.

"We add our indignant protest to those of the faithful against the crimes of false believers, who mix blood with prayers. In France, England, and America there will be another conception of justice."

The American Red Cross distinguished itself in rescuing injured persons from the edifice.

President Poincaré visited the church, where he met Premier Clemenceau, Cardinal Amette, and the rector, who had already arrived. The President afterward visited the wounded in the hospitals.

The same church was struck by a shell while high mass was being celebrated last Sunday, and many casualties resulted.

The long-range bombardment of Paris was resumed soon after 3 o'clock this afternoon.

FRENCH REINFORCED, NOW PRESS THE FOE

German Assaults Slacken at the Same Time in the Oise Valley.

MONCHEL WON BY PETAIN

Operations in the Montdidier Region Have Cost the Germans Dear.

PARIS, March 29.—A notable slackening of the fighting along the Oise battlefront has taken place during the day, according to tonight's War Office statement, which says that the Germans engaged in only local attacks at a few points, and were repulsed. The statement adds that the French front is being strengthened daily by the arrival of reinforcements.

During yesterday evening and last night there was violent fighting around Montdidier, in which the French held to the villages they took on Thursday and recovered Monchel. The German losses in this district are reported to be extremely heavy.

The night bulletin of the War Office reads:

Along the battlefront of the Oise, there has been a notable diminution of fighting during the course of the day. The offensive activity of the Germans was manifested only by local attacks on a few points along our front, which are being strengthened every day by the constant arrival of reinforcements. All these attacks were repulsed by our troops with losses for the assailant.

Raids against our positions in the region of Badonviller Forest, Parroy, and south of Seppois were completely broken down.

The day bulletin of the War Office reads:

The battle was continued violently yesterday evening and part of the night in the region of Montdidier. Nothwithstanding repeated counterattacks, the enemy was not able to eject the French from the villages which they captured yesterday. The French troops, following up their success, took possession of Monchel after valiant fighting.

In front of Plessier-de-Roye there has been violent fighting. All the German attacks against this village broke before the indomitable resistance of the French troops.

Statements obtained from prisoners confirmed reports that the losses suffered by the Germans, without bringing them success, are extremely heavy. The number of corpses found in the vicinity of Montdidier and near Plessier-de-Roye also confirms this statement

To the north of Montdidier Franco-British troops continue victoriously

Continued on Page Three.

BERLIN REPORTS GAINS BRIEFLY

Emphasizes the Advance Made by Troops in Somme-Avre Region.

CLAIMS SCARPE SUCCESS

Beat Off British at Albert and Have 70,000 Prisoners, It Is Stated.

BERLIN, March 29, (via London.)—"There have been successful engagements between the Somme and the Avre," is all that is told of operations on the western front by tonight's statement from army headquarters.

The day report stated that in local engagements on both sides of the Scarpe, (near Arras,) the Germans broke through the foremost British positions and took several thousand prisoners.

North of the Somme, the statement added, the British continued to make fruitless and costly counterattacks near Albert and to the north of that town.

Between the Somme and the Avre the Germans attacked again and drove the British out of bravely defended villages in a westerly and northwesterly direction by way of Warfusee-Abancourt and Plessier.

Since the beginning of the battle, it is stated, the German forces have taken 70,000 prisoners and 1,100 guns.

The day bulletin reads:

In local engagements on both sides of the Scarpe we broke into the foremost English positions and took several thousand prisoners. Here and north of Albert the English continued their fruitless and costly counterattacks.

Between the Somme and the Avre we attacked again, and drove out the enemy from old positions and from bravely defended villages in a westerly and northwesterly direction by way of Warfusée-Abancourt and Plessier.

The French repeatedly delivered violent counterattacks against some sectors of our new front between Montdidier and Noyon.

The booty which has been ascertained up to the present, since the beginning of the battle, amounts to 70,000 prisoners and 1,100 guns. Of these the army of General von Hu-

Continued on Page Two.

CHU CHIN CHOW—CENTURY THEATRE
6th Big Month—Biggest Success in N. Y.
Every Eve. 8—Mat. Today at 2.—Advt.

SOMME SALIENT BEATEN IN

British and French Forced to Retire Lines South of the River

DRIVE SLACKENS AT NORTH

Haig's Troops Regain Ground at Some Points by Counterattacks.

FOE'S ARRAS LOSSES LARGE

Immense Forces Used Vainly in Effort to Take the Town, with Vimy Ridge.

LONDON, March 29.—Under heavy pressure from the German forces the British line south of the Somme was pressed back today to a line running west of Hamel, Marcelcave, and Demuin, (all west and northwest of Rosières and in the direction of Amiens.)

The night report of the War Office in announcing this retirement indicates that the fighting on the British front during the day was confined in large part to that region, and that the struggle is being continued with fury.

North of the Somme the Germans made no serious attacks during the day, and the British recovered ground in some places.

No mention is made of fresh German assaults along the Scarpe, but it is now officially told that the terrific drive of the enemy in that sector yesterday had for its object the capture of Arras and Vimy Ridge. Six divisions were hurled at the British lines, while four were held in reserve, but they made "inconsiderable" impression on the British battle position. To the southward, also between Boiry and Serre, eleven divisions were used at the same time, but with no more success.

Heavy Fighting All Day.

This evening's announcement of the War Office reads:

North of the Somme we maintained all our positions. No serious enemy attacks have been launched during the day.

South of the Somme there has been heavy fighting. Our troops have been pressed back to a line running west of Hamel, Marcelcave, and Demuin.

On the French front south of Demuin the French line runs through Mezières, La Neuville-Sire-Bernard, and Gratibus to just west of Montdidier. There has been further heavy fighting today on this line.

Between Montdidier and Lassigny the French counteroffensive continues. Fresh French troops are arriving. East of Lassigny there is no change in the French line.

A captured German order shows that on March 21 the objective of an enemy division which attacked near St. Quentin was to be the Somme, near Ham, a distance of at least eleven miles. Actually the division in question penetrated rather less than three miles.

A somewhat later statement from General Haig reads:

Apart from local fighting at different points, the enemy has not pressed his attacks today north of the Somme. We gained ground at certain places.

South of the Somme heavy hostile attacks developed during the morning in the neighborhood of Mezières and Demuin. Fighting is still going on in this sector.

It is known from captured documents that the German attack yesterday astride the Scarpe had for its objective the capture of Vimy Ridge and Arras. This attack was carried out by at least six divisions in the front line, with four assault divisions in support.

Despite the force of the attack, the impression made upon our battle position was inconsiderable, and the fighting resulted in a severe defeat for the enemy.

In heavy fighting further south between Boiry and Serre, which had no greater success, no fewer than

eleven hostile divisions were identified.

Heavy Losses of Germans.

The day report of the War Office says:

Further strong attacks were made by the enemy yesterday afternoon and evening at several points along the battlefront.

North of the Somme our troops have maintained their positions and have gained ground in places by successful counterattacks. A number of prisoners and machine guns were captured by us in this fighting. The enemy again suffered exceedingly heavy casualties.

His frequent attacks, which were pressed with great determination throughout the day, gained only our outpost lines, after several hours of severe hand-to-hand fighting. His reserves were then sent forward against our battle positions, and were everywhere thrown back with great loss. Our machine gun, artillery, and rifle fire did great execution upon his ranks.

South of the Somme also heavy and continuous fighting took place until late in the evening. Our troops, after maintaining their line all day in the face of repeated assaults by superior enemy forces, have withdrawn a short distance from their advanced positions at some points.

GERMAN TANK LIKE TRAVELING ARSENAL

Crew Handed Out Bombs, Cartridges and Machine Gun Belts to Infantry, Soldier Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 29.—The Daily Mail says that wounded officers now arriving in London state that "had it not been for a heavy blanket of mist and smoke that covered No Man's Land in the early hours of March 21 the attack, colossal as it undoubtedly was, would have been smashed at the jump. As it is, we simply have withdrawn to where we can get a better chance of killing them off without being annihilated by their furious barrage. It will be our turn in a few days."

The German tanks were first seen by British troops south of Gouzeaucourt coming through a smoke screen at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon on the first day of fighting.

"They looked larger than ours," said one man, "but were obviously working on the same principle. They moved slowly down a hillside and appeared to be bristling with guns and appliances for cutting wire."

A soldier from another part of the front says he saw the crew of one German tank "handing out boxes of bombs and smaller arm ammunition and machine gun belts to infantry."

Gauche Wood, south of Cambrai, was the only part of the line where there was no mist.

"It was held," says a soldier, "by South African troops. It had been raining the day before, and when at 8 o'clock in the morning, after four hours bombardment, the Germans advanced across the slippery ground they were met with withering rifle and machine gun fire. Several German divisions were hurled against this single brigade, but not one man reached our trenches. For twelve hours it was one continual slaughter of the enemy forces, as it was not until 8 o'clock at night that this brigade was withdrawn to conform with our new line."

SEEK TO WIDEN SALIENT.

Germans Trying to Make Progress Toward Amiens.

BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, March 29, (Associated Press.)—The Germans were able to penetrate Marcelcave, twelve miles east of Amiens, in the region south of the Somme, by means of heavy massed attacks yesterday, which gradually forced the British back.

In their attack south of the Somme upon Marcelcave the Germans pushed southward from Cerisky on the Somme, supported by artillery across the river.

It was in this district, south of the Somme, that the invaders continued to make their greatest efforts. The British here are battling stubbornly against an advance which has been steady. The conflict has been sanguinary.

The fighting east of Arras yesterday was of most desperate nature, especially in the region of Telegraph Hill, southeast of the city. Here the masses of troops struggled at close quarters throughout the day, the British holding grimly to the defenses which guard the town.

Neuville-Vitasse, southeast of Telegraph Hill, was occupied by the Germans. They also succeeded in getting a hold on Orange Hill, further north.

The resistance of the British yesterday south of Arras, along the line of the Arras-Albert road, was most gallant. Here the Germans advanced time after time for heavy attacks in the region of Ablainzevelle, but in every instance they were thrown back.

The assaults on the northern and southern parts of the battlefield yesterday were in continuance of the Germans' scheme to swing their lines out so as to broaden the salient which they had driven in and thereby enable them to make an attempt to envelop Amiens.

Likely to Drive Again at Arras.

LONDON, March 29.—In the attacks before Arras on Thursday, says a Reuter telegram from the front, the Germans succeeded in advancing their line south of the Scarpe to the ruins of the old reserve trench system from which the British ejected them a year ago.

North of the river the enemy penetrated Roeux after prolonged fighting, in which a British battalion made a heroic stand until it was surrounded and cut off. The British withdrew in this section some hundred yards. German prisoners say that the attacking force consisted of shock troops, instructed to take Arras at all cost.

"I don't thing that the enemy has abandoned his intention to try to take Arras," says the correspondent, "but he must bring up fresh divisions before repeating the attempt."

GOT BEHIND BRITISH LINES.

German Force Was Quickly Swept Aside by the Infantry.

OTTAWA, March 29.—A dispatch from the Reuter correspondent at British Headquarters tonight says:

"On the whole British front from Albert to the Somme at Sailly-le-Sec, and thence southward to where we join the French, above Montdidier, our line has held magnificently throughout the day.

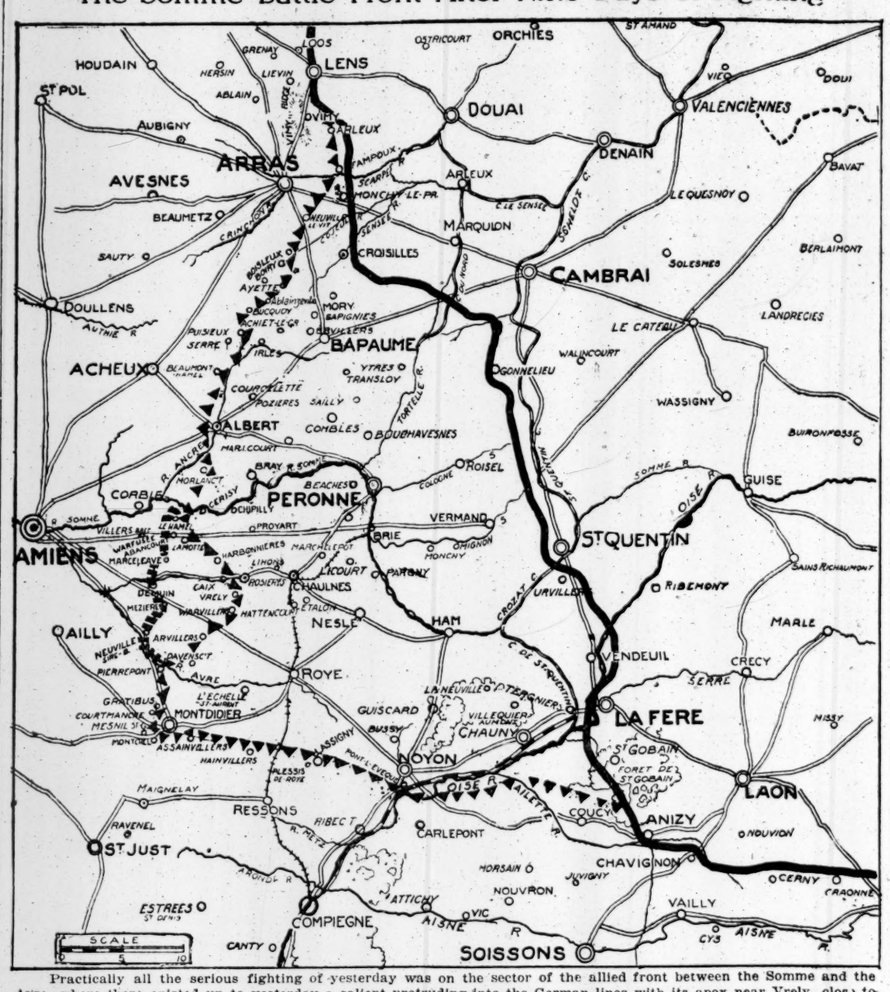
"At one point only, where the Germans got across the river in force, about Cerisy, thus taking our troops in the rear in the neighborhood of Provart-Mericourt, we fell back.

"Our men were taken in the rear before they knew it, and in the threatened area there were guns to be withdrawn. Infantry and guns faced round and for a time the field guns were fired with open sights, while the infantry, charging in dashing manner, succeeded in driving back the enemy, far outnumbering themselves, to the river bank till all the guns were withdrawn. Then this section of the line swung back to new position by Hamel-Laotte.

"This occurred last evening and there has been fighting at La Motte since. It was proceeding this afternoon west of Guillancourt, where the Germans are reported in great strength.

"As an evidence of the spirit of the British troops, some of the most tired of them, after terrific fighting for six days, were ordered to make a new attack. They attacked, singing 'Tipperary,' and scored a success."

The Somme Battle Front After Nine Days of Fighting



Practically all the serious fighting of yesterday was on the sector of the allied front between the Somme and the Avre, where there existed up to yesterday a salient protruding into the German lines with its apex near Vrely, close to Rosières, and its almost rectangular sides extending northwest to the Somme and southwest to the Avre. By hard fighting and by throwing in large forces the Germans have punched in this salient, bringing much of the new front within twelve miles of Amiens or a little nearer than the nearest point of Thursday, (in the region of Hamel.)

In the map the approximate position of the battle front in this area, as told in Thursday's official bulletins, is marked by the spear-head line, while the advance, as described in yesterday's bulletins, is indicated by the broken line to the west.

The rest of the present battle front, north of the Somme and south of the Avre, is marked by the spear-head line, being practically unchanged from the day before, except in the Montdidier region, where the French have retaken another village—Monchel.

The solid black line at the east shows the battle front before the beginning of the German offensive.

The War Situation

By THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

For the first time since the German offense started, it can be said that the day's fighting of yesterday ended with distinct advantage to the Allies. In the northern sector—that is, the sector north of the Somme—the bitter defeat which the Germans experienced east of Arras seemed to have cooled somewhat their ardor for the attack. This attack was most serious, was launched with great numbers of Germany's best troops, and was broken up almost before the British lines were reached, only insignificant outpost positions being overrun. It was a question of advantage of terrain both for gun positions and for observation, and the latter, if anything, is more important than the former.

But with this defeat Germany ceased her attacks north of Albert and focused her attention entirely on the front to the south. It is to be noted, however, that such action by the Germans, regardless of the advance made or of the strength or weakness of their enemies on this part of the line, has a definite, positive, and self-imposed limit; that is, a limit imposed by the very nature of things.

The southern leg of the Montdidier salient has been from the beginning fixed. Standing fast on the south bank of the Oise, which forms an excellent defensive screen before them, the French have pivoted their movement at Pont l'Eveque, swinging on this pivot as the German advance forced them to extend their lines westward. Against this leg the Germans have not yet delivered an attack which can compare in intensity to that which opened the battle or that delivered against the Arras front further north. The French are in great strength on this section of the front. It was indeed here that the first counterattack was made in force and that appears to be more in the nature of a "feeler" than of anything else. At least there was no effort to push it home. The probabilities are then that the French are in sufficient force to resist such an attack if the Germans should launch it.

In the north the British, as has been previously stated, are standing fast, the Germans having proved unable to widen the salient at their expense. If, then, the situation in the north and along the southern leg, which is held by the French, remains exactly as it is, the Germans cannot continue an advance westward toward Amiens without exposing themselves to vital danger, which appears from two directions. It is assumed that the Allies have at least one large army in reserve, an army which is independent of the reserves hastily gathered together for the purpose of checking the advance.

The probabilities are, (in fact, the information is almost positive,) that there is more than one such army. In such a case there is the possibility always present that one or both sides of this wedge or salient might be driven in by a heavy attack in force. If the German wedge were deep enough, having, as it does, about a division or more to the mile of front occupied, it would be worth a hundred thousand men to the Allies to have the wedge destroyed through an attack near its base, since in such case the troops occupying it west of the point of break would be either captured or destroyed.

Again, as the point of this wedge goes forward the British pressure on the north and the pressure of the French on the south are preventing it from widening out. It still remains narrow and unavoidably so. All of the supplies both of food and munitions must pass up this narrow lane, congesting as they draw near the battle positions. The result is a target for the allied artillery which cannot be very well missed.

On the whole, therefore, while the thrust forward toward Montdidier seriously menaces Amiens and has reached within twelve miles of this city, there is good reason to doubt that it can be continued unless the positions to the north and south be first cleared up. Amiens would be a most serious loss to the Allies, by reason of the railroad situation. Its capture would fall just short, if indeed it did not accomplish the result of separating the British and French through splitting their rail connection. It is therefore most illogical to assume that it is the intention of these commanders to permit Amiens to fall without striking a blow to throw the Germans back. Just when this countermovement will fall no one can foresee, but the appointment of a Generalissimo in the person of General Foch to supreme command of both armies would indicate that for the purpose of such a counterattack the command has been unified so as to obtain the maximum of co-operation.

The gist of the situation, then, as it now appears, is that two enormous blows are pending. The Germans are preparing to launch another attack at some point to remove the pivots on which the British and French armies have swung on their retreat in order to open up the wedge which they have driven at Amiens, and which has reached Montdidier. The Allies are preparing a similar blow in equal intensity and with just as great force to destroy this wedge before it can be widened.

It is not too much to say that upon the success of one or the other will depend the success of the German attack. If the Allies are successful, the Germans have failed. They will have not only lost the first round of the fight, but will have lost the battle. If, on the other hand, the Germans are successful, they will reach Amiens and place the entire situation for the Allies in jeopardy.

In connection with this fighting it may be interesting to see how the length of battle line has changed as a result of the retreat. Before the retreat began, the line held by the Allies from the Scarpe, where the new line joins the old, to the south of the Forest of Coucy, the southern point of juncture, was 64 miles long, of which length the French held 17 and the British 47. General Haig now reports that his line is 55 miles long, while that of the French, due to the stretching out of the line through the German wedge, is about 50 miles in length.

PARIS SEES GERMANS INCREASING THEIR RISKS

Military Experts Believe Their Extended Salient Is Exposed to Flanking Attacks.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 28, (Delayed.)—I gather from talks with those informed as to military matters that, while the present battle is a hammer stroke probably aimed at Amiens and to separate the British and French, cut the main artery of British communications, and threaten Paris, even if the Germans were successful—a possibility which has become more and more remote in the last forty-eight hours—they would expose themselves to increased risks. They can get a decision only by destroying enough of the Allies' armies to make their superiority overwhelming.

The American Red Cross is doing a mighty work in the present emergency. Henry P. Davison's presence is an inspiration to the permanent staff here. American generosity and thorough organization and preparation enable the great relief machine to work promptly and smoothly.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 28, (Delayed.)—"We must wait another two days before the full effect of the entry into action of the allied reserves can be felt." In these hopeful words the Temps tonight sums up the feeling in Paris today. That a counteroffensive is expected is further evident from an article in La Liberté tonight, which points out that the intervention of the French by barring the enemy's route through the Oise Valley has shifted the battle westward and thereby exposed the enemy to attack on each flank of the salient formed by his new lines. The writer closes by saying:

"It is already clear that there will be two battles, and that the initiative in the second will belong completely to the Allies. The enemy cannot but be discouraged by his heavy losses, whereas the Allies have an abundance of fresh troops."

Satisfied Germans Have Failed.

PARIS, March 29.—The great battle is now raging over a front of more than seventy miles. This extension of the line has increased the number of German reserves engaged. Although thus far no decisive success has been obtained anywhere, there is increased confidence here. The impression in semi-official circles is that the Allies have not only held off the Germans, but now are no longer compelled to permit the enemy by his manoeuvres to shape the course which the battle shall take.

The general feeling is that for Germany the battle is virtually lost, and that for the Allies the battle is about to begin.

The operations thus far are accepted as confirming the theory that Paris was not the main objective of the German offensive, but that the plan of the enemy was to break the connection between the French and British armies, in which he has failed. His main direct attack was westward toward the sea. The Germans seek Amiens because this town is an important railway centre of communication with England. The loss of Amiens would be inconvenient, but not vital.

Marcel Sembat, former Minister of Public Works, writes in L'Heure:

"The situation is improving for us, and improving rapidly. The German attack in the Montdidier region is likely to prove a formidable failure.

"Toward Amiens, which is the real objective of the Germans, their attacks are meeting with a stubborn defense. They must have Amiens to cut off the British. They must reach the sea to attempt an enveloping movement. Nothing will be spared to defend Amiens to the last."

The eighth day of the battle brought a change in the weather, if conditions at the front are the same as in Paris. The wind shifted from the northwest to the southwest, which will prevent the Germans from using gas. Rain is falling, which will make it difficult for the Germans to bring up their artillery over the ground they have acquired.

It may now be said that the French armies in reserve have come into position and the numerical superiority which the Germans enjoyed in their first rush is decreasing.

Reports of yesterday's operations are encouraging in two particulars, reinforcing the calm confidence which is felt here. First was the plainly marked check with which the Germans met in their first attempt to extend the battle north of Arras. The second feature is the effective and increasing reaction on the part of the Allies, resulting in important successes, particularly in the region of Montdidier.

NEW BATTLE CRISIS, LONDON BELIEVES

Hope of Counterthrust to Repel German Advance on Paris-Amiens Railway.

CLERGY EXHORT FORTITUDE

War Occupies the Minds of Throngs in the Churches on Good Friday.

LONDON, March 29.—The spirit of devotion pervaded England this Good Friday. Thoughts were of course centred on the battle in France, and the news of the critical fighting in the last few days gave a particular significance to the services which were held in all churches. The clergy exhorted their congregations to face the immediate future with courage and confidence.

St. Paul's, Westminster Cathedral, and Westminster Abbey were crowded, notwithstanding the bright sunshine, which in other years would have taken the people to the parks or the country.

Queen Mary and Princess Mary attended the service at St. Paul's. The Bishop of Winchester preached. In the afternoon a great open-air service was held in Hyde Park, where the Bishop of London was one of the preachers.

See Menace at Montdidier.

Editorials in the morning newspapers today comment in grave but confident tones on what the majority characterizes as a fresh crisis in the battle. The Daily Mail, alluding to the new enemy thrust at the French, says:

"The question is whether the French can beat back this new and terrific attack. Southeast of Montdidier they recovered nearly two miles of ground yesterday by a dashing counterstroke, but Montdidier remains in the hands of the Germans.

"The new German advance not only threatens the southern flank of the Amiens position, but menaces Paris also and endangers the stability of the whole line. The task of the allied armies will be to try to hold the Germans to the utmost."

Emphasizing that the Germans, in continuing to hold Montdidier, are "apparently astride the main railway line from Amiens to Paris," The Daily Express says:

"This is serious if the advantage can be held; yet it is of great importance that the French line is still unbroken. It would be as great a folly to take a too optimistic as a too pessimistic view of the situation. The struggle is not over. We must abide the issue calmly and go about our business unperturbed in the spirit which animated our forefathers in kindred emergencies."

Bigger Battle Phase Expected.

The Daily Chronicle hints at a coming Entente counterstroke, saying:

"The seriousness of the loss of Montdidier, where the enemy has cut the Paris-Amiens Railway, is difficult to estimate, as we have no indication as to the breadth of the front at that point of the German advance. The further the arrowheads of this advance are driven, the more important these questions of breadth become, because otherwise the enemy exposes himself increasingly to counterstrokes against his flank similar to those which we suffered at Cambrai.

"We remain confident of ultimate victory, but every hour in which the overhanging shadows can be lifted is a gain to us and a proportional disillusion to the enemy. He is defeated twice if he can be defeated quickly."

The Daily Graphic says:

"Although the Germans are advancing much more slowly than in the earlier days, it must be regretfully recorded that they are nevertheless progressing."

The Daily News, considering the situation serious, calls for Entente counterthrusts, saying:

"In the future the only thing which could conceivably give ground for serious disquietude to the friends of the Allies would be the prolonged absence of any sign of reaction on the part of the French and British armies."

The Evening News says it learns on high authority that nothing has occurred on the western front within the last twelve hours to necessitate revision of the confident views held officially.

A hopeful view of the situation is also given by The Morning Post's correspondent at the front, telegraphing Thursday night.

"The greatest crisis is thought to be over," he says. "Fresh troops are coming up steadily and new batteries are laying the foundations of formidable protective barrages.

"There are signs that the enemy is being pushed for reserves. He has thrown in one of his naval divisions, which he has not done hitherto unless caught short-handed in an exciting situation. The men of this division, according to prisoners, were told that they would not be called upon to fight hard, as they were opposing tired troops who could not make much resistance. They have already learned to their sorrow that British battalions, although tired, may fight as well as ever, and the lesson has cost them heavily in casualties."

Political Discord Silenced.

The most impressive effect of the crisis in England has been the sweeping aside of all political factional disputes. Today there is only the united nation, whose heart is with the soldiers in France. Before, the progress of the war had come to the level where discussion of policies and personalities was consuming a considerable part of the people's attention. Today the pacifist journals have fallen in line with the others. They have dropped their criticisms of the management of the war and ceased to talk of peace by negotiation.

There are a few suggestions that the policy of "sideshows"—meaning diversions of military strength to distant fields such as Mesopotamia and Salonliki—has proved to be a mistake. In some quarters there is a feeling that General Sir William R. Robertson, Chief of the Eastern Home Command, who, many believe, is the country's ablest organizing General, ought rather to be at the helm. There are reminders also that Redmond and Dillon might have brought all the manhood of Ireland into the fighting ranks had they been listened to. But the general feeling is that the errors of the past should be forgotten and that the shoulders of all should be put to today's work in so far as it can be done.

American Force Exaggerated.

An unknown factor in the battle toward which the English people are eagerly looking is the American army in France. "Where are the Americans? When are they coming in?" are questions being asked everywhere. All the Americans in London are being asked by their English friends for answers to these queries.

The popular belief regarding the number of American troops in France probably is greatly exaggerated. Many believe there are a million, or even two million, Americans already on the European side of the ocean, and the actual weight of American support is likely to prove a sharp disappointment.

Some criticisms that the British official reports are lacking in details meet little sympathy. The answer is given that Field Marshal Haig has problems to deal with which are far more important than writing reports, and that even the preparation of messages of cheer and encouragement would be an unnecessary intrusion upon his time.

An event which would be of absorbing public interest in other circumstances has been the publication of the revelations of Prince Lichnowsky, German Ambassador at London at the outbreak of the war. These are accepted here as fixing beyond dispute responsibility for the war. "We deliberately destroyed the possibility of a peaceful settlement;" "We pressed for war;" "We insisted upon war," are some of his statements. Lichnowsky confirms beliefs that the Austrians felt relieved over the death of Archduke Ferdinand and that the German Emperor's yachting trip to Norway was part of the scheme.

BERLIN REPORTS GAINS BRIEFLY

Continued from Page One.

tier alone brought in 40,000 prisoners and 600 guns.

Predicts Mighty Blow Elsewhere.

AMSTERDAM, March 29.—The German supreme command is about to deliver a new and mighty blow on another part of the front which will "tear a new hole in the already pierced enemy ring," says the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin.

THE BATTLE AS SEEN BY GERMAN EYES

Cologne Gazette Correspondent Tells of the Determined Defense by the British.

BY GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, March 28.—Professor Dr. George Wegener, correspondent at the front for the Cologne Gazette, writes from the St. Quentin region:

"The days of 1914 appear to have returned. The wings of world history seem to beat round us. We feel a wonderful sensation of colossal experience. It appears as though we are back in the times of the migrations of peoples. Streams of men, animals, wagons, and war material of all sorts pour forward from the heights. One sees endless, snake-like processions over hill and dale. In villages behind the front which still have their French inhabitants people stand with bewildered and questioning gaze. Our men tell us the English have everywhere defended themselves in a determined manner. Positions had to be taken by hand-to-hand fighting, but it is false that our losses are especially great. On the contrary, they are smaller than we anticipated.

"The sight of the battle region around St. Quentin is frightful. Everywhere are ruins, everywhere moving columns. Up in the air are our observation balloons and clouds of airplanes. From the distance comes the dull thud of giant guns. I met a squadron of our tanks which are more powerful than the English and more like huge tortoises. They intervened with great effect in the struggle and proved invulnerable in the face of machine-gun fire. Not a single one of them was put out of action. They stood their baptism of fire brilliantly."

Only a Beginning, Says Ludendorff.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 29.—Most of the German military writers now agree that thus far only the initial phase of the great operations on the western front has developed. Captain Erich von Salzmann, military writer for the Vossische Zeitung, has just returned from Great Headquarters, where he had conversations with both Hindenburg and Ludendorff. In today's issue of that paper he gives some impressions of his visit. He quotes Ludendorff as saying:

"We ought to be very contented with the beginning. The development of a gigantic event like the opening of operations intended to bring on a military decision on the western front can only proceed comparatively slowly in view of the unusual magnitude of all the measures employed. That hellish chorus of guns thundering between the Scarpe and the Oise may have been only the arsis to the grand opus yet to be performed by our magnificent troops in the west."

Salzmann says:

"What this meant was extremely important. General Ludendorff expects us to await with cool heads the events yet to come. There is yet a tremendous task before us, but the beginning is fine and magnificent."

Salzmann is evidently quite absorbed in the ideas prevailing at headquarters. He goes on to preach for his readers a sermon on collaboration in political affairs with the conduct of the war. The German armies, he says, are operating in a curved formation reaching from Lille to Verdun, opposite which, right in the centre, lies Paris, which fact probably led the Entente to infer that the main onslaught would be directed against the French capital.

"Of course," he says, "the destruction of the enemy's strength is the principal aim of the war. Both Hindenburg and Ludendorff have made their plans with an eye to political conditions."

This is undoubtedly inspired by the military authorities, as the Weser Zeitung harps on the same theme.

"They meant to hit England in the first place," Salzmann continues. "That is why the attack began at the northern half of the curvature. Our offensive has driven a wedge between the French and English forces.

"It is of the highest importance for the conduct of the war to define exactly what is going on behind the French and English lines just now. One natural consequence of our first great success was that the English and French and with them the Americans drew from their great reserves division after division. The capture of Montdidier by the Crown Prince's army group caused great satisfaction only because from now on the operations will proceed on 'virgin soil' where there are no craters and no devastation except such as is caused by the present operations and also because Montdidier is one of the principal stations on the four track railway built by the Americans from Amiens to Paris. Besides, Montdidier was to all appearances the rendezvous between the English and French forces and was also a point for interchanging them."

Asserts Senators Seem Anxious.

The Cologne Gazette comments on the Handelsblad's account of the feeling in America, saying that the news from the western front appears to have made Senators anxious, as General Wood found it necessary to make reassuring statements to the military committee and expressed his conviction that the German offensive would fail. The paper remarks that as General Wood wanted 2,000,000 men sent to Europe as soon as possible, "he must consider American help absolutely necessary."

The Vossische Zeitung reports the recent explosion in Jersey City, saying that the city since the outbreak of the war has been the principal piling-up place for war material for Europe, and that the explosion must have had "terrible consequences."

The Weser Zeitung asserts that what President Wilson says about free will in his proclamation regarding the seizure of the Dutch ships is ridiculous, as the order for the seizure of the ships lay ready in his desk before Holland even had an opportunity to express an opinion.

Calls British Defense Heroic.

AMSTERDAM, March 29.—The semi-official North German Gazette pays this tribute to the bravery of the British troops in France:

"The British soldier defended himself heroically. His batteries fired until our riflemen overpowered the men serving the guns. His infantry stood their ground firmly and engaged in hand-to-hand fighting. Not only was every fortified base and every trench and every railway embankment defended with the greatest stubbornness, but Britain's brave mercenaries even nestled in the last crumbling places.

"But all this bravery only contributed to increase the enemy's losses. Truly our opponent has not made victory easy for our troops. The enemy battalions immediately assembled for counter thrusts wherever an opportunity appeared favorable. Even the cavalry threw themselves in resolute onslaughts against our storming battalions to prevent them from breaking through, but all in vain."

GUNNERS SAVED BRITISH 'HEAVIES'

Continued from Page One.

marched at the head of the columns. And in other fields and roads were bodies of men waiting to go into action, or just out of battle, sleeping in every attitude of restfulness, with their heads on each other's shoulders, or hunched together for warmth, or with their faces covered by blankets and their hairy coats tucked up to their ears.

Endless columns of transport move along the roads between the guns and gun wagons, and the drivers nod over their horses or their lorries, or sit awake on bundles of supplies, with one arm around some dear, ridiculous little dog which belongs to almost every service wagon, an innocent comrade representing to these lads the human side of life and its affections.

The Trek of the Refugees.

There is another crowd on the roads, pitiful but heroic. It is the crowd of refugees who are abandoning the many villages now in the zone of war and the many small towns on the edge of it, and fleeing from the approach of the enemy, whom they fear more than cold and hunger, more than poverty and misery, more than the loss of everything that was theirs in the world.

I saw the first tide of these poor people when the Germans came near to Ham and Péronne and Roye. Some of them had been once in the hands of the Germans, and at this second menace they left their homes and their fields and their shops, and came trekking westward and southward.

One's heart bleeds to see these refugees, and it is the most tragic aspect of these days. There are many old people among them, old women in black gowns and caps who come hobbling very slowly down the highway of war, and old men with bent backs who lean heavily on their gnarled sticks as the guns go by, and the fighting men.

Trundling His Wife on a Barrow.

I saw one old man near Ham who was trundling along a wheelbarrow, and on this was spread a mattress, and on that was his wife. She looked 90 years of age with her white, wrinkled face, and she was fast asleep like a little child. Many children are on the roads, packed tight into farm carts with household furniture and bundles of clothing, and poultry and pigs and new-born lambs. The noise of the gunfire is behind them, and they move faster when it grows louder. They are very brave, these boys and girls and these old people. There is hardly any weeping or any look on their faces of grudge against this unkind turn of fate. They seem to accept it with stoical resignation, with most matter-of-fact courage, and their only answer to pity is a smile and the words: "C'est la guerre." Those are words I first heard in the early weeks of the war and hoped never to hear again.

Bosay Takes Her Time.

Many of these people trek in family groups and gatherings of families from one village. Small boys and girls drag tired cows after them. The other day one of these cows leaned against every tree she passed and then sat down, and the girl with her looked around helplessly, not knowing what to do. This morning I saw the girl wearing a veil and dressed in an elegant way, taking the cow with her. She was quite alone on the road. It is queer and touching that most of these fugitives wear their best clothes, as though on a fête day. It is because they are clothes they want to save and can only have by wearing them in their flight.

It Is War!

In one small town the fear of the German entry came at night, a bright, moonlight night into which there came many German bombing squadrons. The citizens had shut up their shops and stood about talking anxiously. Then fear and rumor spread among them, and all through the night there was an exodus of small families and solitary girls and comrades in misfortune, stealing away like shadows from homes they loved, from little fortunes or their shops, from all their normal life into the open country, where the moonlight lay white and cold on the fields. Behind them bombs were being dropped, and some of their houses were destroyed.

C'est la guerre!

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FRENCH RESERVES READY TO STRIKE

Army Intact, Only a Small Part Having Fought in the Big Battle.

HOW GERMANS ATTACK NOW

Sacrifice Their First Waves and Push Assaults with Highly Mobile Artillery.

PETAIN'S MEN CONFIDENT

Soldiers Are Satisfied with Fearful Toll Exacted from the Advancing Foe.

By G. H. PERRIS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, March 28, (Delayed.)—The major fact of today's situation from the French point of view is that the French Army is intact, only a small part of it having come into action of movements to cover the points most strongly threatened by the enemy in his design of breaking through between the French and British armies. This is partly due probably to the policy of holding back the main mass of reserves, if possible, till the enemy's plan is fully revealed and developed, and then throwing them against his weakest points. It is a method which promises the largest success, as we saw in the battle of the Marne, and as neither antagonist had seen then; but it is also a method which puts the most strain on the anxiously watching populations behind the lines.

The new method of assault by which the Germans obtained their first successes—new in its intensity, though not in its elements combined—seems to be as follows: After a short but heavy bombardment, in which gas shells play a larger part than ever, masses of troops brought up at the last moment are sent forward, wave after wave. The first wave must reach its objective at any cost, and, leaving the still resisting groups to be dealt with by bodies of grenadiers and flame pumpers, at once begins to throw heavy machine gun and rifle fire upon the rear of the next line to be attacked, so as to prevent reserves from coming up. It is then passed by a second wave, which installs itself in the next position, engages it, and is in turn passed by a third wave, and so on.

Even when, as in this case, the method has been rehearsed with Teutonic thoroughness, it is one that involves losses which other than German armies could not be asked to bear.

Army's Confidence Unabated.

March 27, (Delayed.) I have been along the French front today, and the news is that, although the battle broke with extraordinary violence, it found the French prepared, and all is well. The confidence of the armies, about which I have written so often, is unabated.

As I watched the sun set in a crimson flood yesterday behind the Noyon hills there seemed to be a pause in the struggle. At least, the bombardment had slackened, and at one of the headquarters of the French Army on the Oise there was no news of an attack then proceeding.

The result of this momentary lull was to enhance the impression of calm order and confidence which is one's usual experience in passing from the rear to the front. One goes up in a state of suppressed agitation over the latest reports and rumors, and finds himself suddenly wrapped around by an atmosphere of businesslike quietude that extends nearly to the front trenches. Even in the firing line the stoical silence of the men and their immobility, except in spasmodic crises, seem to dominate the hellish roar of bursting shells.

Saw No Sign of Confusion.

From this point backward the machine works with a smoothness that rebukes our anxieties. In a circuit of forty miles, ending on the hills overlooking the left bank of the Oise, between Noyon and Chauny, I did not see a single sign of confusion, and there were many signs of satisfaction that the war had entered upon a decisive stage.

This is not strange. Very few soldiers hear as much of the latest news as one does in Paris or London; but all soldiers know more of the strength of their army than civilians can know. They may rarely see their General and understand little of military science; they may be unable to tell you exactly how the battle line stands, but they have a thousand ways of learning the quality of their chiefs and of knowing far in advance of the official bulletins whether things are going well or ill.

So far as my information goes there is good reason for this equable state of mind. The German advance is remarkable, but it has been adequately paid for. Along the successive lines of heights southwest of St. Quentin the British and afterward the French who took this sector had excellent firing positions and retired from one to another in good order. The enemy came on wave upon wave, reckless of losses, as though certain points must be reached at any cost at certain hours. The allied troops fired upon them continuously, often exhausting their ammunition before the moment came for falling back. The Crown Prince's troops were at some points literally mown down. One machine gunner with a good target got through 30,000 cartridges and could have fired twice that number had they been at hand. A Bavarian regiment lost half of its effectives in this drive toward the Oise.

I hesitate to repeat what can yet be only very broad estimates of the total enemy losses, but it is certain that the same tactics cannot be continued for many days, and it is more than ever probable that the German command has decided to stake all its resources on the result of this battle.

Foe Destroyed French Orchards.

"Toll for the brave, the brave who die no more!" They have fallen on ground doubly sacred for the hard-won victories of the last year and the preliminary reverses of today in the southern half of the field. Practically every mile of the retreat is marked by the ruins of towns and villages. Orchards of fruit trees have been cut down in level ranks; country houses have been deliberately burned; farms are littered with broken plows and harrows. A beginning had been made in the reconstruction of the countryside. Many of the refugees had returned to the region last Summer and Winter. Cottages were rebuilt, heaps of shattered masonry cleared away, shops and schools opened, and French, British, and American committees had formed a nucleus around which new life was gradually growing up. It is a most pitiful thing that all this brave work should be arrested, if not reversed; but the spirit in which it was begun and carried on can no more be killed than the resolution of the allied soldiers. With these the Dames de France, the Smith College girls—as we irreverently call them—and other groups have had to retreat, and again the old processions of refugees are seen on the roads. But it is not for long.

CROSSED ON BRIDGE OF DEAD.

Terrific Slaughter of Germans Typified in Forcing of the Crozat.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, March 28, (Associated Press.)—The great German effort appears to have exhausted itself. At many places along the front of attack the enemy is being driven back, and at others the French and British are offering firm resistance. Infantry fighting has begun to give place to artillery battles, and in the next few days the guns may be expected to speak loudly. In this respect the British and French have the advantage, inasmuch as the Germans have been unable to drag much artillery with them. They are engaged in establishing themselves in the positions to which they have advanced, but have not had time thoroughly to organize their defenses.

The main portion of today's fighting was around the northern sector of the battlefield, where both the French and the British had a successful day, counterattacking with great vigor where the Germans threatened to push most deeply into their lines. At present the front is most uneven. During the first rush the Germans succeeded at some places in indenting the lines so that here and there were formed pockets which sooner or later must be straightened out.

Further details concerning the first part of the battle show that no fewer than thirty-eight German divisions were thrown simultaneously against a front held by only eight British divisions, overwhelming them and forcing them back. Behind these British divisions were only three others in reserve, but the troops fought valiantly and delayed the German advance for a considerable time.

Since then about forty-nine further German divisions have been hurled into the battle—a total of eighty-seven divisions, or, at the present estimated strength of the German division, about 1,000,000 men.

Not only the army of the Bavarian Crown Prince, but also that of the German Crown Prince, is now engaged. The German Generals immediately commanding the troops, from the north to the south of the front attacked, are von Below, von Marwitz, and von Hutier. The army of General von Hutier faces the French along the Oise. It is very quiet today, after the bloody defeat of its attempt to cross the river. Most of the bridges have now been blown up.

The fighting has been much more severe in the sectors of von Below and von Marwitz. It is evident that the Allies are gaining the upper hand and mastering the enemy with artillery.

"Eyes" of the Enemy Blinded.

Owing to the terrible casualties among his aviators the enemy is compelled to feel almost blindly for weak spots in the allied lines, which he has been seeking constantly so as to throw against them some of his dense masses. When it is remembered that the enemy has more than a division for every thousand yards of the front on which he attacked, an idea may be gained of the difficulties with which the Allies have been beset.

At one point on the Crozat Canal, where the Germans eventually gained a crossing, they made sixteen different attacks on one day. Finally the British corps which was holding the position fell back, absolutely exhausted, and the Germans crossed over a bridge of piled-up bodies of their own comrades.

The German advance has been more rapid at some points, and the Allies have scarcely had time to get away their cannon, as no horses were near. One French battery of 75s was dragged five miles with ropes by the gunners, who succeeded in saving it.

A German prisoner who was interrogated today said the German troops were greatly surprised at the small number of British dead found on the battlefield. They had been told the British in front of them had been annihilated. It was evident that small groups had fought gamely to the last, giving the Germans the impression that large forces were facing them.

Germans Stripping the Dead.

The same prisoner said that the Germans had formed a special corps whose duties were to advance behind the fighting troops and strip all clothing from the dead. The bodies, he said, were buried without any covering, and the clothing thus obtained was served out again.

Reports from other parts of the front seem to indicate that elsewhere the German line is being held by mediocre divisions brought from the Russian front, the best troops having been withdrawn to participate in the battle. Every one of the divisions which has been identified since the offensive began had been already classified as effective. Among them are three of the famous Guard Divisions, and some of Bavarians.

Whether the Germans will hurl more divisions into the furnace is of course unknown. It is considered possible that they still have approximately forty divisions which may be used to replace those that have suffered the most heavily in the recent offensive.

KAISER VERY CONSPICUOUS.

Talks Loudly to British Prisoners on the Battlefield.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 29.—The Kaiser, elated by the advance of the German Army, is once more putting himself in the foreground of the dramatic battlefield scenes.

A Vossische Zeitung correspondent relates how the Emperor, on a trip over the battlefield, talked loudly to British prisoners, complimenting the officers on the bravery of the British troops.

The Lokal-Anzeiger tells a story of a division of German troops who were so crazy to go into the first firing line, although exhausted, that the Kaiser had to command them to retire.

"But I promised them that they could soon fight again, when rested," said the Kaiser with shining eyes.

FOCH IS APPOINTED WAR GENERALISSIMO

Continued from Page One.

stacle when the question was broached to Great Britain.

When Pétain's proposal fell through, he was asked to recommend a successor to Joffre. He named General Nivelle, who has been in command at Verdun and was one of Pétain's subordinate commanders. Pétain was transferred to important military administrative duty in Paris. Subsequently Nivelle was detached and Pétain was induced to take his place as commander of the French forces in the field, a position he still holds.

The question of having a unified command of the allied forces bobbed up again in different form when the Inter-Ally War Conference met in Paris, with Colonel E. M. House as the chief representative of the United States. It was then proposed that a Supreme War Council should be formed that would direct the military operations of all the allied armies.

President Wilson was very heartily in favor of this or some arrangement that would provide unity of action and authority on the part of the allied forces. Premier Lloyd George, who had attended the Paris Conference, was in sympathy with the Supreme Council plan. This led to a strong attack on Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons, and for a time his power was believed to be threatened.

In various ways it has become known that President Wilson held to the view that success would best be achieved by the Allies if they would all join forces under the direction of one military man or a group of military men. The selection of a Generalissimo follows so quickly upon the arrival of Secretary Baker in Europe that it suggests that one of the purposes for which Mr. Baker was sent to Great Britain and France was to urge that there should be unity of command. Nothing is known here in any public way as to the circumstances which produced the apparently sudden agreement that a Generalissimo had been chosen.

May Use Americans to Attack.

WASHINGTON, March 29, (Associated Press.)—War Department officials are frankly ignorant as to what is to be done with the American troops in the present emergency in France. They are to be employed as the French commander deems best, and regardless of the sectors they now hold or the region assigned for complete Americanization under previous plans. To all intents and purpose, the American forces will become an integral part of the French Army with which they share supplies. There probably will be no statement now or later as to the number of Americans sent to the Picardy front.

Today's developments will have a vital bearing on what is to happen soon. The official reports tonight showed the Germans to be pounding hard at the juncture of the French and British lines south of the Somme, and also further south at the French sector beyond. The British are now fighting for every inch of their front, and the German machine has been slowed down to a crawling pace.

On the French front the line is holding unshaken its threatening outlook on the German flank. The dash of the French troops in their brilliant counterattack near Montdidier won enthusiastic approval from General March. "It was a great exhibition," he said, adding that an attacking foe had not only been stopped, but hurled back three miles before the headlong rush of the French.

It is from this line that officers here believe the counterdrive, which certainly is impending, will be launched. The Germans are pushing on doggedly, but they are being checked all along the front. Unless they display new force soon and compel further retirements, even the German official statements will be unable to conceal the fact that they have failed to rupture the allied battlefront, deeply as they may have dented it. That may be the moment for the French to strike, and some officers here think a substantial American force, possibly a full army corps, will share honors with the French in the movement.

The American divisions, it is believed, are physically in better shape than those of any other army. They have not been depleted by casualties. They will bring to the front all the dash of new troops. For offensive operations they are in splendid shape. Their lack of complete training now would be felt more in the stern business of defense than in the dash and excitement of a forward rush. Supported by seasoned French storming troops, it is believed they would show themselves to the best advantage in the attack, and observers here think the French leaders will realize that fact and take full advantage of it.

FRENCH ELATED AT PLAN FOR GENERALISSIMO

Await with Eagerness the Great Counteroffensive Which Will Blast Foe's Hopes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 29.—In its account of a statement made to the Army Committee yesterday by Premier Clemenceau, the Petit Parisien says:

"M. Clemenceau gave a full explanation about the paramount question of a single command, which since a certain time has been fully realized in complete accord between the allied Governments and Generals." The same newspaper prints photographs of Generals Foch, Haig, and Pétain. Foch is in the centre.

In a long article devoted to the establishment of the thesis that "a reasonable offensive is the best defense," M. Joseph Reinach emphasizes his point by quotations from Foch's lectures at the Staff College, and says:

"Who better than Foch understood at the Marne the strongly defensive intention of Joffre? Who better than Foch at the Yser demonstrated to the English the tactics of a reasonable offensive? It is doubtless not forbidden to say that Foch is on the spot where the present gigantic battle is raging."

Premier Clemenceau's newspaper, L'Homme Libre, concludes an editorial headed "Single Action" with the following words:

"Single action demands a single leader. We believe that it will have one—if it has not one already—and we shall be all united behind him to hasten the decision which from this day appears to be near at hand."

Never since the beginning of the war has the "tone" of the lobby been finer. M. Clemenceau's firmness and energy have accomplished the miracle of a genuine "union sacrée" in the face of danger. Even among his political opponents there is nothing but praise for his activities and expression of confidence in the future.

Thus, the Socialist Deputy, Compère Morel—who with his colleagues Hubert, Rouger, and Léon Pasquel, has just returned from the front on a mission as delegates of the parliamentary control—was one of the first to voice his satisfaction at the course events are taking. He added that a certain high commander in whom great hopes are placed assured him of the wastage of the Germans, who were forced to keep throwing in reserves. This commander is calmly awaiting the hour of the formidable struggle which will be "our battle."

Shortly before dinner a semi-official announcement was made to the same effect, with the addition that the Allies were not only holding the enemy, but were no longer being "manoeuvred" by him. M. Clemenceau's paper states:

"Our counteroffensive is delayed twenty-four hours, or perhaps forty-eight, but no unfavorable interpretation should be drawn from this delay. On the contrary, to quote the phrase of General Foch, our reserves will not intervene in driblets, but when all their forces have been massed for the shock."

The general opinion is that the new German drive against Arras proves that the enemy realizes the danger of the "pocket" salient in which he is now placed and is trying to protect himself against a riposte by enlarging it northward. But the strength of the English positions in this direction and their successful resistance have had the result of simply increasing the German losses. The counterstroke is perhaps retarded somewhat in consequence—as l'Homme Libre points out in the above mentioned extract—but it is likely to be all the more effective when it falls.

Foreign Minister Pichon's paper says: "Optimism is increasing. Let us mention the phrase of Clemenceau: 'I slept well last night, which had not been the case for some time lately.' M. Loncheur, who has just returned from the front, also displays the most magnificent confidence."

BRITISH SEE IN FOCH THE NATURAL LEADER

Soldiers Themselves Now Realize That Unity of Command Is Imperative.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 29.—THE NEW YORK TIMES is informed of General Foch's appointment as Generalissimo of the allied forces in France. An official announcement may be expected at any moment.

It is pointed out that the appointment of Foch is in no sense to be regarded as a reflection on Sir Douglas Haig or on General Pétain. It is described as the inevitable outcome of the present military situation, and so far from being imposed by statesmen on reluctant soldiers, The Daily Chronicle understands from soldiers themselves that unity of command has become a vital necessity for the Allies.

"We have," it says, "suffered sadly in this war from lack of co-ordination. To take a signal example. Haig's brilliant success last April at the battle of Arras was rendered unfructuous because of the inability of the French on our right to co-operate with us in developing it. Other instances of the evils of separation are familiar to every student of the campaign in the east. This sectionalism must cease unless we mean to court disaster. The Germans have not only profited from their own unified direction, but also have been advantaged by the frequently unrelated efforts of their enemies.

"Since a Generalissimo is to be appointed, the claims of Foch to that great position are indisputable. He is the best living representative of the fine French military tradition. A writer of the highest reputation on the art of war, and also a brilliant commander in the field, he has added to his fame by his achievements in this war. We hope that as Generalissimo he will do still more to enhance his renown."

LONDON, March 29.—The Post says that the French and British Governments have decided to appoint General Foch Generalissimo on the western front during the present operations.

PERSHING OFFERS ARMY FOR GREAT BATTLE

"All We Have Is Yours, to Dispose of as You Will," He Tells Foch.

PARIS, March 29.—General Pershing called on General Foch at headquarters yesterday, according to L'Information, and placed at his disposal the whole resources of the American Army for employment in the battle now in progress.

"I come," L'Information quotes General Pershing as saying, "to say to you that the American people would hold it a great honor for our troops were they engaged in the present battle. I ask it of you, in my name and in that of the American people.

"There is at this moment no other question than that of fighting. Infantry, artillery, aviation—all that we have are yours to dispose of as you will. Others are coming which are as numerous as will be necessary. I have come to say to you that the American people would be proud to be engaged in the greatest battle in history."

General Foch placed General Pershing's offer before the council at the front, L'Information says. The council includes Premier Clemenceau, Commander in Chief Pétain, and Louis Loucheur, Minister of Munitions.

The French press expresses itself feelingly in appreciation of General Pershing's visit to General Foch. La Liberté says:

"General Pershing yesterday took, in the name of his country, action which was grand in its simplicity and of moving beauty. In a few words, without adornment but in which vibrated an accent of chivalrous passion, General Pershing made to France the offer of an entire people. 'Take all!' he said. 'All is yours!' The honor Pershing claims is shared by us, and it is with the sentiment of real pride that our soldiers will greet into their ranks those of the New World who come to them as brothers!"

WILSON URGED ONE CHIEF.

Lloyd George Supported President's View—Foch's Record as Soldier.

It it known that President Wilson has long been strongly in favor of a personal supreme command in Western Europe and the tactical, if not the strategic, unity of the battlefronts of France and Italy. Such has been the message Colonel House has repeatedly imparted to the military and political councils of the Allies for the last five months, or ever since the Teutonic invasion of Italy. Premier Lloyd George also has supported this view, but after giving expression to it once in a speech in Paris, on Nov. 12, political considerations are said to have restrained him from pressing the point.

The following story of the circumstances which led to the appointment of General Foch as supreme director of the tactics and strategy of the Allies on the French front, if not on that in Italy, has been obtained from an authoritative source:

Since the invasion of Italy by Austro-German troops the publicists of France and Italy have been clamoring for reforms in the conduct of the war, which practically amounted to "one battlefront, one army, and one supreme command." Almost every writer has emphasized the fact that 121 years ago Napoleon won his greatest Italian battles, which led to Vienna, by regarding his line in Italy as merely a prolongation of his line in the west, striking alternately on the Rhine and on the Isonzo.

General Ferdinand Foch, now supreme commander, is of Basque origin. He was born at Tarbee in 1851, but was raised at Metz. Rather than become a German after the annexation of Lorraine, Foch preferred to return to France. He entered the Polytechnic School with the number 72. He left it the forty-fifth of his class—a rank that was not considered as justifying hopes of a great future. He never dazzled by his brilliance, but he showed that wonders could be accomplished by application. He never ceased study except to teach.

Foch began by mastering the strategy of the war of 1870 in its minutest details. Knowing the mentality of the Germans, he counted upon their repeating in future conflicts the manoeuvres that had succeeded. He also expected them to make some of the old mistakes. In his teachings at the Superior War School and in his writings he held always to the idea of an inevitable aggression by Germany, sprung with lightning-like rapidity after long premeditation, and most minute preparation—the swift thunderbolt of the opening to develop into a struggle of colossal proportions.

To parry the blow, Foch said repeatedly, France must have a staff working in the same direction, practicing the same doctrines under a vigorous and audacious chief, shirking no responsibility, preserving the equilibrium of his mind and the force of his intelligence under formidable difficulties and exercising without hesitation the most redoubtable rights over his subordinates.

Foch led the 7th French Army at the battle of the Marne, and later the offensive between Armentières and Arras in the Spring of 1915. After these operations he was surpassed in public opinion of the French Army chiefs by Generals Pétain and Nivelle, whose wonderful leadership before Verdun made them famous. When General Pétain succeeded Nivelle last May as commander in chief in the field General Foch took his place as Chief of Staff in Paris.

His name was next spoken of at the Rapallo Allied Conference held near Genoa on Nov. 9, when a "Supreme Political Council" for the western front was established—the western front to include the Italian front along the southwestern Trentino and through the Regione di Veneto. This council was to be assisted by a "Permanent Military Council," composed of Generals Foch, Cadorna, and Sir Harry Wilson.

On Nov. 12 Premier Lloyd George, on his way home from Rapallo, stopped off at Paris and made a speech in favor of this "Permanent Military Council," pointing out that the disasters of Gallipoli, Serbia, and Italy had been caused because the Allies had hitherto lacked such a council.

On Nov. 19 he defended his Paris speech in the House of Commons, but, instead of ramming home his Paris utterances, he confined himself to defending his Government from the charge of interfering in purely military matters.

The next day at 10 Downing Street there was an Anglo-American conference at which, it is understood, Colonel House presented the view of President Wilson that there should be a supreme head, or at least a supreme council, for the military conduct of the war.

At the Versailles meeting of the Allied Supreme War Council, which must not be confounded with that formed at Rapallo, on Dec. 5, Colonel House repeated the message of the President before the representatives of France, Great Britain, and Italy. After the meeting General Foch asked to be relieved of his position on the "Permanent Military Council," and was succeeded by General Maxime Weygand.

ANGLO-FRENCH "HINGE" IS FULLY PROTECTED

Over a Million Germans Have Participated in Drive, Says Correspondent.

OTTAWA, March 29.—The Reuter correspondent at French Headquarters in a message received tonight says:

"The enemy, arrested in mid-course, has abandoned marching straight upon objectives and breaking down resistance by overwhelming numbers. He is now striking at estimated weak spots in order to drive us back as far as possible before he himself is brought to a standstill.

"Thus the enemy drive down the Oise Valley is finally arrested. The village of Pont Leveque, below Noyon, has been recaptured and the enemy driven from the heights above Suscy, northwest of Noyon.

"The enemy's capture of Montdidier was just too late for him to profit by it, as French forces were able to bring the advance to a standstill, thus nullifying their efforts to pierce the junction of the Anglo-French armies. The hinge between the English and French armies will never be broken, as the junction is now covered by French forces strong enough to meet all eventualities.

"Eighty-seven enemy divisions, approximately 1,044,000 men, have been identified on fifty miles of battlefront, comprising the pick of the German troops. Before the offensive the Germans had 109 divisions in line on the British front and seventy-six divisions in reserve. The enemy, therefore, has already had engaged more than the whole of the reserves in France in the present battle, and has also denuded certain sectors of his troops.

"To replace the wastage the enemy possesses about twenty divisions and conceivably forty of inferior material as useful for filling gaps, but not for winning battles."

FRENCH REINFORCED, NOW PRESS THE FOE

Continued from Page One.

to hold the Germans on the line along the Avre River and in front of Neuville-Sire-Bernard, Mezières, Marcelcave, and Hamel.

Certain columns of German infantry and convoys, reported on the road between Laon and La Fère, were brought under the fire of our long range artillery and dispersed.

There has been notable artillery activity along the remainder of the front.

French Airmen Complete Masters.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The work of French aviators in the great battle on the western front is described as remarkable in an official dispatch received today from France, which reads:

"French aviation is participating with much effectiveness in the battle. The results obtained are remarkable, and our mastery of the air is affirmed each day.

"On the theatre of operations our machines, after having repulsed the enemy fighting aviators, threw themselves into the combat by squadrons and groups of squadrons. Columns of infantry and artillery convoys, bivouacs, munition depots, railways, and the principal enemy lines of communication have been mercilessly attacked by day and night. As much as 15,000 kilos (16½ tons) of explosives have been thrown daily, and thousands of cartridges have been fired upon the German troops, whom our aviators ceaselessly attack with machine guns, descending nearly to the level of the ground.

"In many sections munition depots have been burned and many trains were stopped. A large number of airplanes were brought down, which the intensity of the battle prevented being counted. Our infantry airplanes, flying in the midst of the battle, constantly survey the position of our lines and those of the Germans.

"Outside the battlefield the Aviation Corps has attacked enemy railways and roads and has spread itself over the entire front. Important railway centres, connecting the front with the heart of Germany, were reached by our bombarders. The enemy pilots were disconcerted by the rapidity and violence of our counter air attacks.

"Great enthusiasm animates our bombarding aviators as well as our fighting and observation flyers, many of whom have vied in bravery and audacity together with our magnificent soldiers during these difficult hours."

Generalissimo with British and French Commanders.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig. General Ferdinand Foch. General Henri Petain.

EXPECT GREAT DRIVE IN VERDUN REGION

Dutch Hear That the Main Thrust at Paris Will Be Made There.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, March 29, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Germany began her offensive by circulating a story by wireless that her armies had captured 116,000 British prisoners. This message gained much currency here before the figures were corrected, and caused many to jump to panicky conclusions. But reflection restored confidence in the Allies, especially when it was recalled how in 1914 there was far greater danger of a German victory.

The German plan of campaign is again Calais and Paris, especially Calais. I can say from a very good source that this is the dual object of the new offensive. The present attack is but the earliest, and not by any means the most serious or important.

We may certainly expect in the near future four, five, or even six attacks at other points on the western front, and the most determined may be looked for near and south of Verdun, where it is planned to drive a spearhead through the French lines as the first step on the road to Paris.

This land offensive has been begun at a moment when the submarine war was believed to have made life very uncomfortable and anxious in England, and combined land and sea operations were made, partly under the impression that the tide of feeling in England would turn toward those fatal negotiations which Germany ever since her first great failure has vainly tried to induce the Allies to open. One hears in Holland of great submarine building activity in the German yards, from which it is said that no fewer than 100 U-boats have been turned out this year. The losses are also heavy, and one who should know has said that about twenty in each recent month have not returned home.

It is considered here that the present offensive cannot again die down into the former trench warfare, but that it must lead to conditions that will decide the war. In this belief all Holland is watching with deep interest the course of events

Two British Fliers Killed.

FORT WORTH, Texas, March 29.—F. J. Dwyer and J. Scott Rowan, both members of the Royal Flying Corps, were killed in aviation accidents today. Rowan came here from Scotland. Dwyer's nearest of kin, E. O. Bowen, lives in Montreal, Canada.

Good Morning!

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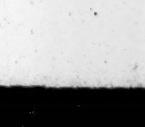

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OVER THERE AND BACK

Lieutenant Smith went through all the big battles on the British end of the western front, including St. Eloi, the Somme, the Ancre and Arras. His record of experiences is a welcome change from the rank and file of recent books written by young men who have been in the heat of things at the front, for it is beautifully free of any reference to self that is overemphatic, is always the spontaneous statement of a mind that is blessed with a camera-like response to the event of the moment in its profound significance. We are not finding fault with books of the day that belong to the list of which "Over There and Back" is a member, for it is not strange or a result to be wondered at, that the temptation to recount personal exploits and individual opinions has been too strong for boys who have found themselves seated at the task of putting on paper their stories of the war. Lieutenant Smith forgets himself in his complete immersion in the human tide of war in which his comrades were the masses of onsweep and retreat.—*Philadelphia Record.*

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AMERICANS SEIZE GERMAN OUTPOST

One Prisoner, Glad to be Taken, Asks Permission to Go and Get His Brother.

SURPRISED AT GOOD FOOD

Captives Who Were Forced Into Ranks Readily Give Valuable Information.

OVER THE TOP BY DAYLIGHT

Patrol Enters Enemy Trenches and Spends Hours Exploring Them for 600 Yards.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 29, (Associated Press.)—An American patrol, consisting of a regimental intelligence officer, a Sergeant and three men, this morning took four prisoners from a German outpost position. The Americans quietly slipped up behind and covered six Germans. Two of the men ran and were killed when they refused to halt.

The four soldiers captured were merely youths. They were brought back to the American lines in broad daylight. They were poorly fed and clothed, and seemed to be exceedingly glad to be captured by the Americans. One of the men even asked permission to go to a nearby point and get his brother.

Extremely valuable information is said to have been obtained from the men.

The patrol which captured the prisoners has been cited in French orders of the Day and will receive the French War Cross. The Americans to be rewarded are: Lieutenant George Redwood of Baltimore, Sergeant Henry Mongeau of Cherry Valley, Mass., and Privates Edward Armstrong of Mariana, Penn.; Carson Shumate of Ada, W. Va., and Bernard Bolt of South Bethlehem, Penn.

Prisoners Are Thankful.

They were four thankful young Germans, gray clad and mud spattered, who were brought to the American Division Intelligence Office this afternoon by the patrol which was operating in the Toul sector. The gray uniforms they did not like at all, saying in the German equivalent that they had been "fed up" with the whole business of war. The mud that spattered them was from a certain locality in No Man's Land through which they had been piloted earlier in the day by the Americans who had captured them. They were thankful because for them the war was finished. Two of them volunteered the information that they had tried to escape from Germany into Holland last September, but had been caught and shoved back into the ranks.

All frankly gave up every bit of information they could, some of it being of extreme value. They assisted American intelligence officers by pointing out important points on military maps.

How they were captured is a story illustrative of the spirit prevailing along the American front. It was 3 o'clock in the morning when information reached a certain regiment headquarters that six of the enemy had been seen going into an outpost in No Man's Land. The regimental intelligence officer, a Lieutenant, awakened hurriedly and ordered, "Go get 'em!" He started gathering his men as he went along toward the front. The outpost was some distance away, but the party reached a point in front of it without being discovered. They then circled around to the rear of the post and crept up closer.

The Lieutenant looked in, saw the Germans there, motioned his men to come nearer, and when the muzzles of four rifles and one pistol were pointed in the Germans' direction the Lieutenant in German demanded their surrender.

Germans Cry "Kamerad."

Four of the enemy threw up their hands, crying "Kamerad." The two others started to do likewise, but suddenly changed their minds and tried to escape. Failing to heed the cries to halt they were fired upon and dropped in their tracks. All papers and identification marks on the bodies were removed by the Lieutenant, who had not forgotten his principal business even then.

By that time the sun had risen and the Americans faced the prospect of recrossing No Man's Land in daylight. All was familiar ground, however, and they started out, not knowing at what instant German shells and bullets would rain on them. Either the Germans failed to see them because of the rain that was falling or held their fire because they did not desire to kill the prisoners. In any event the Americans returned unscathed with their four prisoners. Two did not have overcoats and all were soaked with rain.

The Americans took the captives to a fire, and there one of them unrolled from a newspaper a chunk of the sourest smelling black hard bread the Americans had ever seen, and started munching it. Then the Americans started breakfast and plates full of steaming food and white bread with good coffee were handed the captives. They stuffed themselves full, remarking afterward that it was the best meal they had had for many months. The youngest, a Saxon, was the first to say that he was glad he was captured and then begged permission to go to a certain listening post to get his brother who, he thought, might be there.

"If I had known I would be treated like this I would have deserted long ago," he said. "Everybody back there is being killed. We have all had enough of this war. I never wanted to get into it and tried to escape into Holland, but was forced into the ranks, where I had nothing to eat and had death staring me in the face every second."

After the prisoners had given all the information they could they were turned over to the French.

Bombarded for Five Hours.

One of the American positions in a town on the line northwest of Toul was heavily bombarded for five hours, ending at 3 o'clock this morning. The enemy used shrapnel, high explosive, gas, and incendiary shells.

At the same time the enemy started fires back of his line in No Man's Land which gave off dense clouds of smoke. The fact that four troops of enemy cavalry were seen at sundown yesterday and the development of the bombardment into barrage led to the conclusion that the enemy was using his smoke clouds to conceal advancing troops. One body of enemy troops was observed on one of the flanks.

The barrage of the Americans swept across No Man's Land and another in the direction of the flank. All the American machine guns came into action simultaneously, and the Americans stood by ready for the Germans. None of them appeared, however.

The incendiary shells of the enemy set fire to the grass and camouflaged positions in the American lines. The blazes burned briskly until the rain quenched them.

Continued activity back of the enemy lines is being observed. Last night wagon trains entered Montsec and Nonsard; speedy automobiles entered and departed from Pannies, and twelve horses, apparently bearing officers, arrived at Montsec.

Our artillery effectively rained shells on wagon trains within range, and dropped others into a body of marching Germans. Before the rain started last night the German aerial activity was much increased. Numbers of airplanes tried, and some succeeded, in crossing our lines at various altitudes, obviously photographing and observing our positions.

The artillery fire was heavier last night, the Germans putting down a barrage on the American positions.

Daring Feat of Patrol.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 28, (Associated Press.)—Two officers and four men went over the top today in broad daylight, a feat seldom accomplished. Although the sun was shining and the sky was clear the Americans decided not to defer any longer their determination to learn definitely whether Germans were present in great numbers in an enemy firing trench.

When dawn came there were faint clouds showing back of the enemy's lines, and the Americans delayed for a time, hoping for rain and fog, but when the clouds disappeared the two officers and the four men decided to make the daylight venture, although they would be under the eyes of a watchful enemy and were in a place where even pistol bullets might find their mark.

Machine guns were posted and the Americans, with grenades swinging at their waists and with rifles in hand, clambered up from the fire step and out over the parapet. They slid head first into the nearest shell hole and the journey was on. Moving from shell hole to shell hole, taking advantage of the slightest rise in the terrain, the patrol proceeded. In the trenches behind them comrades stood with fingers on their rifles ready to fire the moment any Germans might show themselves.

From the American lines the patrol members were seen to force their way through the enemy wire and one by one disappear into the German front trench.

During the next four hours the men in the trenches waited anxiously, hearing nothing from the patrol, who during that time were inspecting 600 yards of the German trenches.

Four Hours of Inspection.

Prepared for instant battle, the six Americans made their way from one trench section to another, going into each dugout with the muzzles of their pistol rifles preceding them, and traveled 300 yards. Returning to the point from which they had started on this inspection, they searched the trenches 300 yards in the other direction. While four hours may seem a long time for this work, it must be kept in mind that every bend and every dugout may contain an overwhelming enemy group, and there was no assurance that the Germans had not discovered what the Americans were doing and that they had not concealed men in places prepared to meet the invaders.

It was noon when first the head of an American was observed above an enemy parapet. The watchers in the American lines breathed easier, but at this moment the Germans discovered the patrol and rifle bullets began to smack against the trench sides and bottom.

Discovered, the six Americans lost no time in moving out. Unscathed, they returned to our lines, bringing all the information they had sought.

At the other end of our lines in the night American patrols sought to go through the enemy wire. They penetrated the first belt successfully, but when they reached the second a sergeant, who is from Texas, put his hand on a wire and received an electric shock and was burned.

This attracted the attention of an enemy sentry, who fired a flare, forcing the Americans to drop to the ground, and they crawled hurriedly back to their own lines as the flare died away.

Taft's Son at the Front Slated for a Commission

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 29, (Associated Press.)—Sergeant Major Charles P. Taft, son of the former President, has been recommended through the regular military channels for promotion to a commissioned officer. Sergeant Major Taft, who has been at the front for some time, is said to have proved himself an efficient non-commissioned officer an to have qualifications for a commisson.

The Chief of Staff of a certain corps the other day received a number of recommendations for promotion. Among those recommended was a Sergeant Major, who, though still under age, had served a year and risen to his rank through efficiency, and who, it was declared, showed all the qualifications necessary for a commissioned officer.

After reading the recommendations, the Chief of Staff came across the name of Sergeant Major Taft. In the looking up of the records young Taft's identity was discovered. Until today hardly any members of the American expeditionary force knew that Sergeant Major Taft was a son of a former President of the United States. Taft is popular with all the officers and men.

Major, Two Captains, and Six Lieutenants Are on Gen. Pershing's Casualty List

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The total casualties of the American Army in France reached 2,263 today, when General Pershing reported thirty-two additional names. One man was killed in action and twenty-one were wounded. Nine commissioned officers appear in the day's list, including a Major, two Captains, and six Lieutenants.

SUMMARY OF CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported March 29.	Total.
Killed in action	178	1	179
Killed or prisoner	1	0	1
Killed by accident	159	2	161
Died of disease	757	5	762
Lost at sea	237	0	237
Died of wounds	42	2	44
Civilians	7	0	7
Gas cases, suicides, executions, unknown causes	35	1	36
Total deaths	1,416	11	1,427
Wounded	752	21	773
Captured	22	0	22
Missing	41	0	41
Grand total	2,231	32	2,263

CASUALTIES REPORTED MARCH 29.

The casualties reported today follow:

Killed in Action—1.

ALDERMAN, DELL, private.

Died of Accident—2.

PENBERTHY, IRA G., Captain.
PRYOR, BEN, private.

Died of Disease—5.

LATHROP, LOUIS H., 2d Lt.; tuberculosis.
CONNOLLY, JOHN J., Sergeant; pneumonia.
DODD, PERRY, private; pneumonia.
HECHT, PAUL RICHARD, private; pneumonia.
SOLOMON, RAYMOND F., private; bronchitis.

Died of Wounds—2.

WILLIAMS, ALBERT W., Corporal.
MINOGUE, THOMAS P., private.

Died Other Causes—1.

EHLERT, HENRY, cook.

Wounded Severely—1.

HARALSON, WILLIAM J., private.

Wounded Slightly—20.

RASMUSSEN, A., Major.
FLORIAN, ALBERT, Captain.
CROUSE, CHARLES C., 1st Lieut.
HAVRON, HOWARD T., Lieutenant.
HUEBNER, CLARENCE R., 1st Lieut.
NUTT, JOHN B., 1st Lieut.
RIGNEY, WILLIAM F., 1st Lieut.
CROWE, HARVEY M., Sergeant Major.
SORENSON, ALBERT, Sergeant.
TAYLOR, ROY, Corporal.
BRUESS, LOGAN, private.
GARRISON, GEORGE E., private.
HIGBY, FRANCIS, private.
KEPHART, WILLIAM H., private.
PERRY, WAYNE, private.
POTTS, WILLIAM, private.
STANTON, PATRICK J., private.
STEWART, LEONARD M., private.
UFFELMAN, FRANK A., private.
WALKER, CHARLES E., private.

BROOKLYN SOLDIER KILLED.

Corporal William T. Elwood Had Enlisted in Old 69th Regiment.

John Elwood of 35 Georgia Avenue, Brooklyn, received a telegram yesterday from the War Department announcing the death in action of his brother, William T. Elwood, a Corporal in the 165th Regiment. The telegram stated that his death occurred on March 21.

Corporal Elwood was 26 years old. Before the war he was a conductor for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. He served a full enlistment in the regular army, and at the beginning of the war enlisted in Company C of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, which was later named the 165th Regiment and went to France as a part of the Rainbow Division. Besides his brother John, Elwood is survived by another brother and his mother, who live in Ireland.

Two Jones Families Worried.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., March 29.—In yesterday's casualty list made public by General Pershing appeared the name of Clarence M. Jones, who was killed in battle. There is a Clarence Jones from Sound Beach, Conn., in the army abroad and Clarence E. Jones from Port Chester, N. Y., is with a corps of engineers in France. Consequently the families of both the young men are suffering much anxiety.

AMERICAN WOUNDED MOVED.

British Replace Them in Our Red Cross Hospitals in Paris.

PARIS, March 29.—American soldiers wounded along the Chemin-des-Dames are being removed from American Red Cross hospitals in Paris to make room for British soldiers injured too seriously to be moved a great distance.

Twenty-seven Americans suffering from gas poisoning have reached Paris on their way to a large base hospital behind the front. They are all New Englanders. One of the number, a private of Irish extraction, whose home is in Bridgeport, Conn., is waiting for the time when he can get into action again. This is why:

"I was gassed on March 17 just when I expected leave for the St. Patrick's Day celebration behind the lines. The worst of it was, it was yellow gas, which added insult to injury. I believe I will be all right within a few days, and God help Fritz when I get back and get a crack at him with my machine gun."

All of the twenty-seven will recover.

PRAISES AMERICAN TROOPS.

French Officer Never Knew Men to Fight with Such Fury.

A letter under date of March 9 from Paris was received in New York yesterday in which this information was given:

"Paris is full of praise of the fine behavior of our men in the last fight. It seems that the regiment most distinguished was formerly known as the Irish Rifles from Boston. The four men decorated by Clemenceau were all Irish, and a French officer I talked with said he had never known men to fight with such courage and fury, and a French doctor said that the bayonet wounds inflicted on the Germans were the worst he had ever seen."

OUR MEN IN FRANCE ASK US TO HURRY

Continued from Page One.

the way the War Department has handled them, but they want the American people aroused. They want their country to play more than a baby rôle in fighting the boche. This spirit is shown in the avidity with which they are seizing every scrap of news from the German drive, like that of buying newspaper "extras" about the World Series at home.

There has been quiet along the American sector since the big drive started. Apparently the boche is concentrating all his strength in the gigantic effort against Paris.

BACKS PREMIER'S APPEAL.

Daily Mail Says It Should Be Emblazoned in Washington.

LONDON, March 29.—Referring to Premier Lloyd George's urgent appeal to the United States for men, as sent through Lord Reading, British High Commissioner, The Daily Mail says:

"This nation and its allies must be prepared for another month, or perhaps two months, of continuous fighting. To meet the stupendous efforts and evident desperation of the enemy, our efforts and those of our allies must be on an equal scale."

The newspaper then briefly sums up America's effort since entering the war nearly a year ago and continues:

"With this record many Americans are by no means satisfied. It hurts them to think that in this battle of battles they are not playing a greater part. We think their self-reproaches exaggerated, but undoubtedly the German offensive will not have been without its use if it spurs America to concentrate on the problems of raising and landing in France the greatest number of trained soldiers. That is the main assistance America can render us at this crisis.

"Lloyd George puts it, as he puts most things, with satisfying succinctness, when he says: 'It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of getting American reinforcements across the Atlantic in the shortest possible space of time.' Those words might well be displayed over every Government office, every shipyard, and every training camp in the United States. They contain the kernel of the whole problem."

ENVY FIGHTING COMRADES.

Americans Training in France Speed Up Work, Anxious for Battle.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 28—(Associated Press.)—While there is no false optimism regarding events in Northern France in the American expeditionary forces, all ranks, although realizing that the situation is tense, are confident that the allied arms will eventually be victorious. Every man is intensely interested in the outcome. Newspapers containing the official statements and descriptions from newspaper correspondents are eagerly read by all the Americans, from Generals to privates, and from the base ports to the front line trenches.

Not the slightest doubt is expressed that the British and French will not only halt the enemy, but defeat him.

All the American troops are anxious to get into the fight and are envious of the rôle played by the handful of American railroad engineers who are believed to have been caught in the German advance. As the days have gone on and it has appeared that the men would not get a chance to participate directly in the fighting, there have been some slight growls, but the men in the ranks are confident that whatever is being done by the commanders is for the best.

Some of the Americans far back of the lines have insisted that they heard the rumble of the guns in the zone of fighting; but this is not probable, owing to the distance of the American sector from the battlefront. This is taken as an indication of the anxiety of the American troops to get into action against the Germans.

The great battle in Picardy has had the effect of making the American troops in training speed up their work, for they feel that eventualities may make it necessary for them to take part in the fighting at an early date.

GLENN BACK FROM FRONT.

General Says He Never Saw Our Army in Such Fine Condition.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, March 29.—Major Gen. Edwin F. Glenn, U. S. A., who has been at the front in France, arrived here today on an American ship.

General Glenn is commander of Camp Sherman, at Chillicothe, Ohio. He declined to comment on the German drive further than to say that brief bulletins announcing its beginning and progress had been received aboard ship. Speaking of the American troops now at the front, General Glenn said:

"I never saw the American Army in such fine condition as it is now."

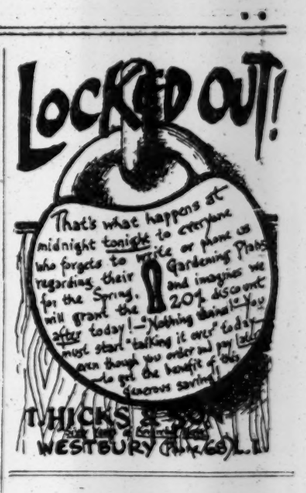
The General described the spirit and morale of the British and French armies as "wonderful."

PHONE GIRLS FROM AMERICA

Thirty-three, Speaking English and French, Surprise Paris Colleagues.

PARIS, March 29.—Thirty-three American telephone girls, who speak English and French equally well, have just arrived to operate the switchboards in the various army headquarters. They have been divided among the principal army centres, Paris, General Pershing's headquarters in the field, and the headquarters lines of communication.

American officers have been pleasantly surprised when taking up the telephone receiver to hear the familiar "Number, please," or "Line's busy," instead of the usual French equivalent. Although the French telephone equipment is not so modern as that in America, the girls are fast becoming used to it, and officers remark that they already notice an improvement in the telephone service. The French colleagues of these American girls are surprised at the rapidity with which they take down connection, the Americans frequently putting up one connection with the thumb and forefinger and at the same time taking down another with the little finger of the same hand.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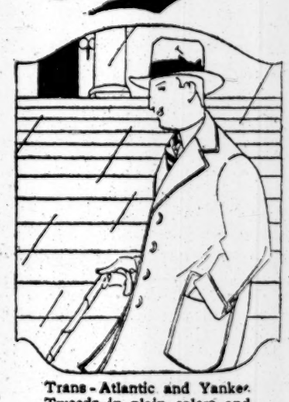

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Manual of Camouflage—*Major Wm. Kirby*	54c
Manual for Courts-Martial U. S. Army	98c
Notes on Training Field Artillery Detail—*Capt. Robert M. Danford* and *Capt. Onorio Moretti*	1.79
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Aviation Engines—*Victor W. Page*	2.69
Eyes of the Army and Navy—*A. H. Monday*	1.34
The Aeroplane Speaks—*H. Barber*	2.69

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BELL SAYS BRITISH KNEW FOE'S PLANS

Allies' Withdrawal Prearranged, General Tells the Senate Committee.

THINKS OLD GENERALS UNFIT

But Hopes That He, at 62, May Be Permitted to Serve with Our Army in France.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Major Gen. Franklin Bell, second ranking officer of that grade in the Regular Army, told the Senate Committee on Military Affairs today that British withdrawal on the western front was in conformity with a prearranged plan, made with full knowledge of Germany's offensive plans.

General Bell, who commands the Seventy-seventh National Army Dvision at Camp Upton, N. Y., returned from France on the very day upon which Hindenburg unleashed his hosts against the British lines in Picardy.

He based his statement to the committee upon confidential information given him by British officers while he was inspecting the Allied fronts in his forty-three-day tour of the battlefront in France.

"An impression prevails," said General Bell, "that the Allies were partially ignorant of the German plans. That is not true. The Allies knew all the time what the Germans were doing, as I am personally aware, and were making all possible preparations.

"The withdrawal of the British, it is also believed, was prearranged. That is true. I knew of their plans in a general way, as they were given to me from a confidential source before I left."

"Do you want that to go into the record?" asked Senator Chamberlain.

"Oh, yes," replied General Bell. "It's all over now."

The General was asked by the committee to give a general statement, for the benefit of the American public, of his impressions of conditions on the western front. His statement, however, was largely a discussion of modern scientific methods of warfare, and of the advisability of "scrapping" American officers between 60 and 70.

Senator Chamberlain inquired concerning the morale of American and allied troops.

"The morale is high," replied General Bell. "The nearer you get to the front line trenches, the higher the morale. I heard only a few pessimistic statements, and those from noncombatants in the rear, who did not know conditions. The most pessimistic persons I talked to were newspaper correspondents.

No Fear of Germans at the Front.

"But at the front, before I came away, nobody had any fear of the German military prowess."

General Pershing's command, General Bell said, was fully and completely equipped. A slight delay in furnishing animals for artillery transport had been remedied, he said.

Only one division of American troops had gone into the front trenches when General Bell visited the American front. Some other American regiments were serving a training period with British and French units, he said.

"I want to assure you that General Pershing has established schools to take advantage of all the latest scientific developments," said General Bell.

He described a number of these developments in a general way, beginning with the "sound range-finding" plan, for locating hostile artillery. This, he said, was brand-new in this war, and had proved so successful that it was possible to locate an enemy battery within a few yards, merely by comparing the reports of six observers stationed on a carefully plotted curve. These observers listen for the report of a gun.

"Concentrated shell fire destroys the emplacements after guns have been located," said General Bell, "but, though this fire is lavish, it seldom destroys the guns."

He described the wonderful results obtained through aerial photography, by means of which, he said, observers could detect even such small trails as were left by five men. Aerial photography also aided wonderfully in detecting dummy guns, General Bell said. The real gun when fired marks the earth in front of the muzzle, and the camera records this.

"The Allies fooled the Germans for months with another device," said General Bell. "They had telephones which tapped German telephone wires. The Allies were able in this way to 'listen in' on German conversations and get much information. The Germans finally captured one of the telephones, and that explained to them how the Allies had been getting valuable information. It had long puzzled the Germans."

The General said that another valuable method of obtaining information was by trench raids in which prisoners were taken.

"How do they make the prisoners talk?" asked Senator Reed.

"Some prisoners have sufficient disregard for consequences to refuse to talk, and from those no information is obtained," replied General Bell. "They are not punished, as that would be contrary to the laws of war. But most prisoners are more than willing to talk and give information. Many of them give false information, but by checking what one prisoner says against what others say you learn the truth. It's a problem in psychology nobody understands—this willingness of prisoners to give information."

The General said that at the headquarters of both the German and the Allied armies there were maps showing accurately how many troops, and what units, were opposite each sector in the line.

All Our Generals Physically Fit.

Coming to the American front, General Bell said that General Pershing and other high officers of the American command spent much time among their men, both on the battleline and in the training camps and schools. He said that all the American generals in France were physically fit and vigorous.

He was asked whether some older men were in command, to furnish the brains and headwork.

"It is well known that the German generals in the high command are very old," said General Bell. "The French, too, have had some old generals. No one knows accurately how many old German generals have been superseded. General von Moltke was, and General Joffre on the French side.

"My mature judgment is that age is an important factor in military efficiency. The average man begins to deteriorate in a military sense after 50. Hindenburg, Mackensen and Ludendorff are exceptions. But they don't do all the work. They are assisted by the best General Staff the world has ever known.

"No Government can afford to disregard the physical vigor of its generals. Take myself as an example. When I entered the Philippine campaign there was no better physical specimen in the army. I was then 42. I bear the marks of that four years and six months of service. But I am still, in my own opinion, a pretty fair physical specimen for my age. [The General is 62.] Unfortunately, some of my superiors do not think so.

Bell Eager to Serve in France.

"I came to Washington Monday to be examined by a medical board. They gave me a most searching test. I do not yet know the verdict. I am no glutton for glory, but I do not want to spend the rest of my life explaining why I did not serve in France. I am eager to serve. If I am assigned to duty in the United States I shall assent with good grace, but I shall go on thinking that perhaps I could have been of more service in France."

Senator Thomas interposed that he thought the General was to discuss conditions in France.

General Bell continued, however, by saying that, though he ranked ahead of General Pershing in seniority, he had told General Pershing and others that he regarded the selection of General Pershing rather than himself as wise.

"It was made, in my opinion, solely on the question of age," he remarked.

The committee later considered in executive session confidential data received from General Bell on the situation abroad. Afterward it continued its investigation of the Liberty motor, hearing Commander Briggs, head of the British Naval Aviation Service, in executive session.

FINDS GENERAL WOOD FIT FOR DUTY ABROAD

Board of Medical Examiners Passes Him—His Friends Feared He Would Be Retired.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Major Gen. Leonard Wood has passed successfully his physical examination before the special Medical Board which has been examining all general officers who return from Europe to determine whether they are physically fit to be sent back there in command of troops.

General Wood was examined yesterday. The board, which was composed of three eminent specialists, made a very careful examination of General Wood and today submitted a report declaring him to be in good physical condition and making a favorable recommendation.

The action of the board has not been officially announced by the War Department, but is very gratifying to those of General Wood's friends who have had a feeling that his retirement from the army had been ordained.

NELSON MORRIS IS PUT IN CLASS 1A OF DRAFT

Board Says Packer's Washington Job Proves He Is Not Essential to His Firm.

CHICAGO, March 29.—Nelson Morris, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Morris & Co., packers, today was placed in Class 1A of the draft by his District Appeal Board.

Mr. Morris in his questionnaire claimed exemption on the ground that he was necessary to a vital industry. A few days ago he announced that he had accepted a place with the Government and would become one of the one dollar-a-year men, and he left for Washington.

The board, in announcing that Morris had been placed in Class 1A, said that "since Mr. Morris had left for Washington to accept a position with the War Department, it was clear that he was not essential to the business of Morris & Co."

Lieut. M. A. Jordan, Flier, Killed.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Death of Lieutenant Marcus A. Jordan two days after an airplane accident in Italy, in which he was wounded, was reported today in a cablegram from Foggio to his brother, Eldridge E. Jordan, a banker here. Jordan first joined the Canadian flying corps and later joined the American army and was assigned to the flying forces in Italy. He was a native of Phoenix, Ariz.

CHILDREN TO SAVE TREES.

School Campaign in New Jersey for War on Caterpillars.

TRENTON, N. J., March 29.—Pamphlets urging all public school teachers to talk to their pupils on tree conservation before Arbor Day, April 12, and to encourage the children in a campaign to destroy a species of caterpillars that threatens to kill trees in many sections of the State, was sent out today by the State Departments of Education and of Conservation and Development. The State entomologist has visited seventy towns in the State and reports that there is danger of a plague of tussock moth caterpillars that will defoliate the trees.

School children are to aid in the destruction of the egg masses so that the caterpillar scourge may be prevented, and prizes are to be given to groups of children for excellent work in their communities. If the burning of the egg masses is not effective, the children will be asked to spray all trees with a solution of arsenate of lead after the caterpillars have been hatched. Pamphlets upon the ways of fighting the caterpillar are being distributed by the State Entomologist, whose office is in New Brunswick.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th St.

2,000 New and Charming

$5.85

WonderHats

will be shown today in an extraordinary Easter presentation, introducing a bevy of new and exclusive styles for street and dress wear.

Large Transparent Hats, Leghorn Hats, New Flowered Turbans, Smart, Drooping Brim Hats

are included, beautifully trimmed with wings, burnt feather novelties, flowers, and ribbons.

A Special Easter Event

Boys' Serviceable & Dressy Spring Suits at $13

Extra Knickers Included

Smart, individually styled suits of unusual merit in both woolens and workmanship. Better suits have yet to be tailored at this price. Sizes 7 to 18 years.

Boys' School Suits Very Special at $9

Extra Knickers Included. Snappy Norfolk models in a variety of colorful fancy mixtures of excellent wearing quality. Sizes 7 to 18 years. *Second Floor.*

Saturday—A Most Important

Sale of Women's Smart Coats at $25

There are twelve distinct models represented in the collection, in semi-belted, full-belted and straight-line effects, featuring new pockets and novelty stitching in contrasing color on collar and cuffs. The materials:

Wool Velour, Gabardine, Wool Poplin, Burella, Khaki Army Cloth, Taffeta, Serge, and Mixtures. Sizes 34 to 50.

The Values are Without a Parallel

Women's Waterproof Tweed Coats, Saturday at $16.75

New seven-eighth length models, suitable for touring, motoring and general wear. Yoke and sleeves lined with Satin. To be had in very attractive Grey, Green, and Tan tones. Sizes 34 to 48.

The New Capes and Coatees

for women are receiving much favor both in Europe and America. A wonderful selection of the most individual models will be found on our Fourth Floor, beautifully developed in Fine Serge, Wool Jersey, Wool Velour, Charmeuse, and Duvet de Laine, in all wanted colorings.

Prices: $25, $29.50, $39.50, $49.50

Fashionable Frocks for Women

In New and Distinctive Modes

Saturday at $25

Man-tailored Serge and Tricotine dresses, in delightful models with narrow shoulders and trig sleeves. Also—very fashionable braid-trimmed Coat- and Jacket-style frocks, for wear with the new summer furs. Colors: Navy Blue, Black, Rookie and Tan.

Crepe de Chine Afternoon Dresses at $25

Cleverly modeled frocks of Crepe de Chine, trimmed with Soutache embroidery, and youthful styles in soft, lustrous Chiffon Taffeta embellished with hand-embroidery or bead work. Colors: Tan, Grey, Navy Blue, Taupe, Wisteria, Black, and Copenhagen Blue. Sizes 34 to 44.

Smart Easter Furs

in the very newest modes, priced remarkably low

The Saks Fur Department is now replete with an unusually individual collection of new Summer furs, in all fashionable pelts. Specially featured today:

Stunning Wolf Scarfs	$22.50
Exquisite Fox Scarfs	$57.50
Hudson Seal Stoles	$42.50
Taupe or Natural Nutria Coatees	$72.50
Hudson Seal Coatees with Natural Squirrel Collar	$90.00

Saturday—Sale of

Beaded Bags Special $18.50

Just one hundred Imported and American-made beaded bags with covered frames. They are in designs and colorings which are really a work of art, and not one bag in the collection can be duplicated anywhere at anything near this low price.

Main Floor.

New Fashions in Misses'

Capes, Coatees and Sleeveless Coats at $25, $35 and $39.50

$25

Smart, youthful capes in full ripple effects, beautifully developed in Men's Wear Serge, Velour and Poiret Twill, lined with plain or novelty silk.

The sleeveless coats are decidedly individual, and are to be had in Baronet Satin, Screen Silk, Tricolette, and Velveteen. Colors:

Rose, Monaco Blue, Peach, Turquoise, Gold and Black

A Rare Collection of Suits for Misses at $35

Strictly tailored, Dressy and Sport styles, exhibiting many novel style treatments shown for the first time. Fashioned of Poiret Twill, Men's Wear Serge, Mannish Tweeds, Heather Mixtures, and Shepherd Checks in the wanted shades of Monaco Blue, Chinchilla Grey, Beige, Rookie, Navy and Black. Sizes 14 to 18 years. $35

Afternoon and Street Dresses for Misses at $25

A very graceful and youthful model in Flowered Chiffon with Satin girdle. Also a variety of charming models in Georgette Crepe. Silk Taffeta, Serge and Crepe de Chine. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Girls' Junior Coats at $15

Belted, Pleated and dainty Empire models, featuring novel pockets and collars. Fashioned of Men's Wear Serge, Velour and Shepherd Checks, Delhi, and Burella. In all the fashionable shades. Sizes 6 to 16 years.

Sterling Silver Military Wrist Watches, Special at $14.50

Splendid timekeeper. Seven-jeweled Waltham movement, with Radium dial.

Main Floor.

Women's Separate Skirts

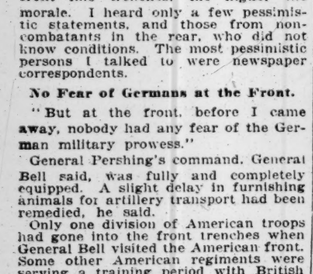
divided into five special groups

Saturday at $5.95, $7.95, $9.75, $12.75 and $15

These are the newest skirts for sports, street and general wear, displaying a variety of individual treatments in pockets and belts. Tailored in All-Wool Plaids and Stripes, Silk Poplin, Plain and Novelty Taffeta, Silvertone Soire, Wash Satin, Serge, and Wool Poplin, in all fashionable colorings. Waistbands 25 to 36.

Switches for Easter Coiffures Special at $3.45

It would be difficult to find better value in hair goods than is afforded by this special offering. These switches are 21 inches long, and are made of excellent quality hair.



The New Oxford
A Favorite of Fashion
One that will appeal to women of discriminating taste. May be had in the following styles:
Patent Leather *Brown Russia*
Gray Kid *Gray Suede*
Priced $5.98 to $7.50
Main Floor
ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
BloomingdaleS
59th to 60th St., Lexington to 3d Ave.

All the new and popular books rented for a small fee. Start and stop when you please.
WOMRATH'S LIBRARY
Books are fresh, clean, inviting.
21 WEST 45TH STREET.
See telephone book, other addresses.

A fast-moving, breath-taking war romance.
FALSE FACES
By Louis Joseph Vance
Net, $1.40
DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & Co.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Something Smart— About the Hats You Buy Here

And no juggling of quality, style or price. Every one made specially for us according to our own specifications, of good quality fur felt. Every style correct for Spring 1918 and every price "Lowest-in-the-City," quality for quality considered.

The Field Club $4.89

The "Lansdowne" at $3.74

The R. H. Macy & Co's Special $2.74

Flat and semi-curled brims predominate, in various shades of gray, brown, tan and smoke. Make your selection now while the assortment is complete in color, style and size ranges.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Graflex Cameras At Real Savings

We have looked about and found no place where you can buy these cameras fitted with lenses of the same quality as ours — at prices as low as ours. In some instances the savings are about one-fourth.

Our Graflex Cameras are fitted with Reflex Special Anastigmat Lenses—which have not increased in price as the other speed lenses have.

Graflex Cameras

	Price Elsewhere with Tessar F-4.5	Our Price with Reflex Special F-4.5
3¼x4¼ Auto	$96.50	$65.25
3¼x5½ Compact	133.50	92.50
4x5 Auto	113.00	78.75
3¼x4¼ Telescopic with revolving back	138.00	102.25

Macy's—Fifth Fl., 35th St.

A New Version of The Hebrew Bible

The first Jewish translation of the Old Testament into English and known as The Holy Scriptures. The result of the co-operative effort of the Jewish Publication Society and The Central Conference of American Rabbis. One size.

Cloth bound, 98c; French Morocco binding, $2.31; French Levant binding, $3.16; Persian Morocco binding, $4.66.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

A Help To Commuters

When you leave your train in the morning place your order for such things as you may need at one of our Order Booths at either the Grand Central or Hudson Terminal. Your purchases will be ready for you to pick up on your way to the late afternoon train. Try shopping this way some time.

IMPORTANT
UNRESTRICTED SALES

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES
NEW YORK, CITY

ON FREE VIEW
9 A. M. UNTIL 6 P. M.
TO BE SOLD
On Monday Afternoon Next
April 1st, at 3 o'Clock
THE
MAC DONELL-SHO NEMOTO
COLLECTIONS OF
Japanese
Color Prints
and
Ancient
Chinese Paintings
Collected by the Japanese Expert
H. Kuniyeda

ALSO ON FREE VIEW
Costly Furnishings
and Embellishments
REMOVED FROM A
Commodious
New York City Mansion
Consisting of
ANTIQUE CHIPPENDALE, SHERATON, HEPPELWHITE & OTHER ENGLISH FURNITURE
HANDSOME MODERN REPRODUCTIONS
FINE OLD AUBUSSON AND FLEMISH TAPESTRIES
and Numerous Other
ANTIQUE AND MODERN OBJECTS OF HOUSEHOLD EMBELLISHMENT & UTILITY
Including Many Pieces
DESIRABLE
FOR COUNTRY HOMES
TO BE SOLD
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY
AFTERNOONS NEXT
APRIL 4TH AND 5TH, AT 2:30
*,*Catalogue mailed on receipt of One Dollar.
—AND—
An Important Collection of
Valuable Paintings
INCLUDING FINE EXAMPLES OF THE
Barbizon, Contemporary and American Masters
TO BE SOLD FOR ACCOUNT OF THE ESTATES OF THE LATE
Mr. Oliver Hoyt,
Mrs. Ada de Bocande and
Mr. J. Dunbar Wright
of New York
Mrs. Mary L. McMillan
(Widow of United States Senator James McMillan, of Detroit, and Washington, D. C.)
Miss Mary E. Garrett
of Baltimore
SEVERAL OTHER ESTATES
Mr. Joseph Wallach and
OTHER PRIVATE OWNERS
Among the Artists Represented Are:
Millet, Corot, Daubigny, Diaz, Dupre, Jacque, Schreyer (2), Ziem (3), Meissonier, Gerome (2), Vibert, Detaille, De Neuville, Bouguereau, Alma Tadema, Clays, Rico, Knaus, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Meyer Von Bremer (2), Verboeckhoven (3), Bierstadt (2), Inness (3), Murphy (5), Wyant (3), Homer Martin, Minor, Twachtman, Robinson, Blakelock, Carlsen (3), and many other native and foreign artists.
TO BE SOLD
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY
EVENINGS NEXT
APRIL 4TH AND 5TH, AT 8:15,
In the Grand Ballroom
of the Plaza Hotel
Fifth Ave., 58th to 59th St.
(Admission by card to be had free of the Managers.)
*,*Illustrated Catalogue Mailed on Receipt of One Dollar.
The Sales Will Be Conducted by
MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY
and Mr. Otto Bernet, his assistant.
American Art Association, Managers
2, 4 and 6 East 23d St., Madison Sq. So.

OVER THERE AND BACK

The reader comes upon the unusual altruism of this book almost at once. A comrade, a Canadian, is killed, and Smith is for the first time face to face with death in the trenches. See how immediate is his flight of thought beyond himself, beyond the horror of the possibility of a like fate befalling him, a flight of imagination "across the Channel, England, the great Atlantic and Canada to the Pacific coast; a little town on the Fraser River, where a mother would soon be bowed with grief. Her John! Her boy, that she had raised and loved, had died fighting for his country!" We have been looking for a book from the front written by a young man whose soul is touched by the deeper meanings of the war, and it is here before us in "Over There and Back."

$1.50 *Net. Postage Extra. All Bookstores.*
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Av., N. Y.

Six o'Clock Tonight.

The change to Summer standard time, under the new daylight saving law, which requires setting clocks ahead one hour early Sunday morning, March 31, makes it imperative that all want advertisements for insertion in The Times tomorrow (Sunday) be in The Times Building before six o'clock tonight (Saturday).

RESENTS RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE TO US

Germany Demands Statement of Its Position Regarding the President's Recent Message.

PROTESTS ABOUT FRANCIS

Moscow Government, In Reply, Merely Sends Copy of Soviet Conference's Answer to Wilson.

LONDON, March 28.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Moscow says Germany has addressed a note to the Council of Russian National Commissioners asking its attitude toward President Wilson's proposals to assist Russia to continue the war.

In reply the Commissioners merely sent a copy of the cablegram dispatched to Mr. Wilson by the Moscow conference.

MOSCOW, March 28. (Associated Press.)—Germany has protested again to the Bolshevist Government against the declaration last week of David R. Francis, the American Ambassador, that Russia will become a German province if it submits to the peace terms of the Central Powers. According to the German contention, this was a violation of the peace treaty.

The Government replied that the Ambassador's statement was merely a reproduction of the telegram which he addressed to the All-Russian Congress at Moscow which ratified the peace treaty. The Government declares it maintains toward the Ambassador's declaration the same attitude that was adopted in respect of the telegram sent to Moscow.

Germany sent the protest after the Russian Foreign Office had addressed a protest against occupation of Odessa by the Germans and Austrians, and also against shipment by the Germans of arms to Finland after the signing of the peace treaty. The German reply concerning the occupation of Odessa was that the city was a part of Ukraine, and consequently that the peace treaty between Russia and the Central Powers was not affected.

The Foreign Office has asked Germany to state definitely what it considers the boundaries of the Ukraine Republic, regarding which there is the same mystery as exists concerning the boundary between Russia and Germany. The greatest confusion is resulting from this state of affairs. The parties and factions in Ukraine are taking various attitudes as regards the boundaries. Some Germanophiles even insist that Ukraine touches the Caspian Sea.

The members of the French and Italian Embassies and the Serbian Legation, having succeeded in making their way out of Finland, returned yesterday to Petrograd. They departed immediately for Vologda.

The reply to President Wilson's message to the Congress of Soviets was in the form of a resolution adopted by the Central Executive Committee. It was dispatched to Washington March 15, and read as follows:

The Congress expresses its gratitude to the American people, above all to the laboring and exploited classes of the United States, for the sympathy expressed to the Russian people by President Wilson through the Congress of Soviets in the days of severe trials.

The Russian Socialistic Federative Republic of Soviets takes advantage of President Wilson's communication to express to all peoples perishing and suffering from the horrors of imperialistic war its warm sympathy and firm belief that the happy time is not far distant when the laboring masses of all countries will throw off the yoke of capitalism and will establish a socialistic state of society, which alone is capable of securing just and lasting peace as well as the culture and well-being of all laboring people.

In his message to the All-Russian Congress Mr. Wilson had said that although the United States was then unable to render the direct aid it would wish to extend, it would avail itself of every opportunity to secure for Russia once more complete sovereignty and independence in her own affairs.

DEMANDS EMERY'S RELEASE.

Finland Protests Against Seizure of American by Germans.

STOCKHOLM, March 29.—Finland has sent to the German Government a protest against the arrest of Major Henry Crosby Emery, former Yale professor and a special representative of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, and his detention on the Aland Islands, according to M. Gripenberg, the Finnish Minister to Sweden. Major Emery's liberation is requested.

The protest is Finland's response to representations made in Major Emery's behalf by the American Minister to Sweden, Ira Nelson Morris, and by British and French diplomats.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Confirmation of dispatches saying the Finnish Government is endeavoring to secure the release of Major Henry C. Emery, taken prisoner by the Germans, was contained in a message to the State Department today from Minister Morris at Stockholm. Minister Morris had made energetic protest to General Mannerheim, commanding the Finnish White Guard, against the arrest of Major Emery, but before an answer was received the Swedish Foreign Minister informed him that Major Emery had been transferred from the Aland Islands to Danzig.

RUSSIAN CRUISER SUNK.

The Admiral Makaroff Hits a Mine in Harbor of Reval.

LONDON, March 29.—The sinking by a mine in the harbor at Reval, on the Gulf of Finland, of the Russian cruiser Admiral Makaroff is reported in a Petrograd dispatch to Copenhagen, as forwarded from that point by the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The Admiral Makaroff was laid down in 1905. She was 442 feet long and displaced 7,775 tons. She was armed with two 8-inch, eight 6-inch, and twenty-two 3-inch guns, and two torpedo tubes. Her complement was 568 men.

STILL EDGING MOSCOW WAY.

Germans Reported to Have Begun Offensive Aimed at Kursk.

LONDON, March 29.—The beginning by the Germans on Wednesday of an offensive in the direction of Kursk, 300 miles south of Moscow, is reported in the Petrograd newspapers, according to a Reuter dispatch from that city.

German advance guards are reported to have been seen twelve miles from the town.

ALLIES URGED TO SEIZE PORT OF ARCHANGEL

Fear in France That Germans Will Shut Off Communication with Russia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 29.—The Russian situation, notwithstanding the great battle, commands increasing attention here. French opinion appears firmly convinced that the deadlock in regard to Japanese action at Vladivostok, in spite of all that has been said, is due to the conflicting views of Tokio and Washington. Inasmuch as the expected revolutionary miracle did not occur yesterday and is not likely to materialize tomorrow, the Echo de Paris suggests another possible solution of the problem.

It urges that French and British should immediately occupy Alexandrovsk, at the end of the Kola Railroad, and especially Archangel. It asserts that more than a million tons of raw materials and manufactured goods which have been imported by allied steamers are lying on the docks at Archangel. These supplies include a good deal of tungsten and wolfram, which would be invaluable to the Germans if they could get hold of them. The ice in the White Sea begins to break up about April 15, and by a month later the sea will be free. The journal points out that if the Germans planted a military post at the right point they could close the bottle neck formed by the White Sea, and might use it as a base against ocean commerce.

The Baltic being closed to them, the natural gateway of the Allies to Russia is Archangel, which was the port through which all British trade passed in before Petrograd was founded. The town would be easy to capture and defend, and would prevent the Allies being shut out of Russia and Siberia. The paper urges the Allies to occupy the port without delay.

DENY ODESSA'S RECAPTURE.

Austrians Assert Port Is Still Occupied by Teuton Forces.

AMSTERDAM, March 29.—Denial that the Bolsheviki have retaken the Black Sea port of Odessa is made officially in Vienna. It is said the city is still occupied by the Austro-Germans.

Official announcement was made by the Russian Government Wednesday that Odessa had been recaptured by the Bolsheviki after a desperate battle that had lasted for three days. Odessa is the most important Russian port on the Black Sea.

CAUCASUS TERMS TO TURKEY.

Armenian Autonomy and Restoration of Old Frontiers Included.

LONDON, March 29.—The Caucasus Diet, after proclaiming the independence of the country, has approved the basis of a separate peace agreement with Turkey, Reuter's Petrograd correspondent reports.

The agreement is said to provide autonomy for Armenia and re-establishment of the frontiers as they were before the war.

LONDON, March 9. (by Mail.)—Kurdish tribesmen, who had been used repeatedly by the Turks in their campaigns against the Armenians, are urged to take advantage of the armistice in Asia Minor and attack the withdrawing Russian troops in a document which has come into the possession of the British War Office. The document is an order from Major Druffel, a German staff officer with the Turkish forces in Mesopotamia, to the Turkish commanders on the Persian front, and is as follows:

"Communicate discreetly to the Kurdish chiefs that, according to an army order received by me, they are to accelerate the Russian withdrawal by continuing their robberies and ambushes in spite of the armistice.

"The withdrawal of the Russians is to be as costly to them as possible.

"Explain to the tribes the precarious position of the Russians, and tell them how easy success will be. Their withdrawal from Persia is imminent, and while it is in progress the greatest possible loss must be inflicted on them.

"In fact, the armistice should make no difference whatever to their actions."

DEMANDS RUMANIA'S OIL.

Germany Wants Wells Turned Over to a German Corporation.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Germany having subjected Rumania to the sacrifices of a conquered province, State Department advices today say, now has demanded that the little State turn over all her valuable oil fields to a German-controlled corporation.

A summary of the German terms received by the Department says:

"It is scarcely necessary to draw attention to the fact that the conditions are monstrous. Rumania finds herself deprived of the greater part of her natural wealth for the benefit of a foreign State, and private individuals themselves are spoliated and their fortunes placed at the mercy of foreign societies. No State has ever been placed in the obligation of consenting to such a dismemberment of its sovereignty."

SENT CEREALS TO UKRAINE.

Not Enough Found There to Feed Invading Austrian Troops.

GENEVA, March 29.—The Austrian Government is obliged to send cereals to its troops in Ukraine, according to information received from Czernowitz by the Polish agency at Lausanne. Bread is especially needed as the local supplies are entirely exhausted.

The Austrians forwarded one hundred carloads of wheat to Ukraine on March 23.

JAPAN NOT TO INTERVENE.

Terauchi Sees No Reason to Act In Siberia.

LONDON, Saturday, March 30.—Premier Terauchi and Foreign Minister Motono of Japan, according to a Daily Mail dispatch from Tokio dated Tuesday, have announced that Japan is friendly to the Bolshevist Government, and sees no reason at present for armed intervention in Siberia.

MOVE IN REICHSTAG TO DEMAND INDEMNITY

Majority Parties Offer No Protest When Proposal is Referred to Committee.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 29.—The Germans are undoubtedly counting already on better peace terms as a result of the new military advance.

The National Liberal leader, Gustav Stresemann, speaking in his electoral district on the political situation, said that one of the most remarkable changes in the Reichstag in the last few days had been that when the Conservatives and National Liberals proposed demanding a war indemnity the Reichstag majority did not oppose the plan. Stresemann believes that the fact that the proposal was referred to the Main Committee indicates that in the bourgeois groups of the majority a change of opinion has taken place.

This proposal to reverse the famous July 19 resolution shows how the Conservatives have gained power since the offensive began, and that the National Liberals will swing over to the Conservatives on the slightest provocation.

Of the Hindenburg tactics it is only known, the paper says, that the British Army is to be destroyed, so that no American help can make up for the tremendous loss of life and war material. It urges that, "even if fanatics and uncalled-for politicians interfere," one thing is certain, "the final aim is the destruction of English imperialism and prestige, which holds the Entente together and controls the freedom of Germany's world commerce and acquiring of raw material."

"Our troops are really fighting England on the Ancre and the Somme and before Noyon," says the Zeitung, "even if our guns mow down French, Americans, and Colonials."

The annexationist National Liberal Weser Zeitung asserts that the results of the present military achievements must be taken into account when the German political authorities are called upon to settle peace. The need of coordinating political and military action, it says, has been brought home only after much internal strife. The paper reproaches Social Democrats for talking of peace by understanding at this time, and argues that war and political aims should be pursued together from the first day of the big battle. The conviction is growing, it says, that at this hour the political offensive should keep pace with the military offensive.

The paper goes on to say that the new offensive must also weld the inner political front of the German people, because the present Government has shown how to lead the country. Other papers, however, warn against too much optimism, and are gradually preparing the people for losses.

Cambridge to Honor President Wilson.

LONDON, March 29.—President Wilson, the Press Association says, has expressed his willingness to accept the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Cambridge University.

Dance to Aid British Troops.

The Overseas Club will give a dance in the Hotel Majestic on Friday, April 5, to raise funds to buy hospital supplies to be distributed among the British troops by the Queen of England on her birthday, May 26. Tickets may be bought from E. Wallis R. Beal, 27 William Street.

306TH WINS $100 PRIZE.

Has the Best Regimental Area at Camp Upton.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, N. Y., March 29.—The 306th Infantry received today the division prize of $100 for the best policed and beautified regimental area in the cantonment, and a similar award of $50 was made to Company F, 302d Engineers. The 306th Infantry holds the division football championship cup, two track and field cups, one won by the regiment and the other by Company K, and a cup gained by making the greatest number of points in the division boxing tournament.

During the presentation ceremony today the regimental colors were blessed by Lieutenant Thomas Dunne, Catholic Chaplain of the regiment, Rabbi Nathan Blechman, and the Rev. William Breckenridge of the Y. M. C. A. Second and third ratings in the company contest for areas were given, respectively, to Company K, 305th Infantry, and Company L, 306th Infantry.

The entire cantonment was roused at 3.30 this morning by the combined chorus of buglers giving the fire call. Crossed wires caused a blaze that destroyed the lower clubhouse of the Knights of Columbus, with a loss of $15,000. Among the property ruined was a $1,500 moving picture outfit, and two gold chalices and vestments belonging to the chaplains.

UNDERFIRE

Robert Herrick, in *The Dial*, says: "The book has all those intimate signs of truth that carry immediate conviction. Barbusse gives the thing itself—War."

UNDER FIRE

London Observer says: "The supreme novel of the war. The rich variety of the book is indescribable."

UNDER FIRE

The Nation says: "The greatest of the books that voice the new soul of France."

UNDER FIRE

The Bellman says: "The most notable contribution to the enduring literature of humanity."

UNDER FIRE

Chicago Daily News says: "A piece of literature which posterity will receive as immortal."

UNDER FIRE

Chicago Daily Tribune says: "The greatest book of the war that I have read."

UNDER FIRE
By Henri Barbusse (Le Feu)
$1.50 *Net. Postage Extra. All Bookstores.*
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

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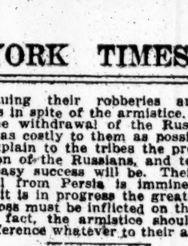
To insure insertion of advertisements in The New York Times copy must be in the Times Building 6 P. M. day previous to that on which publication is desired.—Advt.



The Vagabond
$8.00

KNOX HATS
for Men

The customary Knox excellence prevails in the styles which are daily being supplied by the Knox Shops.

Finely turned out soft and stiff hats of extraordinary charm, and a cordial, interested sales service, are at your disposal.

Six to Twenty Dollars

KNOX HAT COMPANY
Incorporated
452 Fifth Avenue at 40th Street
196 Fifth Avenue at 23rd St. 161 Broadway, Singer Building

Paris Hats

Across Half-the-World They Come To Help the Artists in Gimbels Own Workroom

And Then,
To pass themselves on to you at just about what you would pay for them if you were in Paris.

See the Gimbel Windows Daily!

Easter approaches. Buy your Hat now so that you may have ample, leisurely attention, and plenty of time to "try on, and try on," so that your hat will "fit your head and frame your face." Buy your hat today!

From Paris Hats, wonderful copies and adaptations at $8.75 to $22.50, are the talk of New York. They are so beautifully made. They are so correct, and so exactly in the mode. Materials are the best obtainable—some imported, some American.

Infinite variety characterizes this 1918 showing. Small, close-fitting hats; large, luxurious picture-hats; chapeaux much bent and twisted; some hats very severe and tailored; others as coquettish as a debutante; and some hats that are hand woven, and others "quilted."

Plumes, wings, flowers, beads.

Transparent fabrics superimposed over flowers.

A World of other novelties.

Exquisitely made mourning hats.

Hats—unusual, for the unusual dainty mature woman who likes a simple hat such as the mature matron of Paris wears. Those who have been to Paris know this toque-type that Parisienne gentlewoman simply loves.

In short, there's no hat wanted but can be found here—either already made, or can be made quickly, easily, and inexpensively. Just try Gimbels.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.
MILLINERY SALONS—Third Floor

YOUNG MEN
AND MEN WHO LIKE
CUSTOM SUITS

IF you have been accustomed to the expensive ministrations of a merchant tailor, you may see in these Kirschbaum suits a war-time economy—but certainly no self-denial. . . Made of long-fibred, yarn-dyed tweeds, homespuns and unfinished worsteds. . . . And the man who once tries on one of these suits will learn that ease and precision of fit and beauty of finish can no longer be regarded as a monopoly of the traditional custom school. $35, $40, $45, $50.

Officers' Uniforms, tailored by A. B. Kirschbaum Co. at actual cost

Stern Brothers
WEST FORTY-SECOND AND FORTY-THIRD STREETS
Young Men's and Men's Clothes,
Third Floor—Elevators Convenient

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

Will offer most remarkable values today in

Men's Fine Shirts at $2

A most superbly tailored collection of new shirts for Spring, developed in Jacquard Striped Shirtings imported by Wright and Graham many months ago—now impossible to import; Rich Silk and Cotton mixtures; fine quality Loraine Madras and a great assortment of novelty Weaves with Silk stripings, all of a quality now almost impossible to obtain at $2.

A Special Easter Display of
Silk Neckwear at 39c, 55c, 75c

¶ We have endeavored to show at each of these three prices a collection of neckwear seldom seen at popular figures. The collection is representative of the most individual neckwear created for Spring, including

Spots, Figured Effects, Effective Stripings, smart all-over effects, and Grenadines

Italian Grenadine and Spitalfields Cravats at $2

¶ We know of no better silk scarves than those mentioned above, and at $2 they are certainly a rare offering. In fact, one well known shop recently made an announcement to the effect that such scarves are worth today $3.50.

The designs and colorings are too exquisite, too original, to be transferred to print. They are simply indescribable—and equally irresistible.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Mallory Hats

¶ The new "Mallory" soft hats and derbies are now to be seen at Saks in both regular and "Cravenette" finish. They are the best standard make hats in America today, sold as low as

$3.50 and $4

Sold only in New York by Saks & Company

RED CROSS

Clothes Collection Week

DON'T STORE YOUR CLOTHES!

GIVE THEM

To the Destitute of Belgium and Northern France

THEIR NEED IS DESPERATE

Leave Suits, Underwear, Stockings, Blankets, Shoes, etc., at one of the following collection centers:

2 Rector St.	*Madison Av. & 71st St.
13 Washington Pl.	75 Morningside Ave.
18th St. and 5th Ave.	2608 Broadway
154 5th Ave.	104th St. and B'way.
29th St. and 5th Ave.	*111th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
9 West 57th St.	*308 West 122nd St.
*359 West 24th St.	15 East 125th St.
*34th St. and Park Ave.	1560 Amsterdam Ave.
535 7th Ave.	*550 West 183th St.
85th St. and B'way.	*174th St. and Wadsworth
873 6th Ave.	*493 West 207th St.
60th St. and 3rd Ave.	*141st St. and Convent
17 East 59th St.	*187th St. and B'way
746 Madison Ave.	*43rd St. and 5th Ave.
841 East 68th St.	723 5th Ave.
77th and Cent. Pk. W.	56 East 48th St.
*85th St. and Park Ave.	107 West 74th St.
86th St. and Amsterdam Ave.	

Or At Any Laundry

*(Church—all others stores)

OVER THERE AND BACK

An American Boy Tells of Heroism and Humanity at the Front.

"We marched that day round-eyed with wonder at all the things we saw. The very magnitude of it appalled us. Dimly we began to realize what a very small part of it we were, after all. And the realization did us a great deal of good." These words are from the second chapter of "Over There and Back," by Lieutenant Joseph S. Smith, an American, born in Philadelphia, who enlisted in the 29th Vancouver Battalion in Canada in 1914, and crossed to France with the 2d Canadian division to be sent over seas. He is now an officer in our own National Army.

$1.50 Net. Postage Extra. All Bookstores.

E.P.DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

A reliable, safe skin treatment

You need never hesitate to use Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap in the treatment of severe or simple skin-troubles. There is nothing in them to injure the tenderest surface.

Resinol

is a doctor's prescription which, for years, has been used by other physicians for irritating, burning, unsightly skin affections.

They prescribe Resinol, knowing that its remarkable soothing, healing action is due to ingredients so gentle and harmless as to be suited even to a delicate skin.

All druggists sell Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment. For sample write Dept. 8 R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

STUDIES IN CHRISTIANITY

By A. Clutton-Brock

Author of "The Ultimate Belief"

Christianity has meant something different to every age and every generation. It has changed and grown, altered in form and expression, yet remained always itself. The author in these brilliant and unconventional Studies endeavors to sift out the permanent factors from the passing.

$1.25 Net. Postage Extra. All Bookstores.

E.P.DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

Big game hunting, the life of the blacks, and white men unafraid.

SIMBA

By Stewart Edward White

Net, $1.40

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.

WISCONSIN BETTING 2 TO 1 ON LENROOT

Republican Managers in Senatorial Fight Declare Victory Is Already Won.

DEMOCRATS CLAIM GAINS

Hopeful That Republican Attacks on the President Will Help Davies —Berger Makes Hard Drive.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 29.—With the betting odds in Wisconsin's three-cornered Senatorial contest 2 to 1 in favor of Congressman Irvine L. Lenroot, the Republican candidate, the Democratic campaign managers vigorously contest the Republican claim that the fight is all over and the victory won. With apparent confidence they predict that Joseph E. Davies, the Democratic nominee who entered the race with a personal indorsement from President Wilson, will win.

O. A. Laboudde, Chairman of the Democratic Committee, today has been receiving his first reports from leaders in sections of the State outside of this city. He said tonight that these indicated a strong drift toward the Democratic candidate.

"I frankly believe that the gentlemen at the Republican House have a surprise coming to them next Tuesday if they really are as optimistic as the statements they authorize would seem to indicate," said Mr. Labudde.

The shift toward Davies, which the Democratic leaders profess to have discovered, is attributed in large measure to the attacks on President Wilson which have been made by the Republican campaign orators since word went out to relegate the loyalty issue to the background and "go after" the Democratic Administration at Washington.

Congressman Lenroot himself in a speech at Sparta last night opened fire on the President, whom he characterized as an autocrat and classed with the Kaiser. The ground of Mr. Lenroot's complaint was what he termed the unjustified interference of the President in the politics of Wisconsin.

Realizing, perhaps, that the tone of bitterness against the President which has become a characteristic of the Republican campaign speeches was hurting their cause, the managers of the Lenroot campaign at Republican House tonight in conversations with correspondents from newspapers in the East were busily explaining that their attacks were not directed at the President himself but at the Democratic politicians who were seeking to make him an issue in the campaign.

"We are resenting the attempt made by local politicians of the President's party to use his name for the purpose of winning votes for a Democratic candidate for the Senate in a State which is Republican by 100,000," said one of the Lenroot managers tonight. "We regret, of course, that the President should have been brought within the range of our fire. We would resent deeply any impression in the East that we are fighting President Wilson or that the victory we look for on Tuesday should involve a defeat for the President, or anything but a partisan victory over the Wisconsin Democrats."

Progressives Backing Davies.

Progressives of prominence today entered the fight for the election of Mr. Davies. Mathew Hale of Boston, former Chairman of the Progressive National Committee, arrived in Wisconsin this afternoon and tonight made a speech at Tomah Bainbridge Colby of New York, who was one of the Progressives breaking away from Roosevelt's leadership when he started out to turn the Progressive Party over to Charles E. Hughes in 1916, is coming here tomorrow. He will speak here tomorrow night with Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, at a Davies mass meeting. Judge Albert D. Nortoni of St. Louis is another former Bull Mooser who will be on the war-path for Davies from now until the end of the campaign. Tonight William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, addressed a meeting in Racine, while Charles S. Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, spoke at Chippewa Falls.

Mr. Morganthau has been speaking in the State for a couple of days.

The Republicans so far have had on the firing line only half a score of Congressman Lenroot's colleagues in the House of Representatives, mostly from adjoining States. Tonight Governor Osborn, of Michigan, was added to the number of Lenroot campaign orators. Not a single United States Senator has joined the battle to elect a Republican to the Senate from Wisconsin. Three members of the United States Senate have been continuously campaigning for Davies.

This city so far has seen practically nothing of the fighting between the two Loyalist candidates. Victor L. Berger, the Socialist candidate, has been addressing meetings noon and night every day of the week and has had big audiences. He has not carried his campaign into the rural sections of the State so far.

The Democrats and Republicans are preparing for a whirlwind finish of the campaign in Milwaukee. Both candidates will make their closing appeals to the voters here on Monday night. At the Republican closing rally William A. Prendergast of New York City will be the principal speaker.

The Democrats have carried their fight into the Republican strongholds of the State, and have left the Democratic counties on the shores of Lake Michigan practically alone. These counties are also the German strongholds of the State, and in some of the industrial centres of this section the Socialists have developed most of their strength outside of Milwaukee in other years. The Republican campaign managers ascribe the aloofness of the Democrats from what in other years has been their principal battleground to a realization that the German vote in this campaign is hopelessly lost to Davies, the Democratic candidate and "President Wilson's man."

Basis of Davies's Hopes.

The Democratic campaign managers are putting in no claim regarding the vote in territory which in other years has been looked upon as safely Democratic. In the primaries it went either to Berger, the Socialist, or to Thompson, the La Follette candidate. It is believed that Lenroot and Berger will divide it on Tuesday, and that Berger will get the lion's share of the vote that was cast for Thompson in the primaries.

The disloyal German vote, the Democratic managers admit, will go solidly against Davies, but they do not think Lenroot will get more than a small percentage of it. That Davies will get the votes of a large number of men who are of South German origin and who have been impressed by the elucidation through campaign speakers who know President Wilson intimately enough to reflect his attitude of the distinction he draws between the Kaiser and the German people. They have been so assured by speakers who have addressed German audiences.

For the "foreign" vote of non-German origin, the Democrats are making a strong bid. They believe that the Poles who in other years have voted the Socialist ticket will vote for Davies on Tuesday. Davies got a big primary vote in the Polish wards of Milwaukee. The Italian vote, the Democratic managers also claim, will be cast almost in a bulk for Davies. A large portion of the vote cast for Thompson was a Norwegian vote, La Follette's candidate being of Norwegian origin. After a careful analysis of the situation the Davies managers feel assured that the Norwegian votes that were cast for Thompson, while Republican, will not go to Lenroot, who is of Swedish origin, but to Davies. As elsewhere, the Swedes and Norwegians in Wisconsin have not been pulling very well together.

The Republicans discount the possibility of a Berger victory, which some shrewd observers here do not regard as out of the question in the event that weather conditions should militate against the full vote getting out in the rural sections of the State. That the Socialist Mayor of Milwaukee will be re-elected and that Berger will carry the City and County of Milwaukee is conceded by both the Democrats and Republicans.

FEARS BERGER WILL WIN.

Constitutional League Warns Lenroot and Davies of Socialist Strength

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The American Constitutional League, of which Charles S. Fairchild, former Secretary of the Treasury, is Chairman, issued an analysis of the Socialist situation in Wisconsin today, and sent an appeal to Irvine L. Lenroot and Joseph E. Davies, the Republican and Democratic candidates for Senator, to unite their forces to overcome the Socialist vote. The appeal concludes that, if Victor Berger, Socialist, is elected, it will not be because of a lack of loyal men in Wisconsin, but because neither major party candidate is willing to "make the supreme sacrifice of offering up and consuming partisan ambitions on the altar of a united patriotism."

"A union and realignment of loyal forces in this country is necessary and inevitable if the pro-German, pacifist, Socialist drive is to be stopped in time," says the appeal. "Continued division of the loyal parties must lead sooner or later to defeat and disaster at the hands of our 'domestic enemies'—the American Bolsheviki.

"Berger, the Socialist candidate, now under indictment by the Federal authorities, may be expected to do in Wisconsin exactly what Morris Hillquit did in New York City on similar issues.

"Hillquit gained 113,545 votes in New York City over the Socialist vote cast before the United States entered the war. According to data from the United States Census, the Naturalization Bureau, and the draft registration, there are 115,000 to 117,000 German-born men in New York City eligible to vote. Hillquit's gain coincided almost exactly with the number of German voters.

"If Berger gains in Wisconsin as Hillquit did in New York, he will poll from 130,000 to 140,000 votes next Tuesday out of some 400,000 cast, leaving only 260,000 votes to be divided between the loyal candidates, or 130,000 for each.

"Wisconsin has 110,000 German-born males eligible to vote, or nearly the same number as New York City. Another similarity is the fact that the Socialist candidate for President in 1916 polled 31,787 votes in New York City and 27,846 votes in Wisconsin.

"The chances are more than even that Berger will poll as many votes as Hillquit did—145,382."

SMALLPOX ON STEAMER.

Five Infected Negro Deckhands Taken from the Middletown.

Physicians of the Department of Health took five negro deckhands, ill with a mild form of smallpox, from the steamboat Middletown of the Hartford Line yesterday and sent them to the Willard Parker Hospital. All of the others of the crew were vaccinated and the vessel thoroughly fumigated. Passengers were then allowed aboard, and the steamer departed at the regular hour.

"There is absolutely no danger to any one now on the boat," said Dr. Louis I Harris, head of the Bureau of Preventable Diseases of the Department of Health.

Health Commissioner J. Lewis Amster said there was no occasion for alarm because of these cases. The Commissioner was concerned, however, for the health of passengers who had been aboard the boat during the last ten days or two weeks, as one of the smallpox cases had existed for a month and another for eleven days.

Telegrams of warning to the health authorities at Middletown and Hartford and some dozen other landings on the Connecticut River were sent by Commissioner Amster to enable the health officers to look after the vaccination of the four or five hundred passengers who debarked from the boat at the different landings in recent days.

RISE IN WAR STAMPS.

Price Goes Up to $4.15 Monday—Browning Gun Shown Today.

War Savings Stamps will cost 1 cent more beginning next Monday. Today, the last business day of the month, they can be purchased from 30,000 agents in New York City for $4.14; on April 1 the price advances to $4.15, increasing 1 cent on the first of each succeeding month through 1918.

Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street will take on the complexion of an army camp this afternoon, when the Browning machine gun, lent to the War Savings Committee by the Ordnance Department, is put on exhibition in an army tent on the green in front of the Public Library. A company of marines, in command of Captain E. S. Chandler, will fire a volley at noon to open the exhibition and will then stack arms around the tent, the better to assist the women of the Mayor's Committee of National Defense to sell War Savings Stamps.

Those who buy the stamps will have the privilege of entering the tent to inspect the portable Browning gun, the first of its kind to reach New York. This gun is the new type of rapid fire-arm which has been developed for the use of American soldiers in the trenches. In the army tests it proved itself the superior of any of the machine guns now in use on the battlefront.

WALKS 375 MILES TO CAMP.

Drafted Man Goes Afoot from Binghamton to Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., March 29.—John F. Tansley, 24 years old, finished a walk of 375 miles this afternoon from Binghamton, N. Y., to this city, so that he could answer the call to the colors on Monday at Camp Dix.

When he reported to the local board this afternoon he offered to keep on walking to Camp Dix, but was told that he might as well stay here till Monday and go with the rest of the boys.

"I was thinking I could save Uncle Sam a little car fare," said Tansley, in offering to walk to camp.

Tansley lives at 95 Carroll Street. He registered in June last, found employment in Binghamton, and his draft call was forwarded to him there. He says he went to the local board of that city and reported, but was told he would have to come here. He was short of funds, but figured that by walking twenty-five or thirty miles a day he could make the distance in two weeks.

St. Louis Afternoon Papers 2 Cents.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—All the afternoon newspapers of this city announced today their intention to double their prices for street sales beginning April 1, thus adopting the two-cent price that was established by the morning papers of the city more than a year ago, and the custom that has become general throughout the country.

MILITIA QUELLS RIOTS IN QUEBEC

Anti-Conscriptionists Wreck Office of The Chronicle, Owned by General Watson.

MAYOR'S APPEAL JEERED

Quarters of City Registrar Fired—Mob Disperses When Troops Arrive.

QUEBEC, March 29.—The militia was called out tonight to quell a mob which, until nearly midnight, terrorized the business section of the city. The office of The Chronicle, owned by Sir David Watson, Commander of the 5th Division of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, was wrecked.

The rioting was started by men opposed to the Conscription act. The Chronicle was an ardent supporter of that act. Its plant was also wrecked in the anti-conscription riots last Fall.

After wrecking the newspaper office the mob went to the building occupied by the City Registrar. The quarters occupied by the Registrar were demolished. A fire which was started in the office was extinguished before the building was severely damaged.

Mayor Lavigeur called upon the jeering throng to disperse, and then read the Riot Act. When he realized that his efforts were fruitless, he called out the militia.

The mob was cowed when the troops appeared. It began to disperse just before midnight and the streets soon were clear.

So far as is known no one was seriously injured, although several policemen were bruised by chunks of ice hurled at them by the rioters. Up to a late hour no arrests had been reported at Police Headquarters.

Premier Borden Orders Firmness.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 29.—The assault on Dominion police officers by a mob in Quebec last night, when an exempted military service man was placed under arrest for failure to produce exemption papers, resulted in a conference today between Prime Minister Borden, the Minister of Justice, and the Chief of the General Staff. They decided to take immediate steps to enforce respect for the law and prevent the obstruction of officers appointed to carry out the provisions of the Military Service act. A representative of the Government left today for Quebec to obtain a full account of the incident. In a telegram to Mayor Laviguer, the Prime Minister said:

"Press accounts of yesterday's disturbance in your city, during which Federal officers were obstructed in their duty and seriously assaulted, indicate that the attitude of the municipal authorities was passive, and I feel it my duty to request from you, as Chief Magistrate of the city, an account by telegram of what took place."

Watson in Command at Vimy.

The Quebec Chronicle is the only morning paper published in English in that city. Its managing director is Major Gen. Sir David Watson, K. C. B., now in command of a Canadian division in front of Lens.

He went to England with a Canadian expeditionary force in September, 1914. Before that he had been Lieutenant Colonel of the 8th Royal Rifles, a Quebec militia regiment. After six months' training at Salisbury Plains he went to France in command of a Canadian regiment.

With his men he was sent to Hill 60, near Ypres. The Germans had held that position for weeks and it dominated the field of operations surrounding that city. Watson captured the position and held it, despite repeated and desperate efforts of the Germans to retake it. For this he was made a Brigadier and a year later a Major General.

$1,250,000 GIFT TO BRITISH.

American Red Cross Cables It for Assistance in the Drive.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 28.—"The British Red Cross people didn't say much. Sir Robert Hudson, the Treasurer, just sprang up and shook my hand," said Major William Endicott, American Red Cross Commissioner, today to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent as he told of the £250,000 gift of the American to the British Red Cross.

"It took him completely by surprise; and when you have such a job on as caring for all the sick and wounded of this terrible battle, and some one walks in unexpectedly and hands you a £250,000 check, it's some relief, I can tell you."

Major Endicott laid stress on the fact that this gift was intended to show American sympathy with the heroic stand made by the British troops against the German offensive.

"It takes a long time," he said, "for us to bring troops 3,000 miles and more; but we felt we must show our appreciation of the British soldiers. The demand for hospital supplies will be enormous; so we cabled across to the Red Cross War Council at Washington and asked for an appropriation. As soon as we got an answer I took the check down to the British Red Cross headquarters and gave it to them without their knowing a thing about it beforehand. This is in addition to the £200,000 we gave last Fall for their work."

513 MORE ARMY RECRUITS.

New York Again Leads in Number of Voluntary Enlistments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The regular army obtained 513 recruits yesterday, bringing to 397,607 the total number obtained since April 1. The showing for New York and neighboring States follows:

	Obtained March 28.	Total since April 1.
Connecticut	3	4,945
Delaware	2	795
Maine	6	2,443
Massachusetts	19	19,102
New Hampshire	1	1,331
New Jersey	10	10,022
New York	85	43,369
Pennsylvania	45	45,247
Rhode Island	4	2,472
*Vermont	1	636

*Quota not obtained.

URGE DRAFT LAW IN IRELAND

British Leaders Also Want Age Limit in England Advanced.

LONDON, March 29.—The Parliamentary correspondent of The Daily Express says that powerful influences within the Government are pressing for the introduction, when Parliament reassembles on April 9, of an entirely new conscription bill which would raise the age limit to between 45 and 50 years, and which would apply conscription to Ireland and call for mobilization of the volunteer home defense force.

To Increase French Railroad Rates.

PARIS, March 28.—The Chamber of Deputies has adopted a bill increasing railroad passenger rates by 25 per cent.

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street — Thirty-fifth Street

Unusually Good Values

are now being offered in

Men's Negligee Shirts and Scarfs

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER

Men's Negligee Shirts of madras or mercerized materials, featuring a diversity of color-stripe effects; soft cuffs only, at . . . . . $1.20 & 1.55

Men's Silk Shirts of heavy-weight Japanese Habutai (imported direct by B. Altman & Co.) featuring a variety of rich satin-stripe effects, at $5.85

Men's Four-in-hand Scarfs (wide ends), made of rich-quality silks in handsome color combinations; also of fancy silk grenadine, each . . . . . 80c.

(per half-dozen $4.50)

A Special Sale of Boys' Clothing

will be continued to-day (Saturday) on the Sixth Floor.

Boys' Suits (sizes 7 to 17 years) of Scotch tweeds, in exceptionally smart patterns, with an extra pair of knickerbockers, $16.50

Boys' Suits (sizes 7 to 17 years) of serviceable mixed fabrics, with an extra pair of knickerbockers $13.50

Spring Top Coats (sizes 2½ to 7 years) in mixed fabrics . very special at $6.50

This Sale presents an excellent opportunity for the selection of the boy's Easter suit and coat.

Men's Correct Clothes

FOR EASTER AND THE SPRING DAYS

are shown in a well-lighted, spacious section of the Sixth Floor.

A Cutaway Coat and Waistcoat of gray Oxford cloth, with full silk lining, may be obtained . at $35.00, 40.00 & 45.00

A Sack Suit, 28.00, 30.00, 35.00 to 55.00

The young man who desires ultra-fashionable styles will find that his wants in this particular have been anticipated.

While a speciality has been made of this branch of the business, ample assortments have also been provided for the man of more mature figure, who thus can make selections from garments in sizes up to 44 chest and in models to meet his individual needs.

Men's Oxfords

in the new models for Spring combine comfort with good-wearing qualities. The designs, very smart-looking, represent many original ideas.

Prices range from . . $6.50 to 15.00

The Oxfords shown at $6.50 are made of solid leather throughout; in black gunmetal and mahogany-colored calfskin.

The Men's Shoe Department is on the Sixth Floor.

A section recently opened on the Second Floor is reserved exclusively for

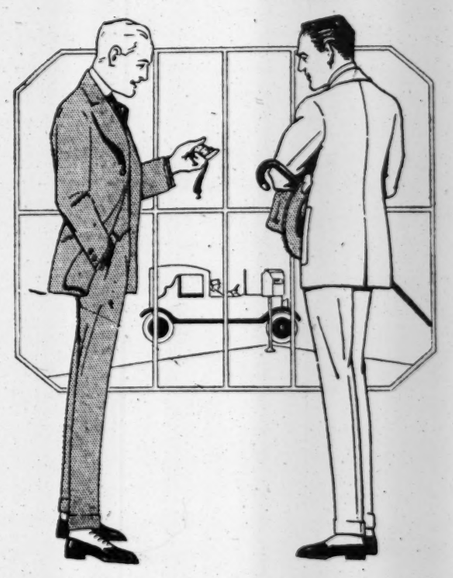
The Sale of Vogue Patterns

Gimbel Brothers

33rd ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

Men's Easter Suits and Overcoats In a Generously Good Group

At $18.50



GIMBELS meet the hue and cry about "high prices" for Men's Clothes with an immense group of new effects at $18.50. You'll be delighted to find what broad variety this price permits under the influence of Three-Store Merchandising.

Here you have taste, style, good workmanship, and sturdy fabrics. Come and see how extensive the assortment is at this good old common-sense price.

It requires the Best Models at 25 Fine Clothes Makers To Satisfy the Gimbel Clientele Prices Run From $18.50 to $50.00

GIMBELS—Men's Store, Fourth Floor

Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
March 26, 1918.

At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Frank Bailey,	Remsen Johnson,
Thomas F. Balfe,	Martin Joost,
Charles S. Brown,	Clarence H. Kelsey,
Clinton D. Burdick,	Ranald H. Macdonald,
Wesley C. Bush,	Alfred E. Marling,
William B. Clarke,	John H. McClement,
Julien T. Davies,	William F. Patterson,
William L. De Bost,	Frederick Potter,
Richard M. Hoe,	John W. Sterling,
Henry A. Howarth,	Felix M. Warburg.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following Officers were unanimously elected:

Clarence H. Kelsey.....President
Martin Joost.....Vice-President
Frank Bailey.....2nd V.-Pres. & Gen. Mgr.
John L. Sherwood.....3rd Vice-President
Joseph H. Ward.....4th Vice-President
Clinton D. Burdick.....Treasurer
William B. Clarke.....Secretary
Harold W. Hoyt.....Assistant Treasurer
Randall Salisbury.....Assistant Secretary
Frank E. Hurley.....Assistant Secretary
Edgar I. Hillary.....Assistant Secretary
Herbert C. Rothwell.....Assistant Secretary

WILLIAM B. CLARKE, Secretary.

OVER THERE AND BACK

We thank E. P. Dutton & Co for this book right out of the heart of the maelstrom of war. For it gives us, through the smoke, a gleam of a holy grail that death cannot kill, the eversought, but rarely found, spirit of beauty in human love for fellow-man and animal friend, the symbol of the greater humanity that is to win in the end and establish this old world again as a footpath to the stars.

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PARK TRENCHES WAIT SITE YET UNCHOSEN

Excavations Cannot Begin Until Loan Committee Has Considered the Engineers' Report.

TEN DAYS FOR DIGGING

Bond-Selling Campaign Will Be Well Advanced Before the Publicity Exhibition Can Be Ready.

If the system of trenches modeled on those actually used on the western front which the Liberty Loan Committee proposes to dig in Central Park is ever dug, which some persons seemed to feel yesterday was more or less uncertain, it will hardly be completed until a week after the Liberty Loan campaign is under way. Thomas C. Desmond, head of the corps of engineers which will have in charge the construction of the trenches, yesterday afternoon presented to Guy Emerson, head of the publicity department of the Liberty Loan Committee, a full report on the engineering advantages and drawbacks of both of the proposed sites in Central Park—the Sheep Meadow, near the Sixty-sixth Street gate on the western side of the Park, and the North Meadow, toward the upper end.

This report, which set forth in detail the advantages and disadvantages from an engineer's standpoint, of digging the trenches on either of the specified sites, with a balance of advantage in favor of the Sheep Meadow, will be presented to the full meeting of the Liberty Loan Committee by Mr. Emerson when it next assembles, together with a report on the publicity factors of advantage and disadvantage in both locations. But the next meeting of the committee will not be held until Monday, so that a decision on the site cannot be reached until Monday afternoon.

Ten Days for Construction.

While arrangements have been made to start the work of construction as soon as the Liberty Loan Committee gives the word, it cannot be started before Tuesday morning. Mr. Desmond declared yesterday that the work of construction would take about ten days under the present plans, which provide for the employment of some 200 workmen.

"Of course," he said, "I don't mean to say that it would take ten days to construct a trench system. If there were a regiment of Germans in the park these trenches could be built in twenty-four hours, but under ordinary working conditions, with the regular shift of laborers and no night work, it would take considerably longer.

"Moreover, while on the battlefield and in the presence of immediate emergency it would simply be a question of scooping out a ditch anyhow and letting the dirt fall anywhere, I want to construct these trenches in such a way as to do the least possible damage to the park and to take the utmost care, both of any trees and shrubbery that may have to be included within the trench system, if the North Meadow is chosen, as well as to try to save the sod that must be taken off. This means that the work will have to be done with considerable care and will consume more time than if it were simply a question of digging a hole in a vacant lot."

Much Material Not Yet Here.

Another thing that may delay the work of construction is the fact that a considerable part of the war material loaned by the French Government for the trench exhibit has not yet arrived. Just what was included in the consignment still on the ocean could not be learned yesterday, but it is understood that while much of the appurtenances of the trench display, including the 75-millimeter guns, is already here, and, indeed, is stored in the park, some of the most important parts of the display which the French High Commission would have installed are still to arrive.

The work of staking out the exact limitations of the trench systems in the two different parts of the park has been completed; the surface of the ground has been carefully surveyed and the composition of the underlying soil has been carefully studied, so that all is ready for the actual work of construction whenever the word is given. It is reported, however, that the delay in getting ready to start the work is having some reaction among those responsible for the project, who realize that it will have to come into the publicity campaign for the Liberty Loan late, if it comes at all. Much of the loss of time, apparently, is due to the orginal decision to stage the exhibition in the remote North Meadow, where the availability of transportation was not very great compared with the more accessible site near the lower end of the park, where the Park Department had lately finished a long and expensive work of rehabilitation and where the construction of a trench system must necessarily have interfered with not only the lawns, which have only recently been put into condition again, but with trees and shrubbery such as would not have been affected in the Sheep Meadow. This latter situation, on the other hand, would involve careful engineering work to keep from interference with the water and drainage pipes and would also have the disadvantage of removing the background of landscape which Mr. Emerson had insisted on as essential to a proper staging of the trench display.

A report current in the afternoon that construction of the trenches in the North Meadow had actually been begun under the direction of Major Rousseau of the French Commission turned out to be unfounded. No construction work had been begun, and Major Rousseau, who, as a military engineer, had cooperated with Mr. Desmond in the designing of the trench system, has been out of town for some days.

TROOPS KILL TEN MEXICANS.

American Cavalry Crosses the Line Despite Murguia's Threat.

MARFA, Texas, March 29.—Ten Mexicans and Private Theodore K. Albrite, an American cavalryman, were killed yesterday in a fight between United States cavalry and Mexican bandits near Pilares, Mexico, southeast of Valentine, Texas, according to official advices received here today. The fight followed a pursuit of the Mexicans, who raided the Nevill Ranch, killing Glenn Nevill.

Ten Mexicans were wounded in the running fight. The expedition across the line following was under personal command of Colonel George Langhorne, commander of the Big Bend district. The cavalry troop recrossed to the United States late yesterday, having marched seventy-five miles in thirty-six hours, fighting the engagement in the meantime.

General José Murguia, commander of the Ojinaga district, sent Colonel Langhorne a formal protest against the crossing of the American troops in pursuit of the bandits, stating he intended sending Federal troops to oppose their invasion. However, the cavalry troops returned across the border without seeing any Federal soldiers. They brought back much loot taken from the Nevill Ranch, including E. W. Nevill's horse and saddle and Glenn Nevill's chaps and boots, found on a dead Mexican.

GERMANS COINING SLANG.

Soldiers Have Handy Names for All Their Equipment.

AMSTERDAM, March 9, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The German soldier has picturesque names of his own for most of the paraphernalia of war. His rifle he always calls his "betrothed." His bayonet is his "cheese knife." The Quartermaster is called the "food dictator." Weapons, small or large, usually go by feminine names. The biggest of the German guns is the "Fat Bertha;" the Austrian 305 centimetre gun is "Grosse Marie."

Much of the German soldier slang is derived by putting new words to the initials of familiar objects. Thus the F. A. K. (Freiwilliges Automobil Korps, or Volunteer Motor Corps,) becomes Fahrt-alles-kaput, which means "smashes everything up," and the M. G. K. (Maschinen Gewehr Kompagnie, or Machine-Gun Company,) becomes Mord Gesellschaft Klub, which means the "Suicide Club." The German soldier's identity disk is always known as his "ticket for Heaven."

$1,000,000 RED CROSS GIFT.

American Organization Sends Check to England to Aid Wounded.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—In transmitting a check for $1,000,000 from the American to the British Red Cross this week, William Endicott, American Red Cross Commissioner to Great Britain, said the American Red Cross felt it a privilge "to alleviate so far as possible the suffering caused by the great battle now raging in France."

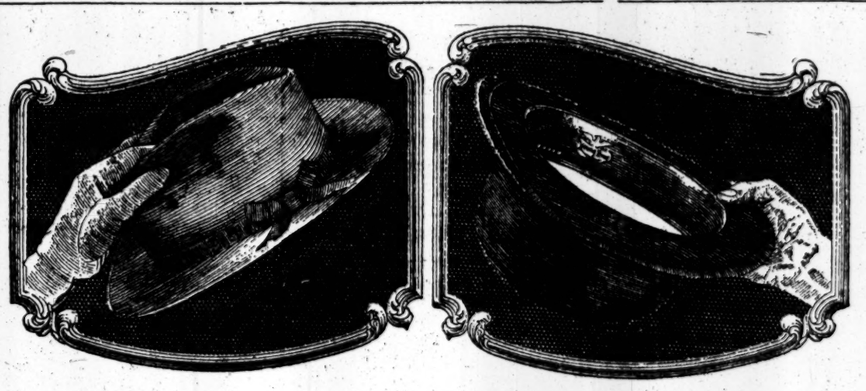
"We realize," said Mr. Endicott's message, made public here tonight, "how little it is in our power to lessen the horrors of war, but we feel it a privilege to aid by this contribution in the care of the wounded who have so gallantly fought for the cause which is now ours as well as yours, and to alleviate as far as possible the suffering caused by the great battle now raging in France. May we, therefore, ask that you use this money for the purchase of hospital supplies and care of the sick and wounded?"

EARNS RED CROSS $80,000.

John McCormack Returns from His Concert Tour—Promises $100,000.

John McCormack returned yesterday from his flying tour of concerts for the Red Cross, in which he earned in four cities, Cleveland, Denver, Salt Lake, and Los Angeles, more than $11,000 apiece, and at San Francisco in a single concert $24,700. With previous contributions, this brought his record up to $80,000.

The tenor will complete his promised $100,000 for the Red Cross early in May, after which he has announced he will raise $50,000 for the War Camp Fund of the Knights of Columbus.



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Big Guns In Action

A full-page etching in Roto showing one of the German monstrous field guns in action is of especial interest just now; this is a feature of this week's

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The Peril In Peace Talk

In fighting the devil with fire we must take care not to burn our hands, or, as our fighting men would say, "Be very careful when you use poison-gas, and look out for a shift of wind which may blow it back into your own trenches." This is virtually the answer given by a notable array of leaders in America and Britain and France to those who advocate a peace offensive to accompany our military offensive; or think we should imitate Germany in stirring up discontent among enemy peoples; or believe with Lord Lansdowne that some sort of negotiation with the enemy is possible; or hold with some of our pacifists that the war may be honorably ended without the complete and crushing defeat of German military power. The only way to deal with the "bandit" nation is "by overwhelmingly superior force," declares the Atlanta *Journal*, while the Portland *Oregonian*, emphasizing the lesson taught by Russia, says "that in a world which holds an undefeated Germany there can be no peace."

Read THE LITERARY DIGEST this week—March 30th number—and you will find in this article the enlightened public opinion of the United States upon premature peace talk. Other interesting articles in this number are:

Why Germany Delayed The Big Spring Offensive

Reasons Advanced By French and German Newspapers

Seizing the Dutch Ships
Saving Daylight to Beat the Kaiser
Japan's Press on the Siberian Move
Does Poverty Kill Babies?
Electrified Government Railways
Using the Piano to Teach the Deaf
Arabs Destroy Priceless Books
The Most Alive of the Arts
The Farmer on the Battle-front
(Prepared by U. S. Bureau of Education)
Denominationalism in Camp
News of Finance and Commerce
What Next in Russia?
Loafing Is Now a Crime
Austria Saddened by German Victories
Kaiser's Brother-in-Law "Strafes" President Wilson
A Herd of Albino Deer
Mismanagement of Our War-Work
Painting Battles From the Clouds
Etiquette For the National Anthem
School, Community, and Home Gardens
(Prepared by the U. S. Food Administration)
Testimony to American Morale
The Church's Changed Situation
Best Current Poetry

Many Striking Illustrations, Humorous and Educational

How Young America Is Boycotting the German Language

Empty benches are confronting the teachers of German all over the United States, despite the insistence of school boards and school superintendents that the scholars ought to learn the beauties of Teutonic literature, war or no war. The pupils simply won't do it, it seems.

THE LITERARY DIGEST submitted an inquiry to more than 1,200 school superintendents, the aim being to learn how widespread is the feeling against teaching German in our schools. More than 1,100 replies have been received, and in THE LITERARY DIGEST for this week the results of this intensely interesting investigation are shown.

March 30th Number on Sale To-day—All News-dealers—10 Cents

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Great Britain At War
In shop, shipyard and trench, on the sea and in the air, England's mighty struggle against the Hun is here brought home to us with all the power of description that made the author of "The Broad Highway" famous.
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The little Red Devil of health on every bottle is your safeguard.

The Home of PLUTO

500 HOTELS TO STOP SERVING ANY WHEAT

Representatives by Rising Vote Answer Hoover's Appeal to Tide Over Crisis.

SHIPPING TROOPS A FACTOR

Meatless Days Abolished for Month on Account of Accumulation of Surplus Stocks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator, told the representatives of 500 hotels at a meeting today that the Allies had called upon the United States to send reinforcements "larger and faster than we had anticipated," and that as a result of this call the most rigid wheat consumption measures must be adopted to free shipping for troops and munitions.

The greatest good in this direction, Mr. Hoover said, could be accomplished by cutting the wheat consumption of the nation in half, so that cargoes could be supplied at American ports, thus making it unnecessary for ships in the service of the Allies to make the long trip to the Argentine to obtain the necessary food supplies.

"Every time we send a shipment we save two ships from the Argentine," he said. "Every time we save a ship we save the transport and the supply of one regiment of American soldiers."

The hotel men were called upon by Mr. Hoover to take the lead and do their bit. By a rising vote, the delegates, who represented practically all of the large hotels and restaurants in New York and other big cities, promised to use no wheat in the preparation of bread or other foodstuffs for their patrons until the next harvest in September.

When this vote was taken Mr. Hoover sent the following cablegram to Victor Boret, Signor Crespi, and Lord Rhondda, the French, Italian, and British Food Controllers:

> At a special meeting in Washington 500 leading hotel men from all parts of the country pledged themselves to abolish absolutely the use of wheat products in their hotels until the next harvest, in order that through their example shipments of wheat to the Allies may proceed without interruption.

Hoover's Plea for Sacrifice.

In his address Mr. Hoover emphasized that it was the willingness of those who gave from plenty which would make possible consumption along the lines necessary to meet the present crisis. He ended his address with this statement:

"Now most of us can play but a small part in the winning of this war and you and I do not wish to look into the eyes of our children ten years hence and say that we failed in our duty."

In part, Mr. Hoover said:

"Unfortunately, we meet us at probably the most serious day in our national history since the battle of Gettysburg. The seriousness of the situation can only emphasize the problem which we wish to put before you.

"The Food Administration has not taken the attitude of the General in command giving orders. Our attitude toward the American people has been consistent—that we should ask for service, that we should ask for self-sacrifice, that we should tell in as clear and direct way the why and wherefore of every request.

"Our wheat situation is today the most serious situation in the food supply of the whole allied world. We have had a shortaking in the early days of March, and we find that our harvest was less than it was estimated. There is also another and more bitter difficulty in the delays of shipping, in the growing scarcity of ships, that has thrown a larger burden upon the American people in feeding the Allies than we had anticipated.

"We had all expected that the Argentine supply would be available in Europe before this time. These supplies will not arrive for another two months in quantity, and will be less than we had expected. The consequence is that the supply of breadstuffs in Europe is at its lowest ebb. There is but one source of supply, and that is the United States.

Limit of Our Exporting Power.

"Today our investigation shows that if we are to ship to the Allies the amount that is necessary to carry over even the minimum of the bread supply to their people, we must cut our own consumption by one-half. The limit that we propose on allied shipment is simply the limit of our exporting power. It may eventuate that we must reduce the bread consumption of the United States more than one-half. We intend to ship the bread supply from here, willy nilly, but it is not a simple problem of taking breadstuffs from the people.

"Every shipment of grain, every shipment of wheat, that we can send from our ports, is a shipment saved from the Argentine. Every ship can do double the duty from our ports that it can do from the Argentine. Every time that we send a shipment, we save two ships from the Argentine. Every time we save a ship we save building a ship. Every time we save a ship we save the transport and the supply of one regiment of American soldiers. The Allies, within the last few days, have asked us to send reinforcements, larger and faster than we had anticipated. I assure you that if we are to give them that we must draw these ships from the Argentine and put them into American ports.

"We are asked why we do not ship corn, why we wish to ship wheat. No corn can be shipped across the Atlantic for two months after the first of April, because that is the germinating season for corn and it will not stand shipment.

"Now in this period of extreme difficulty in Europe, the time when the morale of the civil populations of our Allies is at its lowest ebb, it does not stand for us to say, 'You can wait two months and then you can eat corn.' It is for us to say, 'You shall receive every solitary grain of wheat that our ports can handle.'

"Now, we have founded the Food Administration on voluntary effort. We have no desire to depart from this idea, but if we are to accomplish this problem it must be accomplished by the voluntary effort of the intelligent people, the influential people of the community. If this democracy has not reached such a stage of development that it has in its people the self-denial, voluntary self-denial, willingness to sacrifice, to protect its own institutions and those of Europe from which its own were bred, then it deserves to go down under the German hand and take another form of civilization.

Makes Only an Appeal.

"I, therefore, cannot give you orders. I am going to make an appeal. That appeal is this: that you should abolish the use of wheat and wheat products in every first-class hotel and restaurant until the next harvest.

"Now, in these times of social unrest there is one antidote. That antidote was never applied in Russia, and the result has been massacre. That antidote is a willingness for us to sacrifice more than we ask of those who have less to give. We must ask sacrifice from those who give from plenty, not from those who would have to give from their necessities.

"Therefore, my message is small and concrete—the service that we ask of you, that we ask of every well-to-do, every independent person in the United States today is, that he shall abstain from the use of wheat in any form until the next harvest. Every message that we receive every hour of the day from this country—and it is a great country—shows us that we shall have a larger acreage planted in wheat this year than ever before. The arrival of the next harvest will solve our difficulties. If the Lord is good to us in the weather our problem will be over by the 1st of September. That is not a long period of sacrifice."

Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, a member of the United States Food Administration and representative of the Department of Agriculture on the War Trade Board, said that it should be the "joyful privilege of every American to lessen the burden of every man, woman, and child in the allied countries of Europe by accepting a heavier burden on this side." Wheat, he said, was a luxury and was not essential to the rations of the nation. He also made this statement which was greeted with much applause:

"We have got to reach the place, each one of us, where we define every decision in our lives as an act of war policy. Everything that we do, plan, eat, wear, must be analyzed and measured from one single point of view—will it contribute to the carrying on of the war, or will it contribute to its prolongation? There is no other thing in the world for us but to define everything in our lives as acts of military necessity or policy."

The most serious conditions of unrest among the people of Germany, Dr. Taylor said, were due to the fact that the poor man realized that the rich man was not playing the game where food was concerned.

The hotel men left tonight for New York, where they will continue their conferences at the Biltmore. They will be the guests of the manager, J. McE. Bowman, chief of the Hotel Division of the Food Administration, who also arranged for the conference here.

MEATLESS DAYS ABOLISHED.

Hoover Announces Month's Suspension—Fair Prices Asked.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The meatless day has been abolished by the Food Administration for thirty days. This step was announced by Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator, today in the following statement:

"I am asking the State Administrators to suspend the meatless day for the next thirty days.

"The very much overnormal run to markets of hogs due to supplies dammed back during the Winter months' car shortage, still continues, and seems likely to go on for another thirty days. After this period the seasonal shortage in marketing will set in.

"It is a matter of regret that the extent of our domestic storage capacity, the limited overseas and inland transportation, and port facilities do not permit of saving and moving the whole of this temporary and abnormal surplus to the Allies for use when this heavy killing season has passed.

"On the other hand, the larger and cheaper supplies of potatoes and the larger supplies of milk, together with these further relaxed restrictions on meat, so that some portion is available each day, should facilitate the enlarged saving of breadstuffs, of which we are so much deficient in allied needs.

"I am confident that this holiday will not be taken advantage of by the producers to ask more than a fair price and fair profit, and that the packers and retailers will have sense enough to realize that this is not to be a holiday of high prices.

"Nor should the consumer take this announcement as in any way a departure from the general principles of conservation of all foods which the Food Administration preaches. The need of food on the other side is greater than ever, the need of economy in America greater than ever.

"HERBERT HOOVER."

ORDER COAL, SAYS GARFIELD

Administrator Warns Users of Danger of Future Congestion.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—All householders, public utilities, and industrial users of coal engaged in essential war work were urged tonight by Fuel Administrator Garfield to order without delay sufficient coal for their needs during the coal year beginning April 1.

"There are enough coal cars and enough locomotives to transport the necessary quantity of coal only if every car and every locomotive is used to its maximum capacity every day in the year," Dr. Garfield said. "If the coal cars are idle for a week or a month the result is a loss of a week's or a month's possible coal production. There is no way to make up this loss."

TO SOLVE CITY PROBLEMS.

Committee Will Take Charge of Those Arising Out of War.

The Mayor's Committee on National Defense announced last night the appointment of a Committee on Civic Problems, with Mortimer L. Schiff as Chairman, Charles D. Hilles, Vice Chairman, and Edward P. Gaston, Secretary. The function of the committee, which will work in close cooperation with the Committee on National Defense, will be to take cognizance of all problems affecting New York City and relating to charitable and reformatory questions arising out of the war. The Executive Committee of the new committee is made up as follows: Professor H. E. Chandler of Columbia University, Judge Norman S. Dike, John D. Lindsay, Samuel McC. Lindsay, Sidney E. Mezes, President of the City College; John G. O'Keefe, W. W. Price, and John J. Pulleyn.

The other members of the committee are Alfred L. Ball, W. W. Barbour, the Rev. Father Bernard, James F. Boyle, Henry K. Brent, R. A. Carter, Appleton L. Clark, Judge W. B. Cobb, C. F. Collins, W. A. Dalton, Rabbi H. G. Enelow, John P. Galvin, the Rev. C. L. Goodell, Edwin Gould, Daniel J. Griffin, George Hadden, Ernest E. L. Hammer, William A. Hines, Franklin C. Hoyt, Arthur Curtis James, William H. Jasper, A. D. Juilliard, B. T. Kearns, B. L. Kennelly, Rev. W. H. Kephart, Thomas F. McAvoy, the Rev. Father J. H. McGean, Andrew MacLean, D. H. Morris, A. W. Morse, J. S. Myrick, L. Nissen, J. H. O'Brien, E. H. Outerbridge, M. W. Rayens, T. J. Riley, M. D. Reiss, M. M. L. Ryan, W. Rhinelander Stewart, and L. C. Weinstock.

WANTS BOYS OF 19 TRAINED.

Col. Roosevelt Would Put Them in Army Before 21 if They Are Fit.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 29.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt in an interview with The Harvard Crimson today advocated the immediate draft of all youths from 19 to 21 into training camps, with their entry into the regular army when they become of age, or sooner if the men show the required efficiency. The Colonel said:

"If I had my way every young man from 19 to 21 years of age would be put forthwith into a training camp and required to go into the army when 21, and permitted to do so, if proved fit for service, before 21. Speaking generally for all our universities and colleges, I think that every institution of learning should go so far as possible to guarantee every boy who goes to war against any scholastic detriment or penalty for having done so."

The Colonel was in Boston today, the guest of Dr. William S. Bigelow, and had the pleasure of seeing for the first time his latest grandson, Archie Roosevelt, Jr., whose father, Captain Roosevelt is in a hospital in France recovering from wounds sustained in action at the front.

Plan Many Military Fairs.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ryle Strange and Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid left for Washington last night for a conference with Secretary of the Navy Daniels, at which they will discuss a project for holding in various large cities military and naval fairs similar to that recently held in Madison Square Garden for the benefit of the Women's Overseas Hospital. Secretary Daniels helped make the affair a success, and is reported to have been impressed with its efficacy as a stimulus to patriotism.

ORDERED TO SEIZE HOARDED WHEAT

Food Board Notifies Deputies Pro-German Farmers Are Obstructing Government.

TWO DAYS FOR MATZOTHS

May Be Sold and Served April 1 and 3—More Complaints Against Bakers—Milk Exhibition Opened.

The Federal Food Board notified all of its deputy food administrators yesterday that information had been received of "pro-German farmers" in this State who were hoarding products, and especially wheat, "in a desire to obstruct the Government." The deputy food administrators were directed to requisition such supplies and to report the hoarders of wheat to the Federal Food Board. The notice which went out to the deputies read:

"The United States Food Administration advises the Federal Food Board for the State of New York that there are some pro-German farmers hoarding their wheat out of a desire to obstruct the Government, and that they should not prejudice loyal and decent members of the community. The United States Food Administration considers it desirable wherever possible to make an example of these cases by direct action.

"If you have any knowledge or should gain any knowledge of such instances kindly bring the same to the attention of the Federal Food Board at once. You will then be directed in each instance of this kind to instruct such farmers to bring their grain to the nearest elevator within the shortest possible period.

"If they fail to respond you will be authorized to requisition the wheat. Where requisitioning is done you will act on price basis of the local elevators less enough to pay necessary charges for transportation from the farmer to the elevator. If cases of this character arise where transportation is necessary from the farmer to the elevator advise the Federal Food Board at once and the matter will be arranged through the proper officials of the Grain Zone in which you are located. Wherever you certify requisition is necessary notify the Federal Food Board, which will make the necessary arrangements for purchase and transportation. Also advise the Federal Food Board of any instances where you issue direct orders, the results therefrom and any instances where you cannot get requisitioned. You probably will not have to issue very many requisitions as one or two examples will suffice."

The Federal Food Board announced yesterday that matzoths may be served in hotel and restaurants and other eating places on meatless days during the Jewish Passover celebration, namely, on Monday, April 1, and Wednesday, April 3. Matzoths may also be sold by dealers on these days.

About 100 additional complaints have been received by the Federal Food Board against bakers who fail to comply with the Food Administration regulations requiring them to make their bread out of 20 per cent. wheat substitutes. Fifteen of these complaints will be heard today and the remainder next week. The board closed its hearing yesterday in the case of Joseph Reiter, a wholesale grocer at 118 State Street, Brooklyn, who was charged with exacting an excessive price for sugar. Decision was reserved.

The Patriotic Milk Exhibition, organized by the Bureau of Conservation of the State Food Commission, opened last night at Grand Central Palace. The object of the exhibition is to bring milk and milk combinations to the attention of the public as a war time food taking the place of many foods that need to be conserved for army use. Part of the exhibit consists of charts and placards demonstrating the advantages of milk as cheap energy producing food for adults as well as an indispensable diet for children.

There are numerous exhibits of war menus with milk as a central ingredient. A new victory menu will be put up each day, each menu featuring milk in appetizing combinations. There is an exhibit showing a day's meals for a child 2 years old containing one quart of milk, another exhibit showing a day's meals for a child 12 years old containing a quart of milk, and another showing low-cost meals, each containing a pint of milk for a man doing hard work. Miss Mary Barber is in charge of the milk exhibit, which will remain open daily for two weeks from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AUSTRALIA OFFERS WHEAT.

Willing to Send 150,000,000 Bushels Here if Ships Can Be Obtained.

SYDNEY, Australia, Feb. 2, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Australia has 150,000,000 bushels of surplus wheat which she wants to ship to the United States and Canada with the understanding that an equivalent amount of wheat shall be shipped from America to Europe for the use of the people of the Entente nations.

Australia's offer is due to the fact that there is not sufficient shipping available to enable the Government to ship its wheat surplus direct to England.

The chief question is whether the United States can supply the shipping to carry the wheat from Australia to Pacific Coast ports. The suggestion has been received from the United States that Japanese shipping be utilized to carry the wheat direct from Australia to England, but it is declared that even if the Japanese ships were available for that purpose they would be unable to carry all of Australia's surplus.

Decision to appeal to the British Government to obtain American shipping for transportation of Australian wheat to the United States was taken up at a conference held here last week. It had been proposed that the production of wheat in New South Wales should be reduced. James Patten of Chicago was asked for his opinion, and replied that he thought the crops of 1918 and 1919 would be insufficient to supply the world's demands.

"Advise increasing production everywhere possible," cabled Mr. Patten.

AMERICAN WOMAN KILLED.

Miss Marion G. Crandell, Canteen Worker, Victim of Shell.

PARIS, March 29.—Miss Marion G. Crandell of Alameda, Cal., has been killed by the explosion of a shell in the "French Soldiers' Fireside" at the French front, where she was engaged as a canteen worker for the Young Men's Christian Association. No details of the occurrence have been received.

Miss Crandell was 46 years old. She arrived in France Feb. 15.

Yacht Belongs to Harry S. Harkness

A Washington dispatch printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday stated that the United States Court of Claims had referred to a Commissioner the matter of the taking over of the yacht Wakiva belonging to Harry S. Harkness, who has sued the Government for the difference between the appraised value of the vessel and the value which Mr. Harkness thinks should have been placed on it. The navy purchased the ship at $198,750. Mr. Harkness places its value at $600,000. In THE TIMES report yesterday it was erroneously stated that the yacht belonged to Charles W. Harkness.

Father McGrath Gets a Commission.

The Rev. Father Thomas S. McGrath, who has been acting Chaplain at the Naval Training Station in Pelham Bay Park, has been commissioned a Lieutenant in the navy. He has been on duty at Pelham Bay since last Fall, and it was said yesterday that he would probably be transferred to a battleship in the near future.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Baptist

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH—West 57th. Rev. JOHN ROACH STRATON, D. D. 11 A. M., "The Glory of the Empty Tomb; the Fact and Meaning of Christ's Resurrection." 8 P. M., "Our Call to Service in the Light of the World War." The cantata, "The Resurrection," will be rendered by the choir.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, S. E. corner 92d and Amsterdam Av. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. 11—"CAN WE BELIEVE IN A RESURRECTION?" Baptism in the Morning. 8—"THE RECOVERY OF JERUSALEM." Columbian and Constantine Commanderies, K. T., and Federal Lodge, F. and A. M., will attend.

Be sure to set your clock forward and do not be late.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street. Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin at 11 and 8. Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40. Judge William McAdoo addresses Men's Class, 9:40. Young men cordially invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th Street. PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D., 11 A. M.—"Eleven Days After His Death Jesus Proved Himself Alive, Not as a Ghost, but in the Very Body in Which He Had Been Nailed to the Cross. In That Body He Is Now Alive in Heaven." (An Easter Sermon.) 8 P. M.—"Three Kinds of Resurrection: One of Living and Yet Dead Persons Taking Place in New York Every Day. Another that May Take Place in the Cemeteries Any Day, and One From Which Every Soul May Well Pray Night and Day To Be Spared." (An Easter Sermon.)

In the evening Easter candidates will be immersed. In this ancient and Scriptural rite of baptism the believer will be buried in water as a symbol of Christ's burial and raised out of the water again as a symbol of Christ's resurrection.

Friday night, April 5, 8 o'clock, "Smiting the Rock or Speaking to It."

JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH, Washington Square South. 11 A. M., (new time.)—Rev. A. Rav Petty, pastor, preaches, "An Easter Message from No Man's Land." 8 P. M.—Mr. Bruce preaches, "The Inevitableness of Easter." Cantata by chorus choir, "From Sepulchre to Throne."—Shepard.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Madison Av., Corner 31st St. SPECIAL EASTER MUSIC. C. A. EATON, D.D., LL.D., WILL PREACH Sunday at 11 A. M., followed by BAPTISMAL SERVICE. 8 P. M., Rev. DAVID ROSS will preach. 10 A. M., Eaton Class for Men, 30 E. 31st St. Women's Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Av., between 126th and 127th Sts. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL. 11 A. M.—"The Instinct for Immortality." 8 P. M.—"Physic Research and Survival After Death."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D. 11 A. M.—"Easter's Challenge." Easter music. 8 P. M.—Cantata, "Easter Eve and Morn."

Christadelphian.

CHRISTADELPHIAN.

A Religious People of the 20th Century looking for Christ's Second Coming and the establishment of the Kingdom of God Upon Earth.

BERGEN LYCEUM, 451 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City. Sunday Memorial Services, 10:30 A. M. Bible Classes and Sunday School, 9:45 A. M. FREE LECTURE, Sunday, 7:45 P. M. Subject: "OF WHAT BATH GOD GIVEN ASSURANCE TO ALL MEN BY RAISING JESUS FROM THE DEAD?" No collection. Public invited. Seats free.

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

First Church—Central Park West & 96th St. Second Church—Central Park West & 68th St. Third Church—125th St. & Madison Av. Fourth Church—178th St. & Fort Washington Av. Fifth Church—Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d St. Sixth Church—1,035 Anthony Av., Bronx. Seventh Church—Hotel Marseilles, Broadway & 103d St., on Sunday morning service only.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, BROADWAY AND 56TH ST. 11 A. M., Dr. JEFFERSON preaches. Subject: "LIFE ETERNAL." 8 P. M., Easter Musical Service.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St. Rev. Dr. William Thomas McElveen. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

NORTH CHURCH, 143d St. and Willis Av. Rev. WM. H. KEPHART, Pastor. Special Easter Services. Organ recital, 4 P. M.

CHURCH of the STRANGERS, 300 W. 57th. Sunrise service, 7 A. M. Preaching at 11 A. M., and 8 P. M. Afterglow of Easter, 9 P. M.

Disciples of Christ (Christian

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH. 142 West 81st. Dr. Finis Idleman, Pastor. Services 11 and 8, (new time.) Musical Service at 8 P. M.

BRONX CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 595 E. 169. Rev. O. L. HULL, Pastor.—Services, 11, 8.

Divine Science.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE. Service 11, Grand Ballroom, WALDORF-ASTORIA. Speaker, W. JOHN MURRAY, Pastor. Subject: "OUR RESURRECTION." SPECIAL MUSIC. Jeanie Fletcher, Mezzo-soprano. Hal Crain, Baritone. Centa Hoffman, Harpist. A. Bret Ratner, 'Cello. Rafael Saumell, Organist. Bible Study and Talks on Truth, Wednesday evening, 8:15, the Waldorf.

Ethical Culture

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE of New York. Founded 1876. Meeting House Cent. Park West and 64th St.

11—Dr. FELIX ADLER(MM.).. TESS 11 A. M. (new time) Dr. FELIX ADLER. Subject: "Resurrection." An Easter Address.

Interdenominational.

JOINT MEETING of THE WORLD ALLIANCE for International Friendship and the National Committee of Churches and the Moral Aims of the War, at the Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway and 56th St. 3:30 Thursday afternoon, April 4th. The speakers will be: Rev. SIR GEORGE ADAM SMITH, D. D., LL. D., of Scotland; President W. H. P. FAUNCE, D. D., of Brown University; President HENRY CHURCHILL KING, D. D., of Oberlin College; Rev. WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL, D. D., of New York City. Subject: "THE CHURCHES AND A CHRISTIAN WORLD ORDER." Everybody cordially invited. Doors open at 3 o'clock.

BIBLE HOUR—NATIONAL BIBLE INSTITUTE, 214 West 35th St.

DON O. SHELTON, President of Institute. 4:15 P. M., "God Reckoning With His Enemies."

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 44TH ST. AND 8TH AV. Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor, 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by Rev. W. H. CHANDLER, C. and M. A. Evangelist, of Wheaton, Ill.

THE METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, N. E. Cor. 128th St. and 7th Av. 11 A. M.—REV. JOSEPH W. KEMP. Subject: "The Risen Life." 8:30 and 8 P. M.—Dr. A. C. Gaebelein. Afternoon, "The Waiting Heavens and the Waiting Earth." Evening, "The Suppers of God."

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Avenue, between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock, according to the new time. Preacher—The Rev. CHARLES REYNOLDS BROWN, D. D., Dean of the Yale School of Religion. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

Jewish

BETH-EL TEMPLE, 5TH AV. AT 76TH ST. REV. DR. SAMUEL SCHULMAN. SATURDAY MORNING, (Sermon,) 10:30. SUNDAY MORNING AT 11, "THE WAR AND THE JEWISH PROBLEM."

CENTRAL SYNAGOGUE, Lexington Av. & 55th St.—Dr. KRASS preaches today, 10:30, "GODS AND GOD." Sunday, at 3 P. M. sharp, a special service will be held to dedicate the Service Flag. Governor Charles S. Whitman and Dr. Krass will deliver addresses. All welcome.

Jewish

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, Corner 5th Av. and 43d St. Saturday, March 30, Dr. Enelow, "The Influence of Reform Judaism." Sunday, March 31, Dr. Silverman, "The Millenium." Tuesday, April 2, Dr. Enelow, "The Ideal of Peace in the Bible."

FREE SYNAGOGUE, CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY, AT 10:45. DR. WISE: The Jew and the World War, or Jewish Liberation and World Freedom. ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE ISRAEL OF HARLEM, 120th St. at Lenox Av.—Dr. M. H. Harris. Today, 10:15, Mr. B. BRICKNER, "JUDAISM AND DEMOCRACY." Fri., Apr. 5, 8:15, "DAYLIGHT SAVING."

INSTITUTIONAL SYNAGOGUE, Mt. Morris Theatre, SUNDAY, 10:45. RABBI HERBERT S. GOLDSTEIN, "JUDAISM & THE LABOR QUESTION."

Lutheran

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway at 93d Street. Rev. A. STEIMLE, D. D., Pastor. 10 A. M.—Pastor's Adult Bible Class. 11 A. M.—Service and Holy Communion. 3 P. M.—Easter Service of the Sunday School.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d St.—Dr. Junius B. Remensnyder, "The Glorious Easter Hope," 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West. Dr. Smith preaches 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

CHELSEA, 178th St. and Ft. Washington Av. Kahn Concert Trio, 7:45 P. M. Sermon: "Christ's Second Coming." Vested Choir and Sermon, 11 A. M. F. C. HARDING, Pastor.

7:45 P. M., Herbert Witherspoon sings. Also Dr. Reisner, "Easter Comforts." 11 A. M., "Consider the Lily," Grace, West 104th.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH, (Mother Church of American Methodism.) Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVE CHURCH, 60TH ST. Rev. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph.D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—DR. SOCKMAN. 8 P. M.—Rev. Leland F. Cary. Special Easter Music at both services. 6-8 P. M.—Social Hour. Soldiers and Sailors invited. 10 A. M., Men's Class, Dr. Thompson.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14th St. and 7th Av. 11, (new time,) Rev. C. C. Marshall, Minister. 8, (new time,) GAUL'S "HOLY CITY." Augmented Vested Chorus Choir; Annie Louise David, harpist; Mrs. Fred Winslow Adams, soprano.

ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St. near Columbus Av. 11—Easter Music, morning and evening, choir, soloists, orchestra. Dr. MacRossie will preach. 8—Ham, Chauny, Noyon, Roye, Neale.

ST. JAMES, Madison Av. & 126th St. Rev. C. C. Marshall at 11 A. M. 8 P. M., Gaul's THE HOLY CITY (complete) Annie Louise David, Harpist. Augmented Vested Chorus Choir. J. Fletcher Shera, Director of Music.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, 86th St. and West End Av. Rev. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Easter Sermon by the Pastor. 8 P. M.—"Pastor and People." Special Easter Music.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 4th Street, West of Broadway. EASTER SERVICES. 10 A. M.—Church School Classes for all. 11 A.M.—Rev. Fred Winslow Adams, Dist. Supt. 8 P. M.—Rev. Fields Hermance. SPECIAL EASTER MUSIC. Soldiers and Sailors are cordially invited.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, Amsterdam Av. 11 A. M.—BISHOP OLDHAM. 8 P. M.—Dr. PRICE (new time).

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 137 West 4th. Rev. SHERIDAN W. BELL, Pastor. Easter Services, Church and Sunday School. Special Music and Holy Communion.

Moravian.

FIRST CHURCH, Lex. Av. and 30th St.—Rt. Rev. MORRIS W. LEIBERT, D. D., Pastor, 11 A. M. Cordial Welcome to All.

New Church (Swedenborgian)

NEW CHURCH, 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs. Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor. Sunday School Easter Service 10 A. M. Church Service, 11 A. M. (new time) with Easter Music. The Pastor will preach. Subject: "THE GREAT MORNING." Easter Carols will be sung by the Choir immediately preceding the service, and during the Service there will be sung Sanctus by Eyre, "Come See the Place," by Parker, and "Awake! Arise!" by Clough-Leighter. Holy Communion following the service.

New Thought.

THE LAST SUNDAY FOR THIS SEASON.

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, INC. FREE LECTURE AT CORT THEATRE, 48TH ST., EAST OF BROADWAY. SUNDAY AFTERNOON AT 4 O'CLOCK. (DOORS OPEN AT 3:30.)

Mrs. Behrend, (the only personal pupil of the late Judge Troward of England and India, the acknowledged Master Builder in New Thought and Divine Science,) will explain the message of

THE RESURRECTION; OR THE WAY OUT OF THE TOMB OF DARKNESS AND LIMITATION,

and its meaning, through VISUALIZATION in the daily life of each one.

"As it was then, so it is now and ever shall be."

Specially composed Easter music by Reinhold L. Herman will be sung by Miss Jennie E. Slater, with Mr. Herman at the piano.

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE, 222 West 72d Street. Sunday, 11:15 A. M.—Miss Edith A. Martin. 8:15 P. M.—GRAND EASTER RALLY: Bernard Sexton (Grey Wolf,) Mr. and Mrs. Roger de Bruyn, Miss Linnie Love, Miss Lorna Lea. Wednesday, 8:15 P. M.—Miss Mary Allen. HEALING. Thursday, 8 P. M.—Miss Dolly Solomon. Friday, 8:15 P. M.—Miss Edith A. Martin. Daily service at noon for SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

MRS. CHAPIN—THE BILTMORE SUNDAY, 11:15 A. M. EASTER SERVICES. "NEVER THAT WHICH IS SHALL DIE." Soldiers and Sailors Invited. EASTER MUSIC. An Easter carol written for Mrs. Chapin will be given to those present. Interviews and Classes, Sat., Mon. and Tues. Free Prosperity Class Mon. Eve., 8:15, Room 114. Mrs. Chapin's services will continue into January. All cordially invited.

MISS VILLA FAULKNER PAGE, Fellowship of the LIFE MORE ABUNDANT, is speaking every Sunday, 11 A. M., Brooklyn Masonic Temple, cor. Clermont and Lafayette Avs., Brooklyn, N. Y. Subject, March 31, "The True Resurrection." Music. All welcome.

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE. Service, 40 West 88th St., 11 A. M. Speakers, Mr. WALTER NEWELL WESTON. Subject: "The Real Easter." Soloist, Miss Hilda Delghton.

TALKS ON TRUTH. How to Free Yourself from Limitations. Public cordially invited. PAULA M. VERDU. 40 West 58th St., 3 P. M.

DR. SEARS SUCCESS LECTURES cheer people up and make life worth living. Criterion Theatre, Broadway at 44th St. Sunday, 11:15 A. M., F. W. Sears, Orator. "RAISING THE DEAD." A most wonderful lecture by a still more wonderful man.

TALKS ON TRUTH. Public cordially invited. PAULA M. VERDU, 40 West 58th St., 3 P. M.

Bible statement showing hell is on this earth. Silence and Healing meetings Sunday, Tuesday, Friday, 8 P. M. at A. F. SCHNELL, 46 West 68th St.

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d. Mrs. Van Marter, 11,—Subject: "Body Resurrection in the Life that Now Is."

M. EDITH RARICK, Park Av. Hotel, 33d St., Wednesday, 8:15 P. M. All welcome.

Presbyterian.

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Minister—William Pierson Merrill. DR. MERRILL preaches at 11 and 4. SPECIAL EASTER MUSIC at both services. SOLOISTS: Inez Barbour, Rose Bryant, Lambert Murphy, Frank Croxton. CHORUS CHOIR, VIOLIN, VIOLONCELLO, BASS VIOL, and HARP. Clarence Dickinson, organist. Bible School Easter Exercises at 9:45. NOONDAY SERVICE daily at 12:20.

Presbyterian

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 114th St. Rev. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D.D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 57th St. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D.D., Pastor. The following schedule is arranged on the new time as ordered by our Government, and is in reality one hour earlier than in the past: 11—Easter Service with Easter Music. Rev. MILTON MERLE-SMITH. Subject, "IMMORTALITY." 4:30—Special Easter Musical Service. Brief address by the PASTOR.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Rev. JAMES PALMER, Ph.D., Associate Pastor. Services at 11 and 4:30 (New Time). Dr. Jowett will preach in the morning and Rev. Major Chas. W. Gordon, (Ralph Connor), 43d Cameron Highlanders of Canada, in the afternoon. Easter service of the Bible School in the Chapel at 10:30 A. M. Offering for Seaside Home at Branchport, N.J. The mid-week service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE AND ELEVENTH ST. HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

FORT GEORGE, St. Nicholas Av. and 186th. 11 A. M.—"PROOFS OF IMMORTALITY." 8 P. M.—Cantata, "VICTORY DIVINE."

FORT WASHINGTON, Broadway, at 174th St. Daniel Hoffman Martin, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M., Special Easter Music. 8 P. M., Cantata, "The Risen King." DR. MARTIN preaches at both services.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor, Preaches 11 and 8. Easter Music. 8 P. M.—Choir and Edna White Trumpet Quartet.

GREENWICH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 13th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. Rev. WM. H. MATTHEWS, D. D., Pastor, formerly of Frank Forks, North Dakota. 11 A. M.—Subject: "The Ever-Living Christ." 8 P. M.—Subject: "The Unrecognized Jesus."

HARLEM-NEW YORK, 11 and 8. 122d St. and Mount Morris Park West. Rev. FREDRICK W. HINETT, D. D., Ph. D.

LABOR TEMPLE, 14th St. and 2d Av. SPECIAL EASTER SERVICE, 8 P. M. Children's and Adults' Choir. Lecture by EMMA SHERIDAN FRY.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 73d St. and Madison Av. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. ARTHUR J. BROWN, D. D., 4:30 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St. REV. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., PASTOR, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Special Easter music beginning 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., revised time.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., corner 141st St. Minister, Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 525 West 155th St. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Rev. C. N. Van Houten

PARK AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Park Av., at 85th Street. REV. TERTIUS VAN DYKE, Pastor, preaches at 11 and 8.

FIREMEN INJURED SPEEDING TO A BLAZE

Three Women and One Man Are Killed in Boarding House Fire.

DARING RESCUES BY SAILORS

Mother Fell from Third Story and Fractured Her Skull, but Baby She Carried Was Little Hurt.

A series of fires in this city yesterday, beginning with the burning of a theatrical boarding house at 28 West Thirty-eighth Street early in the morning and ending with a blaze at 22 East 115th Street at night, when a fire engine collided with a trolley car, reaped an unusually heavy toll of casualties.

In the boarding house fire three women and a man were killed and two men were severely injured. In a fire in a five-story tenement at 270 Alexander Avenue, the Bronx, a mother who dropped from a third-story window with a two-months-old baby in her arms fell to the sidewalk and fractured her skull. The baby escaped with a slight bruise of her head. The collision of the trolley car and the fire engine at 116th Street and Madison Avenue resulted in serious injuries to two firemen. At another fire on a lighter in the East River a helper was burned to death while sleeping in his bunk.

The fire in the boarding house occurred while most of the inmates were asleep. The flames were discovered by Miss Dollie Chalmers, who lives in the house. She ran into the hallway and seeing smoke and fire coming from the bathroom rushed to a window and shouted for help. Several sailors who heard her cries sent in an alarm and then ran back to the house to help.

Before the firemen arrived the sailors made several daring rescues. The flames spread through the house quickly. Miss Chalmers rushed through the halls and aroused the inmates, and finally found her own escape cut off until she reached a window, from which she attempted to descend to the ground by way of a water leader. She was sliding down the leader when the sailors raised a ladder and conducted her to safety.

A woman whose identity the police had not been able to establish tried to follow Miss Chalmers's exomple. Once perched on the leader she lost her balance and fell to the street, a distance of three stories. She died soon after in the Bellevue Hospital. Miss Josephine Varral, who occupied a room above that of Miss Chalmers, was screaming at her window on the fourth floor when she was reached by Fireman Michael J. Latkin of Hook and Ladder, who carried her down a ladder. Rufus Estes, one of the sailors, at this point fell two stories in an effort to rescue a tenant. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital for injuries to his back.

When the fire was brought under control the bodies of Miss Catherine Harrington, 32 years old; Edward Swanson, 37 years old, and an unidentified woman were found on the fourth floor, all of them having been burned or suffocated to death in their effort to escape.

The five-story tenement house at 270 Alexander Avenue was completely destroyed by fire yesterday. The building was occupied by eight families, all of whom, with the exception of Mrs. Elizabeth Blake and her 2-months old baby, escaped uninjured. Mrs. Blake shouted for help from her window on the third story. Several firemen raised a ladder against the side of the building and one of the men ran up it to where she stood. He succeeded in lifting Mrs. Blake through the window and was holding her by the waist when he lost his grip and she fell to the sidewalk with her baby. Mother and child were taken to St. Francis Hospital, where it was found that Mrs. Blake had a fracture of the skull, a broken right arm, and burns about her legs and arms. Little hope was held out for her recovery. The only injury to the baby was the bruise on its head. The cause of the fire was unknown. Before the flames were extinguished they had spread to adjoining tenements. All the tenants were driven to the streets and the fire was finally brought under control.

A fire from unknown cause was discovered on the Southern Pacific lighter Borden, which is docked in the East River at the foot of Corlears Street, yesterday afternoon. John F. Barry, 64 years old, a helper, was sleeping in his bunk above the deck line of the lighter and was burned to death. It is believed that he fell asleep with a lighted cigarette in his hand and set fire to his bunk covering.

A fire which threatened considerable damage occurred yesterday on the fourth floor of an eight-story loft building at 30 Great Jones Street, cutting off escape by elevators and stairs of the workers in the lofts above. Before the firemen reached the scene brigades of boys attached hose to standpipes on the fifth, sixth, and seventh floors of the Immaculate Virgin and St. Joseph's Home for Boys, next door, and kept the blaze in check by throwing a stream into the corresponding floors of the burning building. The boys of the home were directed in their work by Father Burke, who said the youngsters had the fire beaten before the firemen arrived. All the inmates managed to get out by the time the firemen got there. The fire started in the hat factory of A. Ostrotsky & Co., and the loss was estimated at $5,000.

Firemen Peter Knower and Edward Nisser of Engine Company 35, stationed at 223 East 119th Street, were seriously injured last night when the automobile engine on which they were riding to a basement fire at 22 East 115th Street collided with a Madison Avenue trolley car at 115th Street. The car, which was driven by Motorman Jacob Goldberg, smashed into the engine and threw it over upon the sidewalk. There were seven firemen aboard, but they all landed safely except Knower and Nisser. They were removed to the Harlem Hospital suffering from bruises and internal injuries. The motorman of the car was arrested on a technical charge of assault for having failed to observe the fire signal.

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PRESIDENT URGES CLEMENCY FOR MOONEY

Asks Governor Stephens to Intervene in Behalf of Condemned Labor Leader.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 29.—President Wilson has telegraphed Governor Stephens of California, asking executive clemency for Thomas J. Mooney, now under death sentence, it became known here today. Mooney was convicted in connection with a bomb explosion in San Francisco in a preparedness day parade on July 22, 1916, which caused the death of ten persons and injured forty others.

When the Labor Mediation Commission, which investigated the case, recently reported that Mooney should have a new trial, District Attorney Fickert of San Francisco County said: "If President Wilson wishes to turn loose a murderer like Mooney, the responsibility is his."

The District Attorney, when advised today of the President's request, said: "I am satisfied that Governor Stephens will not take any action in the Mooney case until he is in possession of all the facts in the case. I am sure he will not act hurriedly on the report of a one-sided commission. Then, too, it will be some time before he can act in the matter. Probably, as in all other such cases, he will ask the Attorney General and myself to submit briefs on the evidence."

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 29.—Governor Stephens upon his arrival here today refused to make any statement regarding the message sent him by President Wilson asking executive clemency for Thomas J. Mooney.

"I have nothing to say," said Governor Stephens. "I have received a message from President Wilson, but at present the Mooney case is not in my hands; it is in the hands of the California Supreme Court. Later I may make a statement."

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The only comment of White House officials today on President Wilson's telegram to Governor Stephens, asking him to extend executive clemency in the Mooney case, was that they would neither affirm nor deny that such a telegram had been sent. The President's action, which has few precedents in American judicial history, comes as the climax of much effort by Government agents to have the conviction of Mooney reversed and to get a new trial for him.

When President Wilson sent his labor mediation commission West several months ago to look into numerous labor disturbances which were threatening the Government's war production program it was specially charged to look into the Mooney case and make a report. The commission reported conclusions that the Mooney case had become so involved with the issues of the bitter contest between capital and labor in San Francisco that he should have a new trial.

Russian agitators, opposing the efforts of the United States, used the Mooney case as one of their chief arguments to make the Russian people believe that the pleadings of the United States for the cause of democracy were insincere. They declared in their public speeches that the Mooney case was an example of autocratic government in this country, and the commission reported to the President that the effects of the case had become worldwide among the workers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 29.—"I am confident that the special mediation commission has presented conclusive evidence to President Wilson of my innocence, and his action in urging upon Governor Stephens that I be pardoned is a natural result," said Thomas Mooney today in his cell at the county jail, where he has been confined since his arrest, July 27, 1916.

"The President wishes my guilt or innocence established by the court, and I feel that the President wants me pardoned on this particular charge in order that I may be given a just trial on one of the other murder charges pending against me."

Eight other murder charges stand against Mooney in connection with the bomb explosion.

CAMP DIX TO FIGHT FLIES.

Sanitary Squad Will Strive for "a Vacant Typhoid Ward."

CAMP DIX, WRIGHTSTOWN, N. J., March 29.—"A vacant typhoid ward for the Summer" is the slogan adopted today by the sanitary squad at the beginning of a campaign for a flyless camp.

Under direction of Major General Scott the members of the squad have made plans to war upon the fly. Every building in the camp will be protected with screens and the breeding places of the pest will be eradicated.

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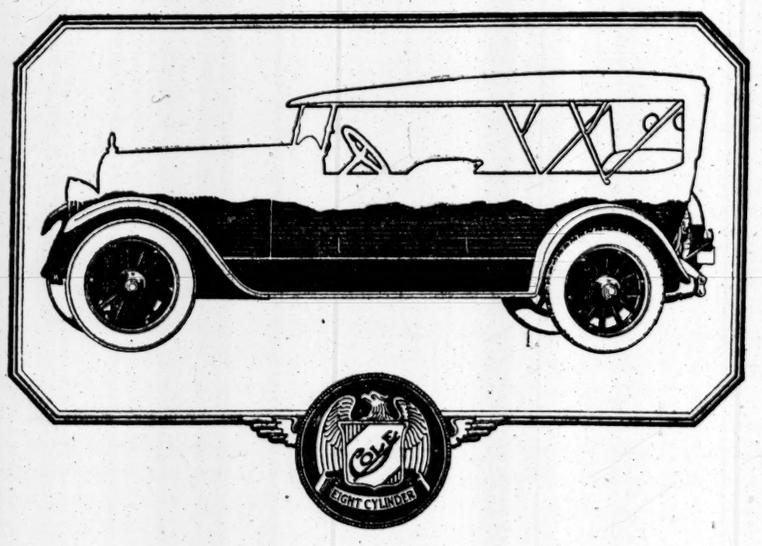

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Wilmington, Del., March 29, 1918.

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Russia's Capitulation—*A Complete Narrative with Official Records of the Extraordinary Events in Russia:*

Verbatim Report of the Crucial Session of the Peace Conference, Feb. 9, at Brest-Litovsk, with the *exact words* of Kuehlmann, the German Secretary of Foreign Affairs; Czernin, the Austrian Foreign Secretary, and Trotzky, the Russian Foreign Secretary, which resulted in Russia's withdrawal from the War, *first time printed in America*—Narrative of the Final Rupture—The Treaty That Was Signed—Allies' Supreme War Council's Rejection of the Treaty—The New German Invasion—The Internal Policies of the Bolsheviki—Repudiation of Russia's Debts—Lenine's First Revolutionary Proclamations—How the Germans Decoyed the Russians—Causes of Russia's Downfall, by Jos. Reinach of the Paris Figaro—Poland's Protest—The Ukraine and Finland.

Other Features of April Current History Magazine

The Menace of the Modern Thug
By Rudyard Kipling
Labor's War Aims
Official Declaration of Inter-allied Conference
Samuel Gompers on American Federation's War Aims
The Bombardment of Rheims
By Barr Ferree
A New Light on Polish History
By Prof. Lutoslawski
Serbia's History
By Wm. Petrovitch
The Jerusalem Campaign
General Allenby's Official Report
An Eyewitness Describes the Capture
British Victories in Mesopotamia
General Maude's Official Report
A History of Belgium—The German Attempt to Divide the Belgians
Chancellor von Hertling's Reply to President Wilson
Secretary Balfour's Rejoinder to the Chancellor
The 1917 Battle of Cambrai
Field Marshal Haig's Report
The Thrilling Battle of Bourlon Wood
War Widows of the Poor in Paris
By Anna Milo Upjohn
The Blockade of Germany
Rumania Forced to Make Peace
20 Pages of International Cartoons
16 Pages Rotogravure Illustrations
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CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE
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N. Y. ATHLETIC CLUB EXPELS PRO-GERMAN

Others Accused of Celebrating Gains of Germans in Drive Are Suspended.

GOVERNORS ORDER TRIALS

Introduction of an Enemy Alien to the Club Is Made Ground for Expulsion.

The Board of Directors of the New York Athletic Club announced yesterday that it had expelled one member and suspended three others, pending a trial, on the charge of celebrating the gains made by Germany in the drive in France. A minute of the meeting at which this action was taken will be sent to the Department of Justice.

The man expelled was Paul E. Schnabel, of 151 E. Nineteenth Street, a member of the firm of Schnabel Bros., commission merchants, at 80 Fifth Avenue. Basil Ruysdael, the basso of the Metropolitan Opera Company, was suspended, but he asserted last night that he was one of the first to demand that prompt action be taken against pro-Germans in the club, and that the suspension against him was a technical action resulting from a charge brought against him by another member of the club who had a private grievance against him. Another of those suspended was H. Lampe, formerly of the Hamburg-American Line. The fourth was a man named Brown.

Several members of the club were playing billiards in the club late on Tuesday night when they heard guttural shouts of delight from a party in the bar who were talking German. They caught enough of the conversation to be convinced that Hindenburg and the Kaiser were the heroes of it. Several members of the club who had been irritated by previous exhibitions of pro-German sympathies on the part of a small handful of the 5,000 members of the club, broke up the celebration over the German advance, and insisted that the pro-Germans should leave at once.

Talked of Physical Punishment.

The following day the loyal members of the club who heard of the incident seethed with excitement over the discovery that their clubrooms had been the scene of a brazen exhibition of pro-Teuton sympathies in the most critical days of the war, and demanded immediate action, some threatening to punish the pro-Germans physically unless they were immediately dropped from the club.

On Wednesday night, the day after the celebration over the German offensive, a quorum of the Board of Governors was gathered for a special meeting. The action taken toward Schnabel was the more drastic, it was asserted, because he had been undisguisedly pro-German and had declared his belief and hope that America and her allies would be defeated. The others, according to members of the Board of Governors, had expressed pro-American sympathies heretofore. On this occasion there was some question whether alcohol had disclosed the truth that they were at heart pro-German, or whether there might have been some mistake in accusing them. The suspended members will be allowed an opportunity to offer a defense.

Ruysdael Denies Charges.

Basil Ruysdael asserted last night that the accusation against him was an error. He said:

"When I heard that some rotten German rascals had held this celebration, I was one of the first to agitate for a meeting of the Board of Governors to run them out of the club, and I was in favor of giving them a beating, if there was any delay in firing them out of the club. I haven't the least sympathy with them.

"My name became mixed up in the matter because another member, for strictly private reasons, had made a charge against me. The by-laws of the club compel the Board of Governors, when such a charge is made in writing, to suspend the accused man, and this has been done in my case. This is a technical action and an unfair one which is forced by the by-laws of the club. I understand that my case will be considered especially on Monday, and I have no doubt that I will be reinstated."

A physician who was playing billiards when the pro-German celebration was held and who made the complaint against the German sympathizers, said last night:

"Mr. Ruysdael was suspended with the others on charges of making pro-German utterances. His explanation of the matter is an extremely curious one."

The Board of Governors announced that the trials would be held on April 9. Two other members of the club, now interned as dangerous enemy aliens at Fort Oglethorpe, will be expelled at that time. The club also adopted resolutions making it an offense subject to expulsion to speak the German language either at the club house in Central Park South or the club house on Travers Island. The following rule was also adopted:

Bar Introduction of Enemy Aliens.

"Any member who introduces an enemy alien, whether man or woman, to the privileges of the city club house or the club house on Travers Island shall be expelled from the club."

Further resolutions were adopted calling upon the Library Committee to hold court on all the reading matter concerning the war in the library and to destroy "all such books or reading matter as tend to explain, excuse or justify the acts of any nation with which the United States is at war or any of the allies of such nation."

The Governors issued the following additional statement yesterday:

"The Governors are determined to make it clear to those of the members who still retain an affection for German institutions, whether by reason of birth or otherwise, that the time has passed when any evidence of their sympathies will be tolerated in any part of the club property. The Governors feel that the great mass of the membership will cordially support any action that will impress on such members that whatever their sympathies may have been prior to April 7, 1917, the club will not permit any sign of alien support on the part of its members during the existence of the war.

"In a membership of over 5,000 it may be presumed that there will be a few who even in the face of a world catastrophe will fix their personal predilections above the national welfare, but to those members the Governors propose to make it clear that the club has no place for them and that such measures as may appear necessary to maintain the standard of an American organization which has more than five hundred members in the active military service of the United States will be adopted as the occasion requires."

HELD IN SEARCHLIGHT PLOT.

German Had Signal Code to Control Illuminating Device.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 29.—Fritz Haferman, a German, was held in jail today on an order from Government officials, who said they had found in his possession a signal code for controlling searchlights used at night in guarding n powder plant near San Diego. It was said that by means of the code any one with a pocket electric light could cause the searchlights to be pointed in any desired direction.

By causing the searchlights to be deflected, Government agents said, it would be possible for plotters to remain free to work in the dark in the event plans had been laid to destroy the power works.

Haferman also had in his possession, Department of Justice investigators said, about $1,000 worth of German Red Cross stamps, which he is said to have attempted to sell.

SAILOR KILLED WHILE RESENTING INSULT

Pursued German Who Made Slighting Remarks About Our Navy and Is Crushed Under Auto.

Two sailors from a United States ship in the navy yard at Brooklyn were walking down Third Avenue, near Eightieth Street, last night, when they collided with two civilians who were walking in the opposite direction. The sailors resented remarks made by the two civilians and in the altercation the civilians tried to run away. The sailors pursued to avenge remarks they had interpreted as insults to the American Navy and their uniform.

One of the civilians, who told the police that he was Henry Fricker, a grocer's clerk of 317 East Eighty-ninth Street, and that he was a German citizen, climbed to a passing motor truck in his efforts to escape from the sailors. One of the sailors, who was identified as A. M. Dengle, sought to climb to the truck, and while Fricker was trying to prevent him from coming into the truck Dengle fell under the wheels and was killed instantly.

Emanuel Grossman of Flushing, who was driving the truck, said that he did not see the scuffle and did not know that Fricker had boarded the truck until he heard the cries of those who had seen the sailor fall under the wheels. Policeman Harrabess of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station arrested Fricker on a charge of homicide.

Louis P. Holzwasser, who was standing in front of his furniture store at 1,423 Third Avenue when the sailor fell under the wheel as the truck passed, said that the two men were fighting, and that Fricker was trying to prevent the sailor from climbing into the truck. John Lynch, the sailor who was with Dengle, told the police that the civilians had insulted the American Navy, and that Dengle was pursuing Fricker to arrest him.

William Dierks, 33 years old, a dishwasher in a restaurant at 527 Sixth Avenue, was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station last night, charged with making a seditious utterance against the American soldiers. Miss Catherine Bishop, the cashier of the restaurant, was the complainant. Miss Bishop said that Dierks declared, "It won't be very long before the American ——— will get all that they are looking for from the German soldiers." She then called a patrolman.

Dierks was sentenced to six months in the Workhouse by Magistrate Blau in the Men's Night Court. The prisoner took his sentence in a matter-of-fact manner. He said he lived at 312 East Thirty-second Street, was born in Germany, and had been in the United States for four years.

UNIONS ARE PLEDGED TO BAR ALL STRIKES

Labor Planning Board Reaches an Agreement Governing Employers and Employes During War.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—An agreement governing the relations of capital and labor for the duration of the war, which will be made the basis of a national labor policy, was reached here today by the Labor Planning Board after sessions lasting more than a month.

Terms of the agreement will not be made public until approved by Secretary of Labor Wilson. But it was learned tonight that the main purpose of the conferences—the adoption of a plan to prevent strikes—had been achieved. Labor representatives, it was said, pledged the members of unions engaged in war work not to go on strike until after Government investigation of differences between the workers and their employers. This was taken to mean that all disputes would be put in the hands of Mediation Boards for settlement, an arrangement long sought by Government officials who have to do with production of war materials.

Two important points on which a full agreement is understood to have been reached are the question of the open or closed shop and that of restriction on output. Both sides, it was said, agreed that there should be no discrimination either against union or non-union labor, and that the so-called closed shop should remain closed and the open shop remain open until it became impossible to fill shops with workers without putting unorganized workers in union shops or union men in open shops to make up deficiencies.

The unions, according to the terms of the agreement, will be permitted to recruit members and will not be restricted in organizing labor. In return for assurance on the part of labor that no restriction will be put on the output of union men, capital has agreed, it is understood, that wages paid for piecework shall not be reduced during the war. This arrangement was hailed by Government officials as a long step forward, as a great amount of complaint has arisen because of restrictions unions have put on the amount of work that a man may do.

The Labor Planning Board comprised twelve members, five named by the American Federation of Labor and five by the National Industrial Conference Board. Each side named two men to represent the public. Representatives of capital named William H. Taft and the labor delegates Frank P. Walsh. These two men alternated as Chairman of the board.

PASS WOMEN SPY BILL.

Senate Adopts House Measure Without a Roll Call.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—A House bill amending the espionage law to make it applicable to enemy alien women as well as the men was passed today by the Senate without debate or a roll call. The House is expected to adopt minor amendments inserted by the Senate, thus obviating the necessity of sending the message to conference. One of these amendments would exempt from the operation of the law American women living in the United States whose husbands are enemy aliens.

Enactment of this legislation has been urged by officials of the Department of Justice, whose investigation of enemy activity in this country has disclosed the fact that many women agents of Germany are at work here. Under the law women would be required to register with the authorities and those regarded as dangerous would be interned.

DR. BERTLING IS ARRESTED.

German Lecturer Taken Into Custody Under Enemy Alien Act.

BOSTON, March 29.—Dr. Carl Oscar Bertling, who delivered many lectures in this country on the German side of the war before the United States entered the conflict, was taken into custody by Federal authorities in Lexington tonight. He was brought to this city and questioned by Assistant United States Attorney Dewey. After a brief examination he was locked up for the night in the East Cambridge jail, where other Federal prisoners, including Dr. Karl Muck, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, are confined.

Federal authorities declined to discuss the case except to admit that Dr. Bertling had been arrested under the Enemy Alien act.

SEIZE WOOLEN MILLS OWNED BY GERMANS

Great Plants in New Jersey, Valued at $70,000,000, Taken by Alien Property Custodian.

HAD BEEN LONG SUSPECTED

Larger Concerns Subject of Investigation on Complaint of Textile Alliance.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Six great German-owned New Jersey woolen mills, valued at more than $70,000,000, have been taken over by the Alien Property Custodian, who has named governing boards to assume control of them. The earnings of the properties during the war will go into the Federal Treasury for the purchase of Liberty bonds.

The mills taken over, as announced tonight by A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, were the Passaic Worsted Spinning Mills, the Botany Worsted Mills, the New Jersey Worsted Spinning Company, the Forstmann & Huffmann Company, and the Gera Mills, all of Passaic, and the Garfield Worsted Mills of Garfield, N. J.

Directors appointed to conduct the business of the mills were announced by Mr. Palmer as follows:

Botany Company—James M. Wallace, President Central Trust Company, New York; Francis P. Garvan, New York; Andrew D. Duvall, Alien Property Custodian, Washington; Thomas J. Maloney, President Lorillard Tobacco Company, New Jersey; George T. Smith, President Dixon Crucible Company, Jersey City; H. C. McEldowney, President Union Trust Company, Pittsburgh; Horace C. Jones, Conshohocken, Penn.

Garfield Mills—Melvin A. Rice, manufacturer, New York; John J. Tracy, lawyer, Jersey City; Leroy W. Baldwin, President Empire Trust Company, New York, and Andrew B. Duvall.

Fertsmann & Huffman Company—Edward I. Edwards, formerly Controller of the State of New Jersey, and Andrew B. Duvall.

Passaic Worsted Mills, Gera Mills, and New Jersey Worsted Company, all grouped as one—Mark A. Sullivan, Jersey City; Thomas J. Kitson, manufacturer, Stroudsburg; Robert P. Hooper, manufacturer, Philadelphia, and Andrew B. Duvall.

"Selling agents of woolen firms in Germany," said Mr. Palmer's announcement, "years ago built, with German capital, the first of this group of mills in order to escape the American import duties on woolen goods, and brought over German machinery and German hands to operate the machines. The first mill was successful from the start, and the erection of the others followed in rapid order. The same interests figure largely in all the mills. Large blocks of stock are held by influential members of the woolen cartel in Germany.

"As the business of these Jersey mills thrived and expanded they formed, it appears, an association, nominally for the purpose of securing experienced German labor, but which soon became a close organization of offensive and defensive alliance of the German woolen interests in that locality. Members of this organization purchased and conducted a daily newspaper, employed a representative to look out for its interests at Washington, and to keep close touch upon the attitude of the public sentiment in all parts of the country.

"The Botony Mills of Passaic, N. J., did a business of $28,000,000 and the profits ranged from 20 to 25 per cent. The company is more than 85 per cent. enemy owned.

"The Garfield Worsted Mills are capitalized at $2,000,000. Enemy interests in them are admitted to be as high as 47 per cent.

"The Passaic Worsted Spinning Mills, the Gera Mills, and the New Jersey Worsted Spinning Company may be regarded as one, inasmuch as many of the same persons own stock in all three of them. The total capitalization is approximately $4,350,000. Christian Bahensen, President of the Gera Mills, is the Managing Director in all three of these plants. He has a son in the United States national army.

"The Gera Mills, which employ about 1,200 hands, is 88 per cent. enemy owned and has assets amounting to $5,814,000. The New Jersey Worsted Spinning Mills of Passaic employs 13,000 operatives and has an enemy-owned interest of 78 per cent.

"The Passaic Worsted Spinning Company has a capital stock of $900,000, and has maintained an average profit of 10 per cent. in the last five years. The stock of this mill is 00 per cent. enemy owned.

"The Forstmann & Huffmann Company has two plants, one in Passaic and one in Garfield, which together employ about four thousand hands. In 1916, a dividend of 25 per cent. was declared on $2,000,000 of common stock.

Two of the largest woolen concerns in New Jersey, both in Passaic, and both owning one or more subsidiary companies, have been under investigation in this city for several weeks by Attorney General Merton E. Lewis of New York, who instituted the investigations at the instance of the Textile Alliance of America, the great trade organization which is now the official representative of both the American and British Governments in matters pertaining to the import and export of wool. A. Mansfield Patterson is the President of the Textile Alliance and has appeared as the complaintant at all of the hearings which have been conducted by Attorney General Lewis.

The two mills, the owners of which are charged by the Textile Alliance with having acted as agents of German interests in the procurement of wool, a great deal of it from British colonies, are the Botany and the Forstmann & Huffmann, both among the largest producers of woolens in the United States. The Textile Alliance charges that these mills took membership in the alliance and subsequently violated the agreement by acting as agents for Germans.

The Botany Mills, it is charged, are largely owned by what is known as the Stoehr interests of Leipsic, Germany. Max Stoehr, a German-born American citizen, is Secretary of the Botany Mills, which company is capitalized at $3,000,000. Otto Kuhn, another German-born citizen, is the woolen manager of the concern, while Thomas Frehn, the President, is also a native of Germany but an American citizen.

The representative of the German interests, one of which, according to the Attorney General, was the German Government itself, who negotiated with the German controlled firms in this country to procure wool for use in Germany, was Hugo Schmidt, the agent in New York of the Deutsche Bank. Hugo Schmidt, who, when at liberty, made the recently closed German Club his home, is now in a Georgia internment camp. Letters which passed between Schmidt and the owners of the mills were features of the public hearings held by Attorney General Lewis. A German named Schwerdt, who was a naturalized Belgian citizen, and who was recently arrested by agents of the Government, also had a prominent part in the efforts made to secure wool for Germany. Schwerdt got his young son released from the Belgian Army by a personal appeal to King Albert, who was Schwerdt's friend and who thought the naturalized German was a loyal Belgian subject. Schwerdt subsequently sent his son to South America as a German agent.

As for the Forstmann & Huffmann Company, it has for years been one of the leading industrial concerns of Passaic. Julius Forstmann, a naturalized American citizen, is the President. Forstmann maintained at the hearing that he never intended to violate any American law and that he ceased to have anything to do with the Germans after they sunk the Lusitania. He gave $1,000 to the Lusitania relief fund. Many letters which passed between Forstmann and Hugo Schmidt were introduced by Deputy Attorney General Becker in the course of the examination into the activities of the Forstmann & Huffmann Company.

Forstmann is to appear before the Attorney General next Tuesday afternoon, having received the privilege of making certain statements in his own behalf. Whether the action of Mr. Palmer in taking over the Forstmann & Huffmann mills will render this hearing unnecessary the Attorney General was unable to say last night. Forstmann was to have appeared yesterday afternoon, but asked for a postponement.

A representative of the Attorney General said last night that pending receipt of information from Mr. Palmer, the custodian of enemy alien property, no statement would be issued.

ACQUITTED EDITORS RESIGN

Owner Promises Philadelphia Tageblatt Will Support America.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—Dr. Morris Darkow and Louis Werner, editors of the Tageblatt, a German language daily newspaper, who on Tuesday were acquitted in the United States Court here on the charge of treason, have resigned their places.

Utterances for which they were alleged to be responsible were printed in the paper and led to their arrest. They and three others connected with the paper are to be tried under the espionage law in June.

C. J. Hennig, principal owner of the Tageblatt, has assumed charge of the property. He said today that he had "no desire to see a representative of the Kaiser installed in the White House" and from now on would see that his newspaper was conducted in the interest of the United States.

Suspect Plot in $500,000 Fire.

DETROIT, Mich., March 29.—Unusual circumstances connected with the fire that last night destroyed the stock and building of Armstrong & Graham, harness and leather goods manufacturers, engaged on war contracts, were being investigated today by Federal agents. The loss is estimated at close to $500,000.

ITALIAN AIRCRAFT ACTIVE.

They Bomb Enemy Bases and Cause Several Big Fires.

ROME, March 29.—There has been slight artillery firing to the west of Lago di Garda, according to the official statement issued by the War Office tonight. Italian aircraft have been active in attacks on enemy bases. The text of the statement follows:

Between Lago di Garda and the Piave there has been a reciprocal harassing fire. In the Lagarina Valley and in the Posina-Astico sector our patrols have displayed great activity. By a successful raid we captured a small hostile post on the northern slopes of Col di Rosso.

Along the Piave there has been a reciprocal cannonade, which has been lively at intervals. In the Montello area and south of Fossalta, opposite Folina, our patrols raided an island in the river, killing the enemy garrison.

Last night our airplanes dropped 6,500 kilograms of bombs on railroad works at Mattarello and Primolano with very good effect, various large fires being observed. Two enemy airplanes were hit by shells from our anti-aircraft guns. One of them was brought down and the other compelled to land behind the enemy's lines in the neighborhood of Ponte di Piave.

STAGE TO AID LIBERTY LOAN.

All Branches of Profession to Meet Tuesday to Organize for Drive.

Theatrical people from every branch of the profession will meet at the Palace Theatre next Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock to organize for the coming Liberty Loan drive. The meeting will include representatives from the entire amusement world—opera, legitimate, vaudeville, circus, burlesque, motion picture and park attractions—and the part which the theatre is to play in the drive will be discussed and decided upon. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, if his official duties permit, will be present to deliver the principal address.

The meeting was called by A. F. Albee, Chairman of the Committee of Allied Theatrical and Amusement Interests for the Third Liberty Loan Drive.

JERSEY CITY FIRE PUZZLES DETECTIVES

Government Agents Investigating Discovery That It Started in Two Places.

PRUSSIAN RESERVIST TAKEN

Instrument Maker Arrested in Brooklyn on Charge of Having Explosives in His Possession.

Agents of the Government are still investigating the origin of the explosion which last Tuesday rocked the lower part of Manhattan and destroyed the Jarvis warehouse and Erie machine shops in Jersey City. The fact that one of the workmen in the warehouse, while handling loose chlorate of potash, dropped a lighted match on the floor may not have been the cause of the explosion. It was said yesterday by a Federal official that the fire started in two places, and this official admitted there was no evidence to prove the lighted match theory was the final answer to the problem.

Lawyers for Robert M. Jarvis, William E. Wilson, and Edward Floyd-Jones, who are charged with illegally storing the chlorate of potash in the Jarvis warehouse, said yesterday that potash is not rated as an explosive within the meaning of the explosion laws, and that the New York Board of Fire Underwriters had approved insurance on the warehouse after an inspection of its contents, which included the potash. It was added that the company had a Government permit for the storing of the potash.

Max Tett, a Prussian army reservist and an expert instrument maker, of 854 Utica Avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday by Federal agents charged with having explosives in his possession, which is a violation of the enemy alien regulations promulgated by President Wilson. Tett admitted he had served two years in a Prussian infantry regiment, and that shortly after the United States entered the war he was arrested as an enemy alien. He added that he was released shortly thereafter when he furnished $500 bail. For several weeks Government detectives have been watching Tett. When they searched his rooms yesterday they say they found a quantity of chlorate of potash. They also state that recently the man visited several drug stores in Brooklyn and New York and placed orders for nitric and sulphuric acids and for glycerin, and that in each instance he told the druggists he would buy all the acids they could supply him with. Tett told the detectives he was going to use the acids for dental purposes. Tett was recently in the employ of a concern now filling important war contracts for the Government.

It is understood that the contents of several trunks and boxes seized by Federal agents at the German Club, 118 West Fifty-ninth Street, are now the subject of study by Federal authorities. These trunks belonged to enemy subjects, said to have been living at the club when it was closed last Wednesday. The club was the home of Boy-Ed during the latter part of his stay in America, and of Hugo Schmidt, agent of the Deutsche Bank, and Adolph Pavenstedt, the friend of Bernstorff, both of whom are now interned. Dr. Karl Buenz, former German Minister to Mexico, and at the time this country entered the war the executive head of the Hamburg-American Line in this country, is still in the German Club. Dr. Buenz, who is under sentence to serve eighteen months in the Federal Penitentiary for his activities in trying to make New York a supply base for German raiders, is said to be seriously ill. His conviction was recently affirmed by the United States Court of Appeals.

L. S. Bedford, who is under indictment with Jeremiah A. O'Leary for violating the Espionage act in connection with the publication of the pro-German, anti-British magazine which was known as "Bull," wrote a letter to Judge Julius M. Mayer of the United States District Court yesterday announcing that he would be his own lawyer at the trial and asking for a separate trial. He protested against being tried with O'Leary, whom he accused of plotting his undoing.

It is understood that an effort will be made to postpone the trial several days. When it does come to trial, however, O'Leary, according to a statement made in the Federal Building yesterday, has said that he will personally address the jury in his own behalf.

Jules Rueff of the exporting firm of Rueff Brothers was sentenced by Judge Mayer yesterday in the Federal District Court to ten days' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $2,000 for having violated President Wilson's embargo proclamation in secretly shipping chlorate of potash to Mexico. James Ramos & Co., in which Rueff was financially interested, was fined $500, and Pedro Chambon, Secretary of the company, was fined $250. All of the defendants pleaded guilty.

MUSIC NOTES.

Maurice Dumesnil, Jacques Thibaud, Helen Stanley, the Trio de Lutece, and the Flonzaley Quartet will appear at Aeolian Hall this afternoon in a benefit for the American Friends of Musicians in France.

Jascha Heifetz, the violinist, will give his last concert at the Metropolitan Opera House on Sunday evening, April 28, for the benefit of needy families of Jewish soldiers and sailors of the United States.

The International Music Festival Chorus will hold a popular "sing" at Carnegie Hall tonight with folk-songs of all nations, assisted on the stage by the People's Choral Union of 300 voices under Edward Marquard.

Lillian Rosenthal, a young Russian pianist, will give her first New York recital this evening in Aeolian Hall.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN Evgs. 8. Mats. Today, Tues. & Thurs. 2. AL JOLSON in "SINBAD" Sunday Night Concert. BIG BILL OF BROADWAY FAVORITES

44TH ST. Theatre, West of B'way. Evgs. 8. Matinee Today, 2. Last Week at This Theatre. Moves to Broadhurst Theatre Monday. Leo and J. J. Shubert's Model Musical Production MAYTIME. Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris

Broadhurst Thea., 44th, W. of B'way, Bog'g Next Mon. MAYTIME MOVES HERE FROM THE 44TH STREET THEATRE. SEATS NOW.

44th ST. THEATRE ROOF THEATRE W. of B'way. Ph. Bryant 61. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. "Politely audacious; witty, startling."—Herald. A PAIR OF PETTICOATS. Comedy by Cyril Harcourt. with Norman Trevor—Laura Hope Crews

39TH ST. THEA., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed., 2:15. WM. HODGE In His Best Comedy, A CURE FOR CURABLES

Wm. A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE W. 48 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. EXTRA MATINEE EASTER MONDAY. The LITTLE TEACHER. Greatest Comedy-Drama Since "The Music Master." By Harry James Smith, with MARY RYAN

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. EYES of YOUTH. With JANE GREY and Original Cast.

44th, W. of B'way. SHUBERT Theatre. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:15. LIONEL BARRYMORE in "A GALLI-CURCI TRIUMPH."—Mail. THE Copperhead

BIJOU 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Wed., 2:30. THE SQUAB FARM. Comedy by Frederic and Fanny Hatton

48TH ST. THEATRE SEATS NOW. STARTING WED. EVG., APRIL 3RD. THE MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME. Famous "Spy" Drama—Star Cast Includes Amelia Bingham, Katherine Kaelred, Charlotte Ives, Albert Brown, A. H. Van Buren & others.

MOROSCO 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed., 2:20. BIGGEST COMEDY HIT IN YEARS. LOMBARDI, LTD. with LEO CARRILLO.

CORT 43th St., E. of B'way. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed., at 2:20. FLO-FLO. THE SEASON'S SENSATIONAL MUSICAL HIT

JULIUS CAESAR, CORT THEATRE, THIS MORN., 10:30. with Tyrone Power, Walter Hampden, Cyril Keightley, Howard Kyle and Alma Kruger.

ASTOR 45th & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. (Pop. Prices) 2:15. WHY MARRY? By Jesse Lynch Williams. NAT C. GOODWIN. EDMUND BREESE, ESTELLE WINWOOD, SHELLEY HULL, ERNEST LAWFORD, BEATRICE BECKLEY, LOTUS ROBB

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, 2:15. SMARTEST OF MUSICAL COMEDIES. OH, BOY!

BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. THE STUART WALKER CO. in TARKINGTON'S COMEDY OF GLORIOUS YOUTH. SEVENTEEN

LAST 2 WEEKS. Nazimova in Ibsen's "The Wild Duck". Mon., Apr. 8th, "Hedda Gabler." Seats Now. PLYMOUTH 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:10.

LONGACRE WEST 48TH ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:20. THE PLAY WITH A PUNCH. YES OR NO. WITH CHRYSTAL HERNE, JANET BEECHER, MARJORIE WOOD. Malcolm Duncan, Robert Kelly, others.

PRINCESS 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:20. "A Musical Comedy Masterpiece." OH, LADY! LADY!!

Comedy, 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:20. MARY SHAW & WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS. MRS. WARREN'S PROFESSION. BY G. BERNARD SHAW. 2 weeks more to meet demand.

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today, 25c to 75c. EMILY STEVENS in "A Woman of the Future". Next Week, "THE GIPSY TRAIL."

LOEW'S 7th Av. at 125 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today, 25c to 75c. "FAIR AND WARMER." Next Wk., Wm. Collier, "Nothing But the Truth"

CENTURY Thea., 62d, Near B'way. Tel. 8800 Cols. Evs. 8. MAT. TODAY, 2. 6th Big Month. EASTER MONDAY MAT. APRIL 1st, 25c to $1. The Most Gorgeous, Gigantic, Colorful, Magnificent, Enthralling, Fascinating and Superb Spectacle Ever Known in History of Stage. CHU CHIN CHOW

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PUNCH & JUDY Thea., 49, E. of B'way. Phone Circle 1306. 2 Performances Today—2:30 & 8:30. MOVES TO HARRIS THEATRE MONDAY. HER COUNTRY. THIS MORNING AT 11:15. TONY SARG'S MARIONETTES. TUESDAY EVG., APRIL 2 (Seats Now). Charles Hopkins Will Present APRIL an odd New Comedy By Hubert Osborne.

"CHEER UP!" AT THE HIPPODROME. Mat. Today, 2:15. EVES. AT 8:15. "Every day is a Holiday at the Hip." Bells Story, Houdini, & 1000 Others.

Greenwich Village THEATRE, 4th St. & 7th Av. Spring 6409. Evgs. 8:45. Mat. Today 2:30. 50c, $1 & $1.50. Pan and The Young Shepherd A Pastoral Comedy. Special Pop. Mat. Every Tuesday, 50c & $1.

VIEUX COLOMBIER 63 W. 35th. Gr'ley 1522. Mat. To-day "LA PETITE MARQUISE" at 2:30. To-night "L'AMOUR MEDECIN" at 8:30. Popular Prices. "L'AVARE"; "Le Carrosse du Saint Sacrament."

YORKVILLE ADOLF PHILIPP'S THEA., 86 St., E. of Lex. Av. Evs. 8:15. Today Mat. 2:15. Oh, Emilie!

IRVING PLACE, IRVING PLACE AND 15TH STREET. Today Mat. & Eve. and Sunday Sacred Concert. Arthur Schnitzler's "Professor Bernhardi" celebrated comedy.

LOVE'S LIGHTNING, by Ada Patterson and Robert Edeson. Lexington Theatre, 50th St. & Lex. Ave. Mats. Tues., Thurs., Sat., 2:15. Evgs. 8:15. Popular Prices.

Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15. JOSIE FLYNN'S MINSTREL REVUE OF 1918, "Pretty Soft," and Six Other Big Acts. All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50

P. B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47 ST. Daily Mats. 25c-$1. BESSIE McCOY DAVIS. Nellie & Sam Kouns, Ryan & Lee, Van & Schenck, others & Victor Moore.

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ZIEGFELD NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC. TONIGHT 11:30. COCOANUT GROVE New Amsterdam Roof, West 42d St.

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:15. SMARTEST AND BEST ACTED COMEDY OF THE YEAR. ETHEL BARRYMORE. The Off Chance

GEO. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:30. M. Mats. Today & Wed. (Pop.) 2:30. TOOT-TOOT. Now Military Musical Comedy. "Hits Hilarious High Spots."—Tribune.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. (Pop.), 2:20. SICK-A-BED. Biggest LAUGH-maker in Town.

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CRITERION B'way, 44 St. TONIGHT 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:15. Laurette Taylor in J. Hartley Manners' New comedy "HAPPINESS"

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. (Pop.) 2:20. GOING UP. The Talk of the Town. The Aviation Musical Comedy Sensation.

FULTON West 46th St. Evgs. 8:20. Last 2 Times. Last Matinee Today. ROCK & WHITE in "Let's Go". An Intimate Revue. Next Week: "LOVE'S LIGHTNING." By Ada Patterson and Robert Edeson.

HARRIS THEATRE, 42nd, West of B'way. Beg's NEXT MON. NIGHT. THE PATRIOTIC PLAY. HER COUNTRY. Will move here from the Punch & Judy Theatre. Seats Now. PHONE BRYANT 31.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today & Thurs., 2:30. DAVID BELASCO Presents POLLY WITH A PAST

VANDERBILT W. 48 St. Phone 124 Bryant. Evs. 8:30. OH LOOK! with HARRY FOX. Mats. Today & Wed. (Pop.) EXTRA MATINEE EASTER MONDAY.

ELTINGE W. 42d St. Tonight 8:30. Mat. TODAY, 2:30. Pop. Prices Mat. Wed. BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE. With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr.

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LYCEUM W. 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Thurs., 2:30. DAVID BELASCO Presents. TIGER ROSE

REPUBLIC W. 42 St. Tonight 8:30. MAT. TODAY, 2:30. Pop. Price Mat. Wed. PARLOR BEDROOM and BATH with Florence Moore and John Cumberland

PARK Theatre, Col. Circle. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees Today & Wed., 2:20. MILITARY-NAVAL MELODRAMA. 7 DAYS LEAVE. PRICES, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50. See the Yankee Cruiser sink the enemy U-Boat—saving the lives of 20,000 American troops.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1918.

FOCH ENTERS.

One thing of ihestimable importance has been decided by the German assault; one priceless gift they have conferred on us—unity of command. What the President has urged and what Mr. GEORGE and Mr. CLEMENCEAU have long desired has come about. It could never have come about except under the pressure of the direst of threats. It has taken the German fingers on the Franco-British throat to silence every consideration but that of taking the fingers off.

FERDINAND FOCH'S appointment to the supreme command means an offensive. If a defensive had been the intention, he would not have been appointed. He is appointed for this reason: that, in the supreme emergency that now confronts us, the question of where and how to strike cannot be left to the decision of two men. As long as the French and British armies were on the defensive, it was possible to keep up the old bad arrangement. If the French and British had the initiative in their own hands, and could plan out at their leisure an offensive to be carried out months later, they could keep up the old arrangement, because there would be plenty of time to argue, discuss, compromise, disagree and agree again, refer the discussion to the Supreme War Council, and so on. It was possible for two commanders to carry out such an offensive as that of JOFFRE and FRENCH in 1915, though parenthetically it may be said that that offensive was not a shining success. But to strike the Germans now is a totally different matter. One man will have to pick the point at which he is going to strike, and he will have to strike as quick as he can after he has made up his mind about it.

The Allies are not going to beat the Germans by launching a counteroffensive of the same kind as that which has been made against them, along the whole line. They are going to beat the Germans, if they beat them at all, by a flank attack. The Germans have had their way; they have got the war out of the trenches and into the open, and now they have got to encounter strategic warfare, which, despite all their boasts, they know very well is as likely to go against them as for them. LUDENDORFF bluntly admits it in his explosion of candor, "No one can foresee what the result will be." The French began on Thursday an attempt to cut into the German flank on the Oise. It has had no very promising result; no matter, it is the right method, and somewhere along the German line the opportunity will present itself, and quick as lightning it must be seen and seized.

Seen and seized by two men? That cannot be. It will have to be seen and seized by one. These opportunities do not wait on debate. No General knows what is going on in his ally's army as well as his ally knows it. He will make demands that the ally knows are impossible. He would not make them if he knew they were impossible, but he does not know it; and while his ally is convincing him that the thing he wants can't be done, the opportunity slips by. This is not the first war ever fought in which there have been allied armies. There have been plenty of them; and in every such war the lesson has always been the same. The chance goes by while SCHWARZENBERG is arguing with BLUECHER, or while RAGLAN is devising plans that ST. ARNAUD can't carry out. The American Revolution is not an exception, for there was only one command in that war; ROCHAMBEAU placed himself under WASHINGTON'S orders, as PERSHING placed himself under FOCH'S.

These considerations, as we have said, do not apply to defensive warfare, or even to offensive warfare of the kind the British and French waged last year, though even in such warfare unity of command is needed; the Allies have bitterly felt the lack of it. There can be no doubt that it is because an offensive movement against the Germans is intended, and one that must rest on the decision of one man, that FOCH has received this appointment. We believe it means a blow against the German flank. FOCH is the man for that; he has had experience. He was JOFFRE'S Chief of Staff when the battle of the Marne was fought, and military critics of great weight give him the credit of that battle.

His appointment comes on a day when the French and British have succeeded in checking the German drive. Despite local gains, the German line was held all along its length yesterday. The battle of Arras ended with a German defeat. They never did more than drive in the British outposts, and after that they were hurled back. The French attack in the south resulted in a slight gain. As for the little German successes on the Somme, they were mere undulations which kept the line from being absolutely quiet. The failure of the attack on Arras means that the German charge has stopped for the moment. And, in the moment of the pause, FOCH enters.

LIBERTY LOAN LEGISLATION.

Next Saturday the Liberty Loan is to be offered to the public, and Congress is still giving its attention to other affairs. On Thursday the Bond bill was obstructed by the Seed Appropriation bill, but it was said that the delay was used to reach an agreement for quick action after the Bond bill was introduced. Congress can act so quickly upon agreement that there is time enough in that case. The public reception of the Treasury's proposal was so good that Congress will meet disfavor for backwardness in approval or invention of novelties which might arouse differences of opinion. If Congress regrets loss of initiative it has only itself to blame. To wait for others to propose and then to show activity in amendments for the sake of change and showing of authority is not the better way.

There has been no public demand that the Congress should alter the Bond bill, and there is no presumption that Congress would improve it. Those in charge of the flotation of the loan will not delay their work because Congress delays, but they will proceed with more confidence when Congress clears the way beyond all doubt. Postponement is not to be thought of, and there is no reason to expect it.

THE COLONEL DOWN EAST.

Colonel ROOSEVELT had "a bully time" in Maine. It is a pleasure to find him as hearty, emphatic, and vigorous as ever. In his long speech, wherein many old notes and stops and familiar balanced phrases recall the characteristic Colonel, there is the wonted wealth of courage, the moral "punch," to speak after the manner of the wicked. The economic-political excursus may be left to the future, considered, if we please, with reference to its author's political future, if that tense is yet to be conjugated in that career of marvels.

The Colonel continues one of his habits that might well be amended. He harps on the past. He tries to make particular the common American blind folly of unpreparedness. It would be just to let the statute of limitations cover every good American now. Otherwise, some ungracious caviler might ask just what Mr. ROOSEVELT did for preparedness in his seven years and a half in the White House. No, let bygones be bygones. Americans are in the war to smash Germany, to get that "righteous and lasting peace" which can be had in no other way. We are all with the Colonel, we are all with Mr. WILSON, whom he quotes, for a victorious peace. The Colonel lays down the true doctrine of support of and opposition to the Administration as to the conduct of the war, true doctrine for Democrats as much as for Republicans:

> This is the people's war. It is not the President's war. It is not Congress's war. It is the war of the people of the United States for the honor and welfare of America and of mankind. It is the bounden duty of the Republican Party to support every public servant, from the President down, in so far as he does good and efficient work in waging the war or helping wage the war, and to oppose him exactly to the extent of his failure to do such work; for our loyalty is to the people of the United States and to every public servant in exact accordance with the way in which he serves the public. It is the duty of the Republican Party to stand like a rock against inefficiency, incompetence, hesitation, and delay no less than against any lukewarmness in serving the common cause of ourselves and our allies.
>
> Labor, money, life, the people are giving and to give. They have the right, their representatives have the duty, and would be bad citizens as well as unfaithful representatives if they didn't fulfill it, of blaming, of attacking the Administration or any part, organ or agent, military or civil, of the Government that is or seems to be incompetent or remiss in organizing victory. They are bad friends of the Administration, and, what is infinitely more, of the country, who defend the Administration indiscriminately, impute evil motives to those who assail it, and assume an intolerably "Byzantine" attitude. The Administration itself is not wise if it shrinks from the frankest and even the roughest criticism. The winning of the war is everything. This Administration, any Administration, is nothing in comparison. Only the Administration can hurt itself, for instance, by impatience of disapproval, by adherence to mistakes, by obstinacy, by clinging to incompetents "under fire," by concealment of unpleasant facts.
>
> War involves a continual process of trying officials and kicking them out if they don't conduce to victory. No favorites can be tolerated or spared. "Make good or get out," such is the homely command which Mr. WILSON will have to enforce in every department of the national service. If Colonel ROOSEVELT'S own criticisms are sometimes hasty and violent, his principle is irrefragable.

VICTORY WILL REST WITH THE SHIPBUILDERS.

With the great offensive in France imminent, orders must have gone out to the German submarine flotilla to elevate the curve of "frightfulness" to a high point to break the spirit of the stubborn British, who were to be treated to a "blood bath" and disaster in the Cambral sector. The tally of British ships torpedoed in the past week rose from seventeen (in the week ended March 17) to twenty-eight, of which sixteen were ships over and twelve under 1,600 tons. This execution will have no effect on the fighting temper of British sailors in the submarine zone, nor will the British people wince; but to disregard in a Mark Tapley spirit the meaning of the ugly figures would not be the part of wisdom.

It is true that arrivals of ships (allied and neutral) at ports in the United Kingdom were 2,471 and sailings 2,488, but the attrition of cargo carriers goes relentlessly on. There were two light weeks of submarine raiding in the middle of January, when only sixteen ships for the fortnight were sunk, twelve of them over 1,600 tons, but since then the table is not pleasant to contemplate: 163 ships destroyed, or a weekly average of eighteen. Of these 163 ships 112 were over 1,600 tons. The average weekly number of British ships sent to the bottom since Germany entered upon her campaign of ruthlessness in February, 1917, has been 21.36. Therefore, this last week's tally, which was to be synchronous with British losses of men and material in France, was 6.64 ships above the average.

The presumption is that the curve will not rise as high in the present week, for the submarine commanders were out to make a big bag. There must have been more boats at sea than usual. They worked in combination according to a schedule. Obviously the greater havoc was not fortuitous. The British and American patrols will be more on the qui vive than ever, keener on the scent, swifter in pursuit; the rank and file will do all that brave men can do in the intensified emergency. But what of the shipyards, British and American? Is there no spur in this high submarine score for the builders, the employers, the bosses, and the men? It is they and not the naval men who must beat the submarine and put an end to its game.

There should be a consecration to this common patriotic purpose. Build the ships night as well as day. Put soul as well as brawn into the work. The riveter's hammer can conquer the torpedo. Let the ring of it be heard unceasingly along the Atlantic and Pacific. Build for this month and next, for this year and next year. Build for victory and liberty and lasting peace. Cover the sea with merchant fleets and the submarine will be driven from it. But not a day, not an hour, must be lost. The race is against time.

SUNDAY MOVING PICTURES.

In the Fall of 1916 the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the Third Department, at Albany, held that under existing statutes, themselves the inheritors of simpler and narrower modes of thought and social life and amusement, Sunday moving picture exhibitions were illegal. A decision to the contrary had been made by Judge GAYNOR. Thus there was one rule for the northern part of the State, another for the southern, a "show" legal here was against the law there. This doubtful and geographically varying and uncertain status has been vexatious to the moving picture people. The rapid extension of their business, become a universal popular pleasure, a diversified means of entertainment, instruction, and cultivation, and, in the last few months, a valuable vehicle of patriotic enlightenment, has increased the public interest in and sympathy with the movement to alter the penal law so as distinctly to fix in every community in the State the Sunday position of this Everyman's recreation and university.

It would be superfluous to argue with those sincere and excellent persons whose Sabbatarianism objects to Sunday picture shows. They have a right to their opinion, even if in the general view these picture shows should, with proper restrictions, of course, be encouraged on Sunday, the great day for the people to go to them. If the picture is good, the better the day the better the deed. If evil, it should be prohibited all the week.

The Judge who wrote the opinion that the Sunday movie is not a legal Sunday diversion properly declared that the remedy of those who found the actual statute unsatisfactory was to ask the Legislature to change it. The amendment to the penal law introduced into the Assembly by Mr. WELSH and into the Senate by Mr. THOMPSON provides that "it shall "not be unlawful to exhibit motion "pictures" after 2 P. M. Sunday, "in city, town, or village, if an "ordinance shall not have been "adopted by the Common Council, "or other legislative governing body "of the city, town, or village pro-"hibiting such exhibitions on such "day and after such hour."

Thus any community can permit or forbid moving pictures on Sunday; and where they are authorized there can be no interference with the hours and the quiet sanctities of religion, the church, and the Sunday school.

This amendment has been reported favorably by the Assembly Committee on Codes. It comes up in the Senate next week. It is fair. It rests on the sound principle of local initiative and self-government. It should pass.

THE WAR FINANCE CORPORATION.

Director General MCADOO has advanced $43,000,000 to the New Haven Railroad from the "revolving fund," and Secretary of the Treasury MCADOO has asked the Conference Committee to restore to the original four billions the credit capacity of the War Finance Corporation, which the House reduced to two billions. The approval of the assistance to the New Haven is general, but there is division of opinion about the War Finance Corporation. The authorization of so large a fund is said to be inflationary, and there is objection to giving so much power to few men, in particular to one individual.

At a time when it is so difficult to get things done in Washington it would seem obstructive to refuse power to those who do things, and who do them in manner not obnoxious to anything but hypercriticism. The personal objection might be waived until Secretary MCADOO has done something as generally disapproved as what he has done hitherto has been generally justified by events. The objection to inflation certainly cannot be made in the case of the New Haven Railroad, and the case is typical. If the New Haven were not assisted, there would follow crippling of its utility to industry, and reduction of the credit of the company and of the finances of all owners or lenders upon its securities. Relief from prostration is not inflation. It is the prevention or the cure of destructive contraction.

The embarrassment of the New Haven is not solitary. It is the rule among railways, and the cause is not the fault of the railways. The first class bonds of railways have fallen from nine to fifteen points in a year. Lower class railway bonds have fallen more. This would not have happened if the railways had been allowed to earn the cost of operation and a fair profit. The result has been the prostration of, say, fifteen billions of credit, both of the railways and the owners of their securities and of the financial institutions which are either owners of railway bonds or lenders upon them. The relief given the New Haven spreads through all that group, but it is clear that advances on that scale will speedily exhaust the revolving fund, and that there is need of help in other directions.

Public utilities are in the same condition as the railways. Their credit and the credit of owners of their securities to nearly as great a total as in the case of the railways are prostrated by similar causes. State regulation of utilities has been of the same sort as Federal regulation of the railways. The decline in the utility bonds has averaged a little more than in the railway bonds, but is so nearly the same as to justify the inference of identity of the cause. On the other hand, the decline in industrial bonds is less than one-third of the decline in the railways and the utilities. To remedy this contraction is first aid to the crippled, not inflation of the able-bodied.

Whether or not four billions is excessive depends upon the size of the need to be met. There is between twenty and thirty billions of capital in a subnormal condition of credit which must be raised to soundness of health before the reproach of inflation begins. There are railways which might be helped better than from the revolving fund, which can scarcely meet all demands upon it. The public utilities have been declared to be war utilities, and they have no claim on the revolving fund. Moreover, they have no claim for help from lenders of commercial credit. Any accommodation given to these embarrassed undertakings is less inflationary if given through the War Finance Corporation than if given through the rediscount facilities of the Federal Reserve Banks. The rediscount privilege of the Corporation has been reduced, and it is under the observation of the Federal Reserve managers, who have had the eyes of hawks for inflation, and have checked it when it was less talked about than recently. The War Finance Corporation is a Government correction of a Government error. Its work will help the flotation of Liberty Loans by taking out of the banks business which ought to be done, but not by them. It makes little difference whether two billions is authorized and increased if necessary, or four billions is authorized and no more used than necessary. But one way or another the bill should be passed.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

An Immutable Decision Is Changed.

It is not necessary to have a long memory—one that covers a week or so is enough—to remember when the eminent members of the Liberty Loan Committee went before the Board of Estimate and, after telling with what care they had examined all possible and available places for the carrying out of their model trench scheme, announced that with the help of their engineering experts they had reached the final conclusion that the North Meadow in Central Park must be used. There everything was all right and all desirable conditions were present, they said, including that of easy accessibility and a background that had no disillusionizing tall buildings in it.

Now we hear that another conclusion, also final, has been reached. The North Meadow, once pronounced perfect by the Loan Committee and its experts, will not do, but the Sheep Meadow, a field in all essential features entirely different—that will do very well, and with the trenches there the bonds will sell like the hottest of cakes.

Perhaps they will, though the general opinion seems to be that the bonds would sell fairly well even if there were no model trenches anywhere except in the training camps. Be that as it may, the proposal to change the site—the admission that there is at least one site preferable to the one first selected—is confusing to the ordinary mind and inspires it anew with inclinations to believe that model trenches might be just as efficient bond sellers out of Central Park altogether as anywhere in it.

But, then, there is much about this model trench plan that ordinary minds do not understand. For instance, it occurs to them that the promise to let vast numbers of people have the interesting experience of walking through excavations in close imitation of those where the soldiers abroad are living and fighting is one that will not be easily kept. Motion through such passageways is necessarily so slow that if ever vast numbers try it, the same day, and especially the same evening, the result is apt to be painful as well as disappointing.

In Central Park, too, it would hardly be permissible to charge for any privilege a fee to be used in the purchase of War Savings Stamps or Liberty bonds, or to be given to the Red Cross. That could be done if only the committee would change its powerful mind once more.

Their Art Didn't Save Them.

Agreement is easy with Professor PHELPS in the assertion, made in addressing the American Academy of Arts and Letters, that we should not lose our own souls as an incident to the winning of the war. The word "soul" is not easily definable, but what the professor meant by it was indicated when he advised, as a precautionary measure against the loss he seemingly apprehended, that even in wartime we should go on loving art and good music, books and plays. To prove the wisdom of this advice, however, he should have looked further for evidence than the episode selected by him from Greek history.

That the Athenians, not long before the close of their struggle with the Spartans, those ancient prototypes of the modern Prussians, had time to hail with enthusiastic appreciation one of the masterpieces of EURIPIDES may be a fact that has its lesson for us, but it seems to be the lesson that we should concentrate our minds on the war rather than divide attention between it and other objects, no matter how worthy.

Art is fine, and so are music, books, and plays, when they are good, but a nation that is fighting for much more than its life will not be badly mistaken if it devotes all of its mental and physical strength to the one task of gaining a victory over the enemy. Perhaps if the Athenians had done that their fortunes would have been happier—yes, and their souls safer than they were made by applauding plays instead of planning battles.

The pertinent question, "What's the good of a man when his wife is a widow?" could be transformed into another, "What's the good of a nation when it lets itself be beaten and enslaved by barbarians?".

Professor PHELPS can say that the fortunes of the Spartans, who scorned art and the decencies as well as the amenities of life, were not much happier, in the end, than were those of the Athenians, but that only illustrates the general unsatisfactoriness of history as a guide to present conduct. Anything can be proved from it—and nothing. Conditions are never twice the same in this world of ours, and while it is probable that like causes always do produce like effects, there is not much profit to be derived from that truth, as it is also true that in human affairs precisely like causes never exist twice.

Eyes and Ears of Generals.

While the present line of battle in France is many times as long as battle lines in any previous war ever were, it is probable that the Generals on both sides have better control of their troops and know better, all the time, what each division, and even each regiment, is doing than did the Generals whose operations covered spaces only a fraction as large. They are using weapons vastly more powerful than were available for their predecessors, but they also command means of swift communication that have increased in even greater ratio.

They have the telegraph, which is not old, and they have the telephone, which can almost be called new. But, in addition, they have the airplane to keep them informed of what the enemy is planning, as well as what he is accomplishing. Incidentally, the aviators are fighters, too, and fighters whose efficiency is steadily and rapidly increasing.

With such tools as these, it is no wonder that battle lines are long. From end to end they are under constant supervision by the controlling minds, and accident plays little part in the determination of victory. That has become almost a matter of mathematics—though of mathematics not everybody can apply to the given problem.

Our Role.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is certainly justice in the forceful protest made in your columns today by "A Frenchman in the British Army" against the patronizing assumption that America, perceiving the helpless position of the Allies, is rushing with self-sacrificing gallantry to their rescue. It would become us, who have enlisted so tardily into a war which, as all intelligent Americans now recognize, we should have taken part in almost from the beginning, and in connection with which we appear so far to have made a rather disappointing contribution, (judging from yesterday's debate in the Senate,) to keep in strict control that national vanity which is perhaps our worst vice, and walk warily and modestly, while carrying as big a stick as we can fashion and handle for the common enemy.

New York, March 27, 1918. W. J. H.

NO FALL CAMPAIGN.

A Gain to Keep the House of Representatives as It Is Now.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The suggestion made by Colonel Harvey in his speech at the dinner to Lord Reading last night as to the avoidance of a political campaign in the Congressional election next Fall is one that should be seriously pondered. How probable or improbable it may be that the party leaders will be capable of rising to the level which the suggestion demands is a question which the general public need not attempt to determine. But the idea underlying the suggestion, the idea that "there ought not to be a Federal election this Fall," is one that we can all grasp and in which we can all be interested. There must be an election, because the Constitution and the laws require it; but in the nature of things there ought not to be an election at this juncture. Between the Republican and the Democratic parties there is no issue that demands settlement through the election of a Congress having a party majority of one kind or the other. On the great question of the determined prosecution of the war the two parties are indistinguishable; both are equally avowed supporters of that policy. And not only are all other questions of infinitesimal importance in comparison with this one, but nobody proposes that in this time of national trial anything shall be done to promote one policy rather than another in regard to these questions.

Were it not for the legal requirement—were our system like that of the other great parliamentary countries—there would be no thought of holding a general election this year. And in our country there is even less reason for it than there would be in those other nations. A change in the party complexion of Congress would effect no change of the administration as it would in countries with a Ministry representing the parliamentary majority; it would tend merely to weaken the Administration morally while leaving it still in power. If the parties could, through adequately strong and adequately high-minded leadership, come to an understanding to let the House of Representatives—except in those special cases where a change is obviously and imperatively needed—remain as it is, the gain to the nation would be very great and the loss nil. The party animosities and the waste of energy involved in a heated contest would be avoided; and the danger of a result which might be interpreted as a failure of the nation to back up the President in his work would be averted.

But whether the plan is carried out or not, the suggestion should serve a good and a highly important purpose. At least in cases where strife between Republicans and Democrats means the opening of opportunity to disloyalists it is a clear duty to obviate such strife. The spectacle presented in Wisconsin is most deplorable, and is a warning that should be heeded in every State and in every Congressional district in which a situation of any such character is in the least danger of arising. Surely, with the tremendous drama being enacted across the Atlantic, in which hundreds of thousands are going through the fires of hell to save for us all that makes life worth living, no true American can be so mean-spirited as to cling to the petty objects of party competition at the risk of the slightest impairment of our consecration to the great cause. FABIAN FRANKLIN.

New York, March 28, 1918.

TILLMAN AND HAMPTON.

A Strange Case of Poetic Justice in Politics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am not offering this letter as subject for controversy, if you care to print it, but simply to state a fact, in acknowledgment of your editorial of March 26, "Tillman of South Carolina." With a little transposition the editorial would exactly suit the case to which I am going to refer.

That editorial must make Senator Tillman wince. I recall his final campaign for the Senatorship when "certain pushing, aspiring politicians in South Carolina are (were) trying to elbow Wade Hampton out of his seat in the Senate; and, not being able to allege that they were better men than he in other respects, they brought forward the argument that they were younger."

This was exactly what the then aspiring Senator Benjamin Ryan Tillman did. It was the keynote of his campaign. From every platform he shouted: "General Hampton is too old! We need younger men in the Senate!"

I was with General Hampton at the time. In the days following his defeat, at his Mississippi plantation, this charge of "old age" aroused his resentment: "I can forgive the defection of my State, but not this. It is not true."

Nor was it true. Day after day he was in the saddle from 6 in the morning until 6 at night and as a result brought in deer or bear, and this out of almost impossible swamps and canebrakes.

He had a most marvelous memory which, with a clear mind, he retained to the day of his death.

At the time of his defeat for the Senate, March, 1891, General Hampton was 73 years old. He was born March 28, 1818, died 1902. Senator Tillman was born Aug. 11, 1847. He is at present 71 years old.

"Well, South Carolina knows her own business best."

KATE P. HAMPTON.

New York, March 26, 1918.

BRITISH LINE REGIMENTS.

[Written in Flanders after the second battle of Ypres.]

Last year they came across the sea
To fight in Flanders' greasy plain,
A dozen in each company
Are all of them that now remain:
It matters not that few survive,
That losses mount to cent per cent;
Still there remains awake, alive,
The Spirit of the Regiment.

The same old stuff they seem to be,
The same old qualities they show,
Unconquerable infantry,
The same today as long ago;
In stench and heat, in dust and glare,
In freezing mud and driving rain,
Stubborn as their forefathers were
Who fought with Wellington in Spain.

Winter and Summer making good,
Through dawn attack and night alarm,
The trenches in the sodden wood,
The outpost line in field and farm;
Though day by day the Germans drench
Our lines with poison-gas and shell,
Turning the torn and tattered trench
Into a high-explosive hell.

Still at full strength upon parade,
Special Reserve and Section D*.
They hold with bayonet, bomb, and spade
Lands where the Prussians meant to be;
No more by "smarter" corps despised,
The Guards themselves cannot outshine
The common, old, unadvertised
Battalions of the English Line.

J. C. FAUNTHORPE,
Lieutenant Colonel, First United Provinces Horse, India.

*A section of the British Army Reserve.

SENATORS ATTACK OFFICIAL BULLETIN

Publication of Alleged Misinformation About Airplane Output Denounced.

THOMAS CALLS IT "FRAUD"

Wadsworth Asserts Headings Were Issued Despite a Promise to Suppress Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Publication in The Official Bulletin of alleged misleading information as to aircraft production, after representatives of the Committee on Public Information had promised the Senate Military Affairs Committee that the alleged false statements would not be disseminated, formed the subject of a bitter attack on the methods of the committee in the Senate today. The Official Bulletin is a Government publication issued daily except Sunday by the Committee on Public Information.

Senator Wadsworth of New York, who was instrumental in calling attention to the alleged falsely worded heading for aircraft photographs sent out by the committee, led the attack. He told of his efforts to prevent the publication of the headings attached to the photographs. Mr. Rubel, head of the Division of Pictures of the Committee on Public Information, was brought before the Senate Military Affairs Committee, Senator Wadsworth declared, and promised to halt the publication of the headings sent out to newspapers for release. Senator Wadsworth said he was greatly surprised to see the complained of matter published in the Official Bulletin of March 28, despite the promise.

The publication dealt with headings of four photographs describing the building and shipment of airplanes to France. These headings appeared on the last page of The Official Bulletin of yesterday. The greatest objection was to one which read:

"These airplane bodies, the acme of engineering art, are ready for shipment to France. Though hundreds have already been shipped, our factories have reached quantity production and thousands and thousands will soon follow."

"Fraud," Thomas Declares.

Senator Thomas of Colorado, Democrat, who was especially severe in his criticism, declared that the sending of the photographs with their headings was "primarily, secondarily, directly and indirectly, a fraud upon the press of the country."

Senator Knox read a letter that George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, had written President Wilson in which the purposes of the committee were described. Mr. Knox concluded that the purposes of the committee were to give accurate information which "might not be obtainable in the secular press" and also concluded that this and other matter published in The Official Bulletin showed that it had not fulfilled its announced purposes.

Senator Wadsworth had the headings as published in yesterday's Official Bulletin read to the Senate.

"It must be apparent to every Senator as he listens to such an article that these photographs or captions which were attached to the photographs fairly bristle with misinformation," said Senator Wadsworth. "Furthermore, the Committee on Public Information has been completely informed that these captions are utterly inaccurate and still persists in publishing them to the American people with the seal of the Government."

Mr. Wadsworth said that the head of the Division of Pictures and the writer of the heading, Maurice Strunsky, had been summoned before the Senate Military Affairs Committee. Mr. Strunsky admitted that the captions were not true, the Senator asserted, and Mr. Rubel, head of the division, promised that the pictures would be withdrawn.

"Yet here we are, two days later, witnessing the publication of these falsehoods in the Official Bulletin, upon which the people of the United States rely for correct information," added Mr. Wadsworth.

"I do not know what the Senate can do about these things. We have no direct charge over the Committee on Public Information. That organization knows that these things are 'inaccurate,' to use the most charitable term, and yet they persist in proclaiming this misinformation to the public at a time like this. As I have said on a former occasion, it is time the Committee on Public Information had a censor of its own."

"Is it not a fact," asked Senator Knox, "that the justification for the Official Bulletin is that the public is misinformed if it relies upon the secular press and that they are entitled to the absolute facts? Hence the Official Bulletin."

Senator Wadsworth explained that that was alleged to be the purpose for which it had been founded and the theory under which it operated, but that the theory and spirit had never been carried out.

"The characterization which the Senator from New York made of these bulletins is extremely mild," said Senator Thomas. "With the exception of some matters of detail which relate to the efficiency of the perfect airplane engines and perhaps some parts of ships, they are absolute and unmitigated falsehoods. I might go further and use what was once known as a 'shorter and uglier' term. The only justification for them was the furnishing to Mr. Rubel (Director of the Division of Pictures) by Colonel W. A. Deeds of the Aviation Section with four pictures which were evidently taken in the factory rooms, where machines are being made, and which pictures disclose the assembling of a large number of unconpleted machines and engines.

Need of Accuracy.

"If an 'Official Bulletin' is good for anything, it should be because of its name and what that name implies. That which is 'official' is generally considered to be reliable. It ought to be reliable in all circumstances. Many receiving this bulletin will very properly regard the statements made as true. And very naturally their disappointment will be extremely keen when they learn that they are not only untrue, but that the untruth is stated in an official bulletin which they are taxed to support.

"There can be no justification whatsoever for this false publication. The Bulletin spreads in this instance among the people four statements upon an extraordinarily important subject which are not true. I think that the time has come when Congress should have something to say about publications of this character."

After denouncing in milder terms the minor individuals in the Committee on Public Information, Senator Thomas warmed to the attack and singled out George Creel, upon whom, he asserted, the responsibility for the misinformation thus published must finally rest.

"The indictment," he said, "after all, must be laid against the head of the bureau who permits such unprecedented lack of authorization and such a generally loose system of the operation of the bureau's affairs to exist."

Senator Kirby said that the discussion was beyond the issue, and undertook to defend the Bulletin's editors.

Senator Hitchcock interrupted Senator Kirby to say that the statements published in The Official Bulletin were absolutely false. The statement especially objected to by Senator Hitchcock reads:

"Though hundreds of aircraft have been shipped, our factories have reached quantity production, and thousands upon thousands will follow."

"The witness before the Military Committee," Senator Hitchcock said, "had been compelled to admit that only one airplane had been shipped to France. He admitted that this was an absolutely false statement calculated to deceive the American public, and I am amazed that the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. Kirby) now raises any question here.

"Now, I say that the statements made in The Official Bulletin were admitted to be false by a witness before the committee. The statement did not relate to airplanes that had been bought in France, as the Senator from Arkansas infers. It related to airplanes made in the United States. The Senator will remember, if he was present, that when the committee demanded of this witness that he give his authority he produced a statement, a prophecy, made by Secretary Baker last February, as his authority for saying that they had been shipped; whereas, it was but a prophecy."

Senator Knox closed the debate by reading the purposes of the Committee on Public Information as explained by Mr. Creel in a letter to President Wilson. Mr. Knox went on:

"The charge made by the Senator from New York, which was repeated by the Senator from Colorado and sustained by the record, that was read, makes this matter flamboyant; it makes it a matter of direct misrepresentation, and it seems to me that the question of what difference it does make is a question of its source.

"Had it come from a publication for which these gentlemen are individually responsible I would practically say that it makes no difference whatever. But coming as it does from The Official Bulletin of the Committee on Public Information, I say that it does make a very great and a serious difference.

"What is this bureau and what relation to the bureau does this Official Bulletin sustain? I have a communication addressed to the President of the United States, dated Jan. 7, 1918, and signed by George Creel, Chairman, which purports to answer both of these questions. It purports to lay before the President personally the nature of the activities of the bureau, and the relation of The Bulletin to those activities. The first sentence in this letter is: 'As will be seen by the accompanying report, the Committee on Public Information has grown to be a "world organization."'

Importance of Bulletin.

"A world organization for what purpose? Let us inquire into this official communication. Not only does it touch every part of the great machinery that co-ordinates the forces of America for victory, but it carries the meaning and the purposes of America to all peoples, making the fight for public opinion in every country. A world organization for the purpose of creating worldwide public opinion—does it make no difference whether its statements are false or true? It supplies some 30,000 newspapers with feature articles, weekly news service, and Governmental publicity of all sorts. Does it make no difference whether the information that it thus furnishes, and it reaches every family in the land, is true or untrue?

"Mr. Creel, further explaining the purposes of the committee, says this in his letter: 'It sends to foreign countries motion picture exhibits showing America's social, industrial, and war progress.' Does it make no difference whether foreign countries receive the truth or not as to these material matters, or whether it receives misrepresentations?

"And, finally, Mr. Creel says: 'From a thousand sources we hear of the wonders of German propaganda, but my original determination has never altered. Always do I try to find out what the Germans are doing and then I don't do it. Even if the very loftiness of our war aims did not command honesty at every conviction I have the conviction that corrupt methods work their own destruction.'

"Now, if I understand the statements made by the Senator from New York and affirmed by the Senator from Colorado, it amounts to this, that not only was there a timely pointing out of the errors and misrepresentations contained in the statement to those who are officially connected with The Bulletin, but they were brought before the committee, and the Committee on Military Affairs advised them of the inaccuracy of these statements. They admitted the inaccuracies and said they would not appear, and yet, notwithstanding the committee's conception of the purity of the columns of The Official Bulletin, and notwithstanding the precautions taken by the committee to keep falsehoods out of these columns, yet it has appeared, and appeared in all of its naked untruth."

Airplane Inquiry Continued.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Inquiry into airplane production was continued by the Senate Military Committee today behind closed doors, with no indication when the investigation would be completed. Commander Briggs of the British Flying Corps was questioned for several hours, and later Major Gen. Squier of the Signal Corps conferred with Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, Chairman of the committee.

The investigation, according to various Senators who have been present, has not revealed much that has not already been made public. Statements by army officers show, they say, that while training machines have been going over and many fighting planes have been made in France by American mechanics from American material, only about twenty-five American-made fighting airplanes will be delivered in France by July 1 instead of about 12,000, as proposed under the original program.

Two fighting planes had been shipped to France, the witnesses told the committee, fourteen more were ready to be sent abroad, and about a dozen others were in the final stages of construction and should be ready for shipment shortly. Fighting machines sufficient to compose three squadrons of eighteen machines each have been constructed in French factories from American materials and by American mechanics sent abroad for that purpose.

Statements made on the floor of the Senate that the Liberty motor so far has been used only in bombing machines, and other planes which do not need the extraordinary speed of the little single-seated fighters, are understood to have been confirmed by the witnesses, though they praised the work of the motor.

Members of the Military Committee will again visit the War Council tomorrow at the War Department. It is understood they are not inclined to investigate charges made yesterday in the Senate by Senator Overman of North Carolina that there are spies in the Curtiss plant. Chairman Chamberlain said that it was a matter to be handled by the Department of Justice.

ART NOTES.

Three exhibitions are open at the American Art Galleries. In the print gallery is a collection of Japanese color prints belonging to A. Masters MacDowell and Sho Nemoto, and Chinese paintings belonging to H. Kunyeda. The prints include a set of Hokusai's "Apparitions" in fine early impressions, and not to be outdone in suggestive horror by any of the modern extremists. There are also two sets of mounts with colored sketches of Tokio by day and Tokio by night by this great master.

Among the Chinese paintings are two makimonos given respectively to the eleventh and twelfth centuries and another of the fifteenth century representing travel by boat in the Springtime.

The modern European and American paintings derive from a number of estates, including those of Oliver Hoyt, Mme.

CHANGE IN TIME BEGINS TOMORROW

Government's New Daylight Regulation Goes Into Effect at 2 A. M.

NO CONFUSION EXPECTED

Early Morning Celebration in Madison Square Garden to Mark Advancing of Clock.

Don't forget to put your watch or alarm clock one hour ahead before retiring tonight. If you don't you will awaken tomorrow morning to find you are one hour late for breakfast, one hour late for church—and on Easter Sunday, too—or perhaps one hour late for some train that you may want to catch. At 2 o'clock tomorrow morning the official time all over the country will leap ahead one hour in accordance with the Government's new daylight regulations.

Factories, shops, offices, and plants of all kinds which close either at noon today or some time this evening are requested by the National Daylight Saving Association, of which Marcus M. Marks is President, to shove their clocks ahead one hour at the closing hour in order that their clocks may be in tune with the official time on Monday. Industrial enterprises and plants which keep in operation night as well as day and all lines of communication, railroad, telegraph, and cable, will put their clocks ahead at 2 A. M. tomorrow, which is the official time designated for the change.

Time Tables Remain the Same.

Night shifts that go on for eight hours at 12 o'clock tonight for instance will not work more than eight hours, although they will go off at 9 o'clock, or one hour late. Likewise with the railroad and transportation lines operating from New York, nothing changes but the clock. The time tables remain unaffected, excepting that trains leaving New York tonight and arriving at some point after 2 A. M. tomorrow will appear to be one hour behind the schedule. In fact trains all over the country leaving any point before the change goes into effect and arriving at any point after 2 A. M. will be at least one hour late, because the time will have been shoved ahead in the interval.

The railroads are relieved of possible complication in the time tables by the fact that the change goes into effect at 2 A. M., which is an hour when no train leaves any of the stations in New York. The latest train out of the Grand Central Station before 2 A. M. is one for Albany, leaving at 12:25 for Albany and scheduled, according to the time table, to arrive at 5:05. When the train gets into Albany, however, it will be 6:05. The earliest train leaving the Grand Central after the change goes into effect will be a New Haven train leaving at 6 A. M.—and travelers taking this train will miss it by an hour if they fail to shove their clocks ahead in time.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has a train coming in from Boston at 2:20 A. M. and leaving for Boston at 2:30 A. M. This train tomorrow morning, however, will be an hour late in arriving and an hour late in leaving, although in actual time it will not be a minute late on the coming or going. On the following morning, however, the time schedules, remaining unchanged, the train arrivals and departures will fall automatically in conformance with the clock.

Notice to Traction Employes.

Frank Hedley, Vice President and General Manager of the Interborough Railroad Company, issued the following notice on the daylight saving regulation:

To All Employes:

The Daylight Saving law will go into effect at 2 A. M., on Sunday, March 31. At precisely 2 A. M. the signal 4-3 on blockade along the line will be given from the trainmaster's office on the subway and elevated divisions, which will be an indication to all dispatchers, station agents, and others to immediately advance their watches and clocks exactly one hour, i. e., from 2 A. M. to 3 A. M., and thereafter the new time will be in use throughout the system, and all train schedules, reporting and leaving time, etc., will be changed accordingly. This will cause practically no change in the train schedules, except some slight shifts in the midnight runs, and all midnight men are therefore instructed to consult the bulletin boards and be thoroughly acquainted with these changes not later than Saturday, the 30th inst.

All employes are requested to move their watches and clocks one hour ahead before retiring Saturday night, as on and after 2 A. M. on Sunday, the 31st inst., the new time will be used throughout the system.

Pastors of many churches in the city were worried yesterday over the effect that the change may have on the attendance at the Easter services. It is expected that many persons will forget to put ahead their watches and clocks and will consequently be late for service, which will take place at the usual hour, so far as the clock is concerned, but, in point of fact, just one hour earlier. Officials of the National Daylight Saving Association suggested that the churches ring their bells tomorrow more lustily than usual in order to warn all those within hearing who have not advanced their clocks that the hour of prayer and worship had arrived.

The jump of the clock will be attended in this city by a celebration in Madison Square Garden beginning tonight at 11 o'clock and ending at 2 A. M., when Marcus M. Marks, President of the National Daylight Saving Association will press a button at the Aldine Club at which the Central Federation Union will present him with a clock, which he will also shove ahead one hour at the designated time.

Among those expected to attend the reception in the Aldine Club are ex-Ambassador James W. Gerard, Abram I. Elkus, Henry M. Morgenthau, and Lord Reading. Simultaneously with the reception there will be an outdoor celebration in Madison Square Park. The New York Police Band and the Borough of Manhattan Band will play. Company F of the 71st Regiment will give an exhibition drill, and the Community Chorus, under Harry Barnhart, will sing. There will also be patriotic addresses by War Saving and Liberty Loan speakers.

The daylight saving regulation will remain in effect until the last Sunday in October. It is expected that the jump in the time will have so many advantages that it will be adopted hereafter as a permanent regulation for the Summer months. It is estimated that it will cause a saving in gas and electric bills in this country of about $40,000,000 and the saving of over a million tons of coal in manufactures. It will also afford relief from the frequent exhaustion caused by the last hour's work on hot Summer afternoons. The National Daylight Saving Association also contends that it will indirectly stimulate the production of ships, munitions, and other war materials; that it will increase the production of food products, and that it will increase the health of communities by offering an additional hour in the Summer months for recreation through baseball, tennis, and other daylight sports.

WOMAN'S STORY FREES HER.

Charge of Disloyalty Falls as Lusitania Victim Tells of War Service.

When several women appeared before Magistrate Conway in Long Island City yesterday in a case of disorderly conduct in which Mrs. Anna Pearson of 188 Lawrence Street, Long Island City, was defendant, because of the allegation of a neighbor that Mrs. Pearson had defamed the American flag, the Magistrate admonished the witnesses to cease quarreling over useless points. He instructed them to tell their stories in a straightforward manner.

Mrs. Frances Bounty of 151 Lawrence Street said Mrs. Pearson had said to her in a quarrel over the ownership of wood in the yard near their houses: "To hell with the Americans. We will take the American Navy and the American Army and grind them under our feet. Hurrah for the Germans!"

Mrs. Pearson, called upon to tell her story, said:

"Magistrate, I will not deny the truth of the complainant's assertions, but I will recite to you part of my experiences in the last few years, and let you decide for yourself whether any person not insane could have made those remarks, and particularly those in praise of the Germans.

"I was born in Denmark, but when this war began I was a stewardess on the American liner St. Paul. While I was in Liverpool at the end of a voyage I read the stories of the suffering of the British soldiers, and learned that they needed nurses in the hospitals at the front. I volunteered as a Red Cross nurse, and finally they sent me to Belgium. There I saw soldiers wounded by German bullets and Belgian children maimed by the invaders. I was in some of the dressing stations near the front lines until I could stand the strain no longer.

"When I returned to England I was released from the Red Cross and became a stewardess on the Lusitania. When I say Lusitania you might guess at the rest of the story, and draw your conclusion as to whether I would love the Germans. I saw the women and babies in the water. I was in the water myself, for I don't know how long, until a British ship picked me up. When I recovered I returned to America on the St. Paul, and I have worked in munitions plants here. Until a few days ago I was in the American Arms Company at Jackson and Crane Streets, until one of my neighbors, who makes these charges against me today, told the foreman I was a German spy.

"I am the mother of ten children and my second husband, who is a Swede, left me because we quarreled over his pro-German sympathies. As for my remarks about the navy. I have four brothers in the United States Navy; and as for my remarks about the army, two of my mother's brothers are in the American Army in France. Two of my sons are in the training camps here. I am not a citizen of this country, but I have lived here most of my life, and I know no other home."

The Magistrate refused to hear further testimony, and after questioning Mrs. Pearson and her daughter for fifteen minutes, was satisfied of the truth of her story and dismissed the case.

SING VERDI'S "REQUIEM."

Metropolitan Gives Mass Instead of Usual "Parsifal" on Good Friday.

The Metropolitan chorus and orchestra, under Giulio Setti's leadership, began with "The Star Spangled Banner" yesterday, a departure from special Good Friday observance of recent seasons. For the first time in about fifteen years New York's opera company omitted a customary performance of Wagner's "Parsifal," and there was sung instead Verdi's "Manzoni Requiem." The Italian work had like Rossini's "Stabat Mater," been a favorite of Sunday night concert bills unnumbered and was last heard as such in the second year of Gatti and Toscanini, March 13, 1910.

Mr. Setti made his chorus easily the star feature yesterday in its singing of Verdi's dramatic and sometimes operatic setting of the mass for the dead. There were fine contrasts of murmured prayers for eternal rest, outbursts such as the "Dies Irae," melodious inspirations like the final "Libera Me." Four soloists of the new generation, a quartet of the best fresh young voices of the house, included Sundelius and Braslau, Martinelli and Mardones. The American soprano sang for Miss Muzio, who was indisposed. An attentive audience was also zealous to applaud the stars.

Last evening another Metropolitan assembly heard the fifth performance of Massenet's opera "Thais," one of the first in wartime repertory to complete the round of subscription. Mr. Amato of the announced cast did not appear, the singers being Farrar, Whitehill, Diaz, and others previously heard. Mr. Monteux was the conductor.

LORD READING TO BE HOST.

Will Give Dinner Party at Embassy for Archbishop of York.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—British Ambassador and Lady Reading will give their first formal dinner party at the Embassy on Monday evening, when they will entertain in honor of the Archbishop of York, who will be their guest for several days. The Archbishop, who arrives in Washington tomorrow to pass Easter Sunday with Bishop Harding, is the guest of the War Commission of the Episcopal Church throughout his American tour. A large reception in his honor will be given at the Corcoran Gallery of Art on Monday evening, for which cards have been issued by the trustees.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

Easter and Armageddon

Our very faith in the Resurrection of Christ compels our faith in the triumphant power of love. That love can conquer stronger powers than Germany. It has done so many a time in the past. Even in hours of humiliation we hold fast by that Christian conviction.

The youth of the world today, in spite of the agony of war, are standing upon tiptoe with a great light in their eyes and a mighty hope in their hearts. Suddenly what was once the dream of poets and of saints is no longer a dream. It has become a resolution. In the world that is to be the mighty shall be put down from their seats; the humble shall be exalted.

Christ will care for His own.

(Issued by the New York Churchman's Association of the Protestant Episcopal Church.)

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A FAREWELL LECTURE
BY THE
ABBOT OF CALDEY
will be given in the
Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Plaza,
Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue,
on Tuesday next, April 2nd, at 8:45 o'clock.
Subject:
The Story of Caldey Island
With Stereopticon Views, and
The Effect of the War on England
Seats at $2.50 each may be obtained upon application to Miss Dryer, 12 East Sixty-third Street; also at door of ballroom on night of lecture.

Clean the Crevices

Don't think—because your teeth look white and pearly—that your mouth is CLEAN. Food hides in tiny crevices—underneath the gums—decays the teeth. The standard dentifrice

Sozodont

FOR THE TEETH
Liquid—Powder or Paste

has been cleaning out these hidden danger spots and preserving teeth

For Over 50 Years

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE

WAR NOTE TO SOUND AT EASTER SERVICES

Preachers Will Spur Patriotism and Increased Effort in Face of the German Drive.

MUSIC TO BE ELABORATE

Cardinal Farley to Celebrate Mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral—Bishop Greer to Preach.

There will be a patriotic note in the Easter services in the churches tomorrow. Most of the sermons announced will be on topics dealing with the war, and especially on the increased effort which is required of the United States in view of the strength which Germany is displaying in her attack.

Cardinal Farley will celebrate the pontifical mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral at 11 o'clock. At the end of the mass he will give the Papal benediction. The preacher will be the Rev. John H. O'Rourke of the Society of Jesus, whose subject will be "The Victory of the Soldier of Christ." The cathedral will have its usual elaborate Easter musical services.

There will be four celebrations of the Holy Communion in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, at 8 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 10 A. M., and 11 A. M. The preacher at the 11 o'clock service will be Bishop Greer. At 4 P. M., festival evensong will be held, with special anthem by the choir.

The Paulist Choristers, 100 in number, will give a concert of Easter music at the Century Theatre in the evening for relief work in France. The choristers will be under the direction of Father William J. Finn.

Dr. Charles L. Slattery will preach at 11 o'clock on Easter Day in Grace Church, at Tenth Street and Broadway. The white-robed boy choristers of this church will march from the choir room at 8 A. M., singing the first Easter hymn and the Holy Communion. Other services will be held at 10 A. M., 4 P. M., and 8 P. M.

An elaborate program of Easter music has been prepared for the services at the First Presbyterian Church, at Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street, which will be held at 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M., under the direction of Dr. William C. Carl.

Services accompanied by Easter music will be held at St. Matthew's Church, Eighty-fourth Street, near Central Park West, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. In addition to the vested choir of thirty voices, the soloists will be Miss Lillian F. Ingham, Miss E. N. Waterman, Miss Veni Warwick, Henry Le Bonti, and Frederick Gunther.

Herbert Witherspoon, the basso, formerly with the Metropolitan Opera Company, will sing at the Easter services at the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church in West 104th Street. Dr. Christian F. Reisner will preach on Easter Comfort.

Easter services will be held at 7 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 4 P. M., and 8 P. M., at the Chapel of the Intercession, Broadway and 155th Street. There will be elaborate musical services except at 4 P. M., when a Sunday school festival entitled "The Flowering of the Cross" will be held.

The Rev. Dr. Frederick W. Hinett, President of Washington and Jefferson College at Washington, Penn., will preach tomorrow at both the morning and evening services of the Harlem New York Presbyterian Church at 122d Street and Mount Morris Park West. A program of Easter music has also been prepared for each service.

The Rev. Dr. William H. Kephart will preach at the morning and evening services at the North New York Congregational Church, East 143d Street, near Willis Avenue. Easter music will make up a large part of the service.

The Rev. W. Ralph Sockman will preach at 11 A. M. and the Rev. Dr. Leland F. Cary at 8 P. M. at the Easter services of the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, at Sixtieth Street. A special musical program has been arranged by George A. Wedge, organist and choir director.

Artists to Aid Flushing Hospital.

Artists and sculptors of Flushing and vicinity will hold an exhibit in Odd Fellows' Hall, Locust Street, Flushing, next week. The exhibit will open on Monday and close the following Friday. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the Flushing Hospital. Among the exhibitors will be John P. Benson, architect; Mr. and Mrs. Herman Atkins MacNeill, sculptors; Mrs. Elsa Tower Peterson, sculptor; Bryson Burroughs, curate of the Metropolitan Museum, who will exhibit some of the works of his wife, the late Edith Woodman Burroughs, sculptor; William H. Walker, illustrator; Alanson B. Walker, humorist illustrator; Joseph Chase, decorative artist; Dr. James H. Ecob, and George Breck, formerly Director of the Art School at Rome.

Engagements.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Ethel Williams Mitchell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. B. Mitchell of 142 West Seventy-second Street, to Theodore C. Corwin, son of Mrs. C. B. Corwin of Orange, N. J. Miss Mitchell is a granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams. She has been active in the Red Cross. Mr. Corwin, who is a New York broker, is a member of the Essex County Country Club and the Orange Lawn Tennis Club.

Mr. and Mrs. William Edward Rees of Gananoque, Canada, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Flora Rees, to Ira A. Kip, 3d, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ira A. Kip, Jr., of Walnut Gate, South Orange. No date has been set for the wedding. Mr. Kip, who is in the navy, is home on sick leave.

The engagement of Miss Florence Brevoort, daughter of James Renwick Brevoort of 390 North Broadway, Yonkers, to Rudolf Eckemeyer, Jr., a member of the Yonkers Board of Education, is announced. Mr. Eckemeyer is the son of the late Rudolf Eckemeyer, inventor and manufacturer. The bride's father is President of the Yonkers Art Association. Mr. Eckemeyer is a prominent amateur photographer. He recently returned from an expedition into British Columbia, where he took many photographs.

Morse-Vanderhoef Wedding April 6.

The wedding of Miss Marion W. Vanderhoef, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. Wyckoff Vanderhoef of 47 East Ninety-second Street, and Harry Franklin Morse is to take place on Saturday afternoon, April 6, in St. Thomas's Church.

AMERICAN AIRMAN KILLED IN BATTLE

Phelps Collins Brought Down a German Before He Was Hit Himself.

PARIS, March 29.—Phelps Collins of Detroit, a member of the Lafayette Flying Corps, was killed in an air fight on the French front on March 18, it was announced today.

While on patrol duty Collins was attacked by a number of German machines. He drove one adversary down and then was himself hit, falling inside the German line.

Collins had been at the front for about five months and had shot down two German machines. He was considered one of the best airmen.

Information just received here indicates there is doubt whether Wallace Winter, son of W. C. Winter of New York and Chicago and a member of the Lafayette Flying Squadron, who was reported on March 10 to have been killed, actually lost his life. It has been established, however, that he fell within the German lines.

Phelps Collins was one of twenty-four Americans who were commissioned in the aviation reserves of the American Army in France, on recommendation of General Pershing, last December. He was taken into the American Army with the rank of Captain. His death was announced by the War Department at Washington in the casualty list issued on March 18. No details were given then as to the circumstances under which he lost his life.

PAGE AT ITALIAN FRONT.

Diaz Entertains the Ambassador and General Swift at Luncheon.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, March 28, (Associated Press.)—Ambassador Page has arrived here from Rome and, with General Swift and other members of the American military mission, visited General Diaz at headquarters, where the Americans were entertained at luncheon by the Italian commander and his staff.

Ex-Representative Lens of Ohio and Major Edward Toner also have arrived on a visit to the front. Major Toner is understood to be representing the Governor of Indiana.

ames Davis of Pittsburgh, Chairman of the American Moose War Relief, has arrived also, and he and Mr. Lens and Major Toner were conducted along the Piave and mountain fronts at a time when a spirited cannonading was proceeding.

SPREADS WAR ZONE.

Germany Notifies Holland of New Dangers in Heligoland Bight.

THE HAGUE, March 9, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—It is officially announced that a note has been received from the German Government that neutral shipping in the area of Heligoland Bight, which has already been declared dangerous by the British Government, will henceforth be exposed to additional danger in consequence of measures taken by the German Government.

RUFUS ELLIS MOORE, ART COLLECTOR, DIES

Owner of Great Oriental Collection Was One of the Organizers of American Art Gallery.

Rufus Ellis Moore, whose collection of Oriental art objects was probably the most complete in the world, died yesterday morning of pneumonia at his home, 88 West Eighty-eighth Street, in his seventy-ninth year. Mr. Moore was one of the organizers of the American Art Gallery in this city, and a patron in perpetuity of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, where his collection was on view for seventeen years, being withdrawn when the collection of the late J. P. Morgan was exhibited there. Mr. Moore was also a surveyor, engineer, and architect, and designed the first How truss bridge.

He was born at Greenfield, Mass., March 6, 1840, a son of Don L. B. Moore and Sarah C. Gay Moore. In 1853 he went to Chicago, and for several years was the owner and publisher of The American Churchman there, but when the property was destroyed in the Chicago fire the business was not reorganized. Mr. Moore began collecting Oriental art objects in 1857, and in 1862 went abroad to study art, and nearly every year since that time had visited foreign countries in the interest of his work.

When he came to this city in 1871, after the great Chicago fire, Mr. Moore became associated with the late James F. Sutton in the organization of the American Art Gallery for American work exclusively. He directed the prize Christmas card and wallpaper exhibitions at 6 East Twenty-third Street, which resulted in an important advance in the art industry in this country.

The Rev. Edward Hale.

The Rev. Edward Hale, editor of the general catalogue of the Divinity School of Harvard University, died at his home in Chestnut Hill, Mass., on Wednesday, according to word received yesterday in Orange, N. J., where in 1890 Mr. Hale organized the First Unitarian Church. He was born in Southampton, Mass., sixty years ago, and was graduated from Harvard College and Divinity School. He was an instructor in the latter institution when he was called to Orange in 1890. Seven years later he went to Chestnut Hill as pastor of the First Church.

Decrease in Mrs. Flagler's Estate.

Supreme Court Justice Weeks approved yesterday an accounting by Cornelius J. Sullivan and the Guaranty Trust Company, as trustees of the property of Mrs. Ida A. Flagler, the wife divorced by the late Henry M. Flagler on the ground of insanity, which showed that the estate had decreased from $7,997,725 to $6,660,350 during the last year, due chiefly to the drop in the value of securities. In spite of the decrease, the trustees will receive $30,000 as additional compensation, besides their legal fees of $3,164. De Lancey Nicoll, Mr. Sullivan's law partner, receives $5,000 counsel fees, and an equal sum goes to the attorneys for six heirs at law of Mrs. Flagler. The income was $342,500.

DUTTON'S
for EASTER
A NEW BOOK, a DAINTY PRINT —a BOOK OF DEVOTIONS in antique binding—or just a CARD, but the quality should be the BEST
681 FIFTH AVENUE
Opposite St. Thomas's Church

HERE TO BUY FOOD FOR STARVING FINNS

Representative of Revolution Declares People Will Fight to End for Freedom.

OPPRESSED BY GERMANS

Hopes Americans Will Give a Fair Hearing of Nation's Democratic Ambitions.

Determination of the Finnish people to resist any attempts to foist upon them "any form of autocracy or exploitation, political or economic," was voiced here yesterday by Santeri Nuorteva, representative in the United States of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the People's Republic of Finland. Mr. Nuorteva will open headquarters at 299 Broadway on Monday. In his statement he said:

"Half-starved Finland is facing a bitter fight. Today the forces of the People's Republic are engaged in a life-and-death struggle against autocracy. The illegal 'White' Government, composed of the Swedish-speaking aristocracy and reactionary bourgeois elements, is trying to kill democracy in Finland, and has called the German military power to its aid, even going so far as to request the Kaiser to seat his fifth son on the 'throne' of Finland. The 'White' Junker party has been violently pro-German since the beginning of the war, the officers of its army having been trained in Germany, and it is supplied with German arms and munitions. The army of the Provisional Government, the so-called 'Red' army, numbers between 100,000 and 150,000 soldiers. It will fight to the end against German invaders and the traitorous aristocracy at home.

"Finland is a small country, with a population of about 3,500,000. It has less illiteracy within its borders than any other country in the world, less than 2 per cent. of the population being unable to read and write. The Finnish people are too wide-awake to facts to tolerate a repetition of what happened in the Ukraine, where a treacherous 'ruling class' also betrayed the country to Germany. I am sure the large-hearted American people will give a fair hearing to the cause of the bravely-tried Finnish people, now fighting to make democracy safe in Finland.

"My most immediate duty is to try to arrange with the United States Government to get some food to the Finnish people. The Provisional Government has funds to pay for this. To save herself from immediate starvation Finland will need at least 40,000 tons of foodstuffs within the next few months.

"Prior to the war Finland had to rely largely upon imported food products. During the war the dislocation of commerce has almost completely cut off Finland from food supplies. In addition, the crops of Finland were much below normal last year, largely because of the inability to import fertilizer.

"For months the greater part of the 3,500,000 people of Finland have been on bread. Other foods are scarce. Hundreds of thousands of people are keeping alive on a diet composed chiefly of lichens and ground barks. Thousands have actually died of hunger. Thousands are slowly starving to death."

HERMANN RUNKEL DEAD.

Chocolate Manufacturer Was Prominent in Hebrew Charities.

Hermann Runkel, a member of the firm of Runkel Brothers, chocolate manufacturers of this city, died at his home, 150 West Seventy-ninth Street, last night after a long illness. Mr. Runkel was a Director of the Hebrew Infant Asylum and was identified with other Hebrew charities.

He was born in New Orleans in 1853 and came to this city in 1869. In 1870, with his brother Louis, he founded the firm of which he was a member. Mr. Runkel is survived by his wife, two daughters, and two brothers, Louis and Albert Runkel, and one sister, Mrs. W. G. Lippman.

Obituary Notes.

J. IRVIN LAKE, 73 years old, a veteran of the civil war, died on Thursday at his home in Phillipsburg, N. J.

ANTON PAPA MIHALI, 27 years old, captain of waiters at the Park Avenue Hotel, died in Bellevue Hospital on Tuesday.

PETER LIVINGSTON, member of the clothing firm of Livingston Bros., died on Thursday night at his home in Dover, N. J., in his fifty-third year.

HENRY STELLWAGEN, a retired Brooklyn butcher, for forty years in business on De Kalb Avenue, died in his seventy-first year Wednesday at his home, 228 McDonough Street.

GEORGE KOERNER, for many years a postal clerk in the Grand Central Station of the New York Post Office, died from pneumonia on Wednesday at his home, 21 Ridgewood Avenue, Brooklyn. He was 52 years old.

CLINTON THEODORE HALLOCK, with the provision firm of Hutwelker & Briggs, Wallabout Market, of which his father-in-law is a member, died from pneumonia on Thursday at his home, 207 St. James Place, Brooklyn, after a thirty-fourth year.

Mrs. ANNA R. MACLEAN, for many years superintendent of the Primary Department of the Sunday School of the Trinity M. E. Church, is dead at her home in Moore Street, Hackettstown, N. J. She was 71 years old.

Mrs. ELLA G. KILLOUGH, wife of James H. Killough, a commission merchant in Manhattan, and a member of the New York Council of Farms and Markets, died on Thursday at her home, 513 Fourth Street, Brooklyn.

SAMUEL JOSEPH BURRELL, 86 years old, a retired contractor, and later for many years in the stock brokerage business in Manhattan, died on Thursday at his home, 100 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn. He had been a resident of Brooklyn for more than fifty years.

GEORGE W. BRAUN, a son of the late Ferdinand Braun, a furniture manufacturer of Manhattan, died in Laredo, Texas, and the body has been sent to his home in Brooklyn for burial. Mr. Braun was 28 years old, and was engaged in the management of the family estate.

Mrs. ANNA PEABODY WELSH, widow of Wheaton A. Welsh, who was a public school principal in Brooklyn, died at her home, 273 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. She was born in Michigan, and was one of the oldest members of the Brooklyn Colony of the National Society of New England Women.

PHILIP J. MURRAY, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Mount Vernon, N. Y., died suddenly from arterio-sclerosis at his home there on Thursday, aged 73 years. Mr. Murray was with the wholesale drug firm of Merck & Co. for twenty years. He left a widow, a daughter, and six sons, three of whom are in the service of their country.

Mrs. REBECCA M. STUART, daughter of the late Walter T. Hatch, a prominent banker of this city, and a member of one of the oldest families of Brooklyn Heights, died at her home, 124 Remsen Street, Brooklyn on Thursday. She is survived by two sons, Captain David Stuart of the United States Army, now stationed at Fort Myer, Va., and Walter Hatch Stuart.

ROBERT S. ALLEN, a private in the 165th Infantry of the Rainbow Division in France, died of pneumonia on March 25, according to word received yesterday by his mother, Mrs. R. S. Allen of 468 Rogers Avenue, Brooklyn. He enlisted in the Twenty-third Regiment, recruited from Brooklyn in last June, and was transferred to the 165th while that regiment was camped on Long Island. He was a member of the Rochester Club of Flatbush.

THEOPHILE YSAYE, a pianist, brother of Eugene Ysaye, the famous violinist, now in this country, is dead at Nice, France. Word of his death was received by Mr. Ysaye yesterday. The pianist was 50 years old. He had never played in the United States.

KOKKA
An Illustrated Monthly Magazine.
Devoted to the Fine and Applied Arts of Japan and other Eastern Countries. Each number contains several reproductions of Japaneese Prints. (Special Edition for the United States with English Text.) Published in Tokyo, Japan. Price $1.50 per copy. $16.00 yearly.
BRENTANO'S
5th Ave. & 27th St., New York.

Marriage and death notices, intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

TETTER.—To Mr. and Mrs. A. Tetter, (nee Rose Ullman,) a son, March 24, 1918.

Married.

JONES—ZABRISKIE.—On Thursday, March 28, 1918, at the Church of the Incarnation, by the Very Reverend Howard Chandler Robbins, Julia Romeyn Zabriskie to Captain E. Powis Jones.

WESTGATE—ALLEN.—Mrs. Charles Allen wishes to announce the marriage of her daughter, Gertrude E. Allen, to Dr. George R. Westgate.

Newark.

SMITH—BALDWIN.—March 27, Louise A. Baldwin to E. Delafield Smith.

Died.

ABRAMSON.—Sarah, nee Geist, beloved wife of Benjamin Abramson, March 29, in her 28th year. Funeral services will be held Sunday, 10 A. M., at residence, 962 Aldus St., Bronx.

ADAMS.—In Washington, March 27, 1918, Henry Adams, aged 80 years. Funeral at late residence, Saturday, March 30, at 2 o'clock.

BRODER.—Eva, beloved wife of David Broder and mother of Dr. Julius Broder, Dr. Nathan E. Broder, Dr. Charles B. Broder, and Mrs. Bertha Hamerman, passed away March 29, 1918. Funeral services Sunday, 9 A. M., at 221 2d Av.

BURKE.—Ulick, at his home, 134 West 63d St., March 28, in his 54th year, beloved husband of Catherine Burke, (nee Finn,) native of Knock, County Mayo, Ireland. Funeral Monday morning, 9:30 A. M., from Paulist Fathers' Church. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

BURRELL.—On March 28, 1918, Samuel J. Burrell of 100 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CHARLIER.—Elisee, at Hotel du Parc, Ouchy, Lausanne, on Jan. 24, 1918, in his 88th year.

CLIFTON.—Beryl. Services later at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank E. Campbell's.)

COHEN.—Dirigo Lodge, No. 30, F. and A. M.: Brethren—You are hereby summoned to attend the funeral services over the remains of our departed brother, Benjamin Cohen, in Empire Room, Masonic Hall, Sunday, March 31, at 2 P. M.
SAMUEL STAPLER, Master.
M. H. SCHACK, Sec'y.

CONNELLY.—On March 28, 1918, Michael Connelly. Services at 14A East 39th St., on Saturday, at 12:30 P. M. Calvary Cemetery.

COOPER.—At Westchester, New York City, on Friday, March 29, 1918, at his residence, 3,079 Middletown Road, James Cooper, son of the late Jane Ann and the late Joseph N. Cooper. Notice of funeral hereafter.

COX.—On Friday, March 29, Emma Amabel, in her second year. Funeral services will be held at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harold N. Cox, 12 Standish Road, Forest Hills, L. I., on Sunday at 2:30 P. M.

CUNNINGHAM.—On March 28, 1918, Samuel A. Cunningham, aged 58, beloved husband of Eleanor T. Cunningham and father of Ruth Cunningham Bowes. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th St., (Campbell Bldg.), Sat., afternoon, 2 o'clock. Incineration at N. Y. & N. J. Crematory.

CUNNINGHAM.—Samuel A., died March 28. Services at Campbell Funeral Church, Broadway and 66th Street, Saturday, 2 P. M. Members of the New York State Safe Deposit Association requested to attend. J. Lynch Pendergast, President.

DEARTH.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, March 27, 1918, at his residence, 110 East 63d St., Henry Golden Dearth, son of the late John Wills and Ruth Marshall Dearth, in the 54th year of his age. Funeral services at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., Saturday, March 30, at 10 A. M. Bristol, Rhode Island, and Waterbury (Conn.) papers please copy.

DONNELL.—On March 29, Margaret Morrison, beloved wife of Hugh J. Donnell. Funeral from her late residence, 152 8th Av., Sunday, March 31, at 1:30 P. M.

DRABEK.—Paul C. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th St., (Frank E. Campbell's,) Saturday, 10 A. M.

DUNHAM.—Bound Brook, N. J., March 29, 1918, William H. Dunham, aged 74 years. Masonic services held at his late residence, 417 Church St., Sunday, March 31, 3 P. M. Interment private.

DYER.—At White Plains, N. Y., March 28, Lillian E. Dyer, in her 67th year. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. J. Gancedo, 4 Bryant Av., on Sunday at 2 P. M.

FITCH.—On Thursday, March 28, 1918, James Egbert, beloved husband of Katherine E. Fitch. Funeral services at his late residence, 61 East 87th St., on Saturday, March 30, at 8:30 P. M.

FREY.—On Tuesday, March 26, Lilah De G. Frey, at her residence, 1,238 Madison Av. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Beloved Disciple, 89th St., east of Madison Av., on Saturday, March 30, at 11 A. M.

GARGAN.—On March 23, 1918, Joseph Lester Gargan, eldest son of Sergeant William A. Gargan, 31st Precinct. Funeral from his late residence, 668 Crescent St., Astoria, L. I. Saturday, March 30, at 2 P. M.

GOLDSCHMIDT.—Daniel, on March 29, in his 75th year, beloved husband of Caroline and father of Aaron, Samuel, Sigmund and Ray Lurie. Funeral from his late residence, 908 Kelly St., Sunday, March 31, at 9:30 A. M. sharp, (new time.)

HALE.—At Chestnut Hill, Mass., on March 27, the Rev. Edward Hale of the First Church in Chestnut Hill, in his 61st year. Formerly of East Orange, N. J.

HARFORD.—Suddenly, on Friday, March 29, 1918, William H. Smith Harford, aged 18 years, son of Katherine Smith and Harry Clark Harford. Funeral at the residence of his aunt, Mrs. John T. Winkhaus, 70 East 77th St., Sunday, March 31, at 2:30 P. M.

HART.—Catherine, widow of the late Peter L. Hart. Funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Harry Raymond, 1,665 Nelson Av., on Monday, April 1, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at the Church of the Holy Spirit at 10 A. M. Interment at St. Raymond.

HART.—On Friday, March 29, Eliza C., widow of the late William Hart. Funeral services Monday afternoon, April 1, 3 P. M., at her late residence, 154 Hancock St., Brooklyn. Interment at convenience of family.

HOWLAND.—Entered into rest on March 29, 1918, Isaac, husband of Martha A. Howland and son of the late William P. Howland of New Bedford, Mass. Friends services at his home, 1,480 Pacific St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 31, at 3:30 P. M. New Bedford papers please copy.

JOHNSON.—On Friday, March 29, 1918, Mary C., wife of J. M. Johnson, in her 74th year. Funeral services at her residence, 106 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J., on Sunday at 2:30 o'clock.

KEVIN.—On Friday, March 29, Elizabeth, beloved mother of Dr. J. Richard Kevin, Dr. C. D. Kevin, and Mary A. Kevin. Funeral from 252 Gates Av., Brooklyn, on Monday, April 1, at 10 o'clock; thence to the Church of the Nativity, Madison St. and Classon Av.

KEYS.—Very suddenly on Friday, March 29, 1918, at her residence, 331 West 88th St., Elizabeth Holme, widow of the late Elijah C. Keys and daughter of the late Reuben and Ann Mapelsden. Notice of funeral in Sunday papers.

KILLOUGH.—Suddenly, on Thursday, March 28, 1918, Ella G., wife of James H. Killough. Funeral services from her late home, 513 4th St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 30, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

KING.—Leon. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th St., (Frank E. Campbell's,) Sunday, 12:30 noon.

KOERNER.—On Wednesday, March 27, 1918, in his 53d year, George Koerner, beloved brother of Charles Koerner, Mrs. Frances Tompkins, and Mrs. Elizabeth D. Kloetzer. Services on Saturday, March 30, at 8 P. M., at his late residence, 210 Ridgewood Av., Brooklyn. Funeral on Sunday at 2 P. M. Interment, Evergreen Cemetery.

LOCHMAN.—Yetta, widow of Julius, and beloved mother of Adrian and Charles, age 85. Funeral from late residence, 189 West 100th St., Sunday, 2 P. M.

LOCHNER. — On Friday, suddenly from pneumonia, Mrs. Elianora D. Lochner, wife of John G. Lochner, 1,216 Beverly Road, Brooklyn. Services at Church at Our Father, Grand Avenue and Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, on Monday, April 1, at 1 o'clock.

MacGIBBON.—March 29, James MacGibbon. Services Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Sunday afternoon, 12:30.

McBRIDE.—On Friday, March 29, 1918, Mary A. Irvine, beloved wife of Thomas McBride. Funeral service at her late residence, 524 West 143d St., Monday morning, April 1, at 10 o'clock. Interment private.

McCOLLUM.—At New York City, on March 27, 1918, after a brief illness, Francis X. McCollum, aged 40, of 35 Nassau St. Funeral at Rockport, N. Y., Saturday.

MacCORMICK.

Protests Against Park Trenches and Letters on Other Timely Subjects

PARKS AND VICTORY

War Efficiency of City Dwellers Demands Clear Breathing Spaces.

By J. HORACE McFARLAND,
President American Civic Association.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noted with great regret the renewed assault on Central Park in New York, this time under the impressive camouflage of an assumed war need.

All these assaults rest upon a misconception of the actual function of a park in a community. Many well-meaning persons, whose use of the park is not at all vital to them because they are able to go elsewhere for recreational advantage, look upon public parks as primarily municipal decoration, or as an evidence of large means, or as incidentals to what they unthinkingly call "the city beautiful." These persons seldom realize the vital and intimate relation of parks to efficiency on the part of the immense preponderance of the population not able to find recreational opportunity elsewhere.

Upon the accepted basis that each person in a community devotes five hours each day to something else than eating, sleeping, and working, that five hours being generally classed as recreation time, the daily expenditure of the population of New York for recreation that will either make the citizens more productive and efficient or less productive and efficient, is gigantic, and, indeed, runs into hundreds of years per day. Competing for all this time are all the forces of evil in great volume, and it will be found upon analysis that giving full credit for all New York's uplift facilities in the direction of churches, parks, playgrounds, Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, libraries, free lectures, and the like, this competition for the advantage of the people is but a small fraction of 1 per cent. of the competition for the same recreational time and expenditure offered by the forces of evil.

The unthinking persons who never do understand why a park is and what it is, and why it is vital to community productivity, are always ready to assault park territory. I have watched the New York situation for many years. These thoughtless persons about once every so often assail City Hall Park, just as their brothers and sisters outside New York have assailed the national parks and the parks of every city. They mean well, but to put it plainly, they think crookedly, carelessly, and in a fashion which, if it was not combated by the well-intentioned and clear-thinking people of the community, would rapidly and dangerously deteriorate the quality of citizenship.

Admittedly, trenches for war practice can be dug any place where there is ground to dig. To advertise these trenches there are many means, and some of them, quite incidentally it may be suggested, are being now used by the thoughtless fraternity under the acute suggestion of tradespeople who have no patriotic aim, but a very distinct and unfortunate commercial aim. If New York cannot have its citizens discover the seriousness and importance of the support of this war without doing vast damage to its exceedingly small park acreage and at the same time decreasing the productive efficiency of hundreds of thousands of its people in the removing of recreational opportunity, then New York as a community is a failure.

Some of the persons who write to you seem to have the idea that no one goes to Central Park save "the automobilists, the equestrians, the landscape painters, and the highbrows." I wonder what particular sort of spectacles such a person must wear, if he ever does go to Central Park himself, or whether he views the park from the safe refuge of a comfortable library somewhere, rather than by actual presence. If he has ever been in Central Park he must know that it is the one green spot available literally to more than a million persons who are in that resource given opportunity for rest, relaxation, and body-building which is of the utmost economic and patriotic importance to the land.

A modern, well-fitted city needs one acre of parks for each one hundred of population, such park area to be available without a journey of more than a quarter of a mile to any person in the community, and to be fitted with all the modern means for impelling wholesome recreational endeavor. New York's proportion is something like one acre of parks to each sixteen hundred of population, and the most of this acreage is inaccessible to the most of the population. Every square inch of open space which can be left for the needy citizens of New York needs to be so left, and it is not patriotism, but quite the contrary, to endeavor to interfere in any way with the exceedingly scanty recreational provision of the American metropolis.

There were those in the early days of the war who urged that no business be done, no philanthropic or church endeavor be continued, and, indeed, nothing be done save either to go to war or sit on a putative fence and watch the soldiers go by. This hysteria led to the digging up of useful lawns for useless potato patches. It led to the checking of civic effort, to the vast advantage of civic loafers. It now leads to the endeavor to interfere with New York's minute provision of recreational facilities, and I believe it is a proper attitude to take that the proposed use of Central Park in its final effect on the people of the city would be much less of an incitement to invest than a deterioration of citizen quality leading toward lessening ability to buy bonds or to do work in the nation's hour of trial.

I surely hope the efforts of THE TIMES to prevent despoliation of Central Park will be successful. I cannot but feel that those who want to put trenches in Central Park as a spectacular proposition are closely related to the curiosity-seeking persons who besieged the Saviour of mankind with insistent demands for a free show—"a sign." They wanted thrills, novelties, diversions, and Christ's answer to their demands was in no sense indefinite.

J. HORACE M'FARLAND,
President American Civic Association.
Harrisburg, Penn., March 28, 1918.

THE WAY TO SELL BONDS.

Well-Tried Methods Not Open to Park Objections.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest of the project for building trenches in Central Park as a publicity measure for the Liberty Loan, and note that the ultimate cost of placement and replacement may reach or even exceed $25,000.

My interest in the Liberty Loan is national as well as local. My local interest applies to my own community rather than to the balance of the Second Federal Reserve District. However, I cannot but feel concerned over such an expenditure of public money for so trivial a purpose.

The majority of moving-picture programs shows trenches in every stage of perfection and dilapidation. They show them in real service conditions, freshly built, and those which have withstood bombardments and succumbed to them. Surely model trenches in Central Park cannot begin to give the public so complete an idea of trench warfare as the views placed before their eyes by almost every moving-picture program in the country. Is it necessary to spend anything like this amount of money to duplicate this?

Twenty-five thousand dollars is a huge sum to spend for any but the most productive forms of bond selling. I recall that in the First Liberty Loan the American Bankers' Association carried on a nationwide campaign, organizing many thousand communities through its member banks and other banks, getting into the field countless able, effective committees; supplying plan books, outlining the activities of each community and each committee; supplying newspaper advertisements, editorials, sermons, and complete instructions to workers in selling methods of proved effectiveness. The total cost of this campaign, which the American Bankers' Association disbursed from its private funds, was approximately $22,000. At the close of the campaign the association received written reports from over eight thousand banks, which showed the efficacy and potentiality of the results produced by this expenditure.

The records of the association show that its campaign resulted in the sale of approximately $1,200,000,000 of Liberty bonds of the first loan. Its War Loan Committee used no experiments, no extravagant and expensive circus methods. It adhered readily to sales principles proved to be effective through many commercial campaigns of national scope.

It seems to the writer that money supplied by the people, as all Government disbursements must be, could be better devoted to methods such as these rather than to flamboyant and questionable experiments such as the trenches in Central Park, particularly so as this project seems to have antagonized many societies and associations whose trust in the legitimate destination of the funds they subscribe to Government loans must be seriously impaired by such extravagant proposals.

The writer feels that it is the part of conservation to suggest that the publicity men of the Liberty Loan be counseled to consider real selling methods and the volume of them which could be secured by an expenditure of this size, as against the transient and questionable value of ditches dug where an increasing number of people do not want them dug.

In our modest community we have business enterprises which have among their organization men trained in selling, experienced in getting a business-like return from money spent. Surely in New York there must be real sales experts who conduct the great advertising campaigns which emanate from that metropolis. It seems to the writer as though the Liberty Loan Committee might well adopt their methods and perhaps invite their counsel.

If the funds of the Publicity Committee are so ample as to permit this contemplated expenditure, perhaps country districts can be permitted a large allotment with which to use proven methods of personal salesmanship on the part of able and experienced workers.

F. E. L.
Waverly, N. Y., March 28, 1918.

A Coney Island in the Park.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can nothing be done to prevent the vandals from tearing up Central Park? Would not an injunction stop them? If the trenches are dug, some favorite will get permission to put up a shack to sell soda and ice cream. Another will get a shack to sell fruit and the park will be at that place a miniature Coney Island for some time to come, with a big mud hole for people to look at.

The many moving pictures—and the photographs in the daily papers have shown to the people what the real war trenches are like. The trenches in the park will not show the true condition of war trenches, and any one who gives a second thought will know it.

If a charge is made to view the hole, the expenses will eat up receipts, for there will be ticket sellers, ticket takers, men to keep it in condition, and a high priced "lecturer" who will tell you more or less wonderful stories, and all will have to be paid.

I have spoken to many on the subject and all consider it a farce to build or dig such a trench.

Can you not rouse the people against this outrage? You have fought a good fight, but keep it up. M. H. G.
New York, March 29, 1918.

Improvident Patriotism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The determination to deface Central Park and waste $25,000 of the taxpayers' money is an improvident kind of patriotism, not in accord with the economic rules laid down by the Administration. The autocrats who persist in carrying out a spectacular folly are fittingly described in the words of a noted author:

"Men, dressed in little brief authority, play such fantastic tricks before high heaven as make the angels weep."

EMMA MERSEREAU NEWTON.
New York, March 29, 1918.

An Attack on the Trenches.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have not heard as yet who is to man the trenches in Central Park, or what the activities therein will be, but I sincerely hope that the committee which is responsible for digging them will be put in the first line so all we outraged New Yorkers can get a good look at them. PARK LOVER.
New York, March 28, 1918.

MANCHESTER'S EXPERIENCE

A Trench Exhibition That Fell Very Flat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a man who has seen trenches, slept in them for a year or two and now dreams of them, I think the tearing up of Central Park for trenches is a big, big, foolish idea. I have not been very long in this great country, but long enough to know that the type of American men and women I have had the pleasure of meeting doesn't want to see trenches.

At Manchester there is a large patch of ground owned by the Manchester Corporation, i. e., the City Council, once the home of the Manchester Royal infirmary. It has lain idle for years and, the property being in the centre of the city, is worth millions, but no one can agree what to do with it. Some are for a great library and museum, others for a shopping centre, but at last a company arrived who knew what to do with the vacant land. They said: "We will build pillboxes, dig trenches, erect barbwire entanglements"—in fact, they designed a real class fighting field. It opened early, 10 A. M. to midnight, everything in real tip-top style, machine guns rattling, rockets going up, bands playing, but today it is like the Somme battlefield. It is lying idle, with grass growing all round—in fact, quite desolate. The charge of admittance up to 6 P. M. was sixpence, after that time one shilling. It lasted a week. The people said, We get those things in our homes, the fighting front is only some ten hours' journey from Manchester, and our boys can tell us all we want to know of trenches, dugouts, pillboxes, and other things.

It will die the same natural death in Central Park, and the organizers of this great scheme will say this $25,000 we spent in putting in these trenches would have been of more use in buying Liberty bonds, War Savings Stamps or in Red Cross work. But there, the old adage after hundreds of years of wear and tear still holds good, that "fools rush in where angels fear to tread."

J. K.
New York, March 28, 1918.

WEAKENING OURSELVES.

The Open Park a Support of the Morale of the People.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The plan to exhibit trenches in Central Park to advertise the sale of Liberty bonds seems to me to be robbing Peter to pay Paul. Every dollar got by this medium will mean a corresponding loss in the people's health and morale at home, for if this cheerful and bright spot is taken away from their lives and its place filled with war's tragic horrors, it cannot but be a bad influence, and so in the interest of all concerned, at the front and at home, let us extend our playgrounds and broaden our mental horizon.

This war must be won and America will carry its third Liberty Loan without any childishness or freakishness as contemplated in Central Park. If we have those who are willing to dig trenches let them be sent to France, where their efforts will be worth while and put to practical use to stop the Hun from advancing. Far better to build forts and trenches at the Battery, where they will be useful if we do not speed up our war work.

PATRIOTIC SUBSCRIBER TO SECOND LIBERTY LOAN.
New York, March 29, 1918.

CROKER AND THE PARK.

And a Comment on the Public Effect of Wasting Money.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

These additional considerations occur to me:

Richard Croker said that the peoples' playground, Central Park, must on no account be meddled with, and he went to Albany and personally secured the repeal of the law authorizing a speedway in Central Park after four months of strenuous agitation. Only one other case in history where the Legislature repealed its own law in the same session.

There is a prevailing cynicism in regard to war expenditures, the idea being that Uncle Sam appropriates so much and wastes so much that the dollars of the poor need scarcely be reckoned in the balance. I meet this everywhere. It is the spirit which discourages all thrift in small ways.

Let there be no delusion that $25,000 will not be misinterpreted by the very ones whose aid is needed. "After all this foolish waste what use is my poor little one-hundred-dollar bond to them?" That is what I have already repeatedly heard. OLD TIMER.
New York, March 28, 1918.

Good Intentions Not Enough.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in last Sunday's TIMES comment on Central Park trench advertising for the Liberty Loan. I am decidedly against this. A patriotic intention may be carried too far and become unpatriotic. Let me illustrate. In November I was in a large theatre in Indianapolis when pictures of a British tank in Toronto were shown on the screen. This machine was brought into Canada and the United States in order to raise money. In the Toronto demonstrations this tank was shown to drive directly across and completely ruin a beautiful limousine automobile. I could hear the intake of breath as the theatre audience took in the awful spectacle. And the comments, easily audible in the excitement, were: "That's a shame!" "We are asked to save nickels and dimes for such wastefulness," "Scandalous!" "And they call that patriotism!"

I was glad it wasn't done in the United States, and ashamed that it was even shown in an American theatre. Why, even the second-hand value of that car was at least $1,500. That much economic capital was ruthlessly destroyed. It was certainly poor judgment.

One should not champion every patriotically intended idea for fear of being thought pro-German. Mistakes and poor judgment are evident in many places. The most glaring cases should be pointed out. That is the main intent of democracy—a pooling of ideas, government by all the people, not just thoughtlessly commending all patriotic ideas of a few.

ALEXANDER L. SHERIDAN.
South Raub, Ind., March 27, 1918.

W. S. S. for Tips.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been strongly tempted, in tipping waiters, Pullman porters, &c., to give them Thrift Stamps instead of the customary coin. The idea seems to me a good one, but for one to do so should be the result of some general campaign to that end. Should such a practice become more or less general it would be to the advantage of the Government and to the men to whom custom still makes the giving of tips obligatory upon the patrons of our hotels and Pullman cars, &c.

R. C. CANBY.
Wallingford, Penn., March 28, 1918.

The Right Mental Attitude for the Stress of the War Crisis.

By DR. STEWART PATON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What mental habits should we cultivate at this critical time in order to increase our working efficiency, to lessen the tendency to take a gloomy view of current events, to be more courageous in meeting disappointments, to keep the mind sufficiently well balanced, to appreciate the ideals for which we are fighting, and, lastly, to remain wholeheartedly in the war until the final victory is won?

In the first place, we should try to face every crisis or unpleasant situation squarely, and not attempt to dodge any of the consequences. Once an issue has been clearly defined and the situation grasped, a definite line of action should be immediately decided upon and followed. If, however, subsequent events prove the first decision has been an erroneous or unfortunate one, then it is tally important for us not to waste nervous energy in seeking for excuses or in devising elaborate apologies. Admit the mistake, reverse the decision, and adopt a line of action. Without action it is impossible to remain sane. Finally, we should never commit the fatal error of allowing our behavior to be dominated by the seductive influences of repressed and unfulfilled wishes, nor permit the disorganizing tendencies of some vague mysticism to make us incapable of recognizing facts and appreciating the plain truth.

The necessity of cultivating mental habits essential for the successful pursuit of these objects is so obvious that we never consider how directly the happiness of individual citizens and whole nations is interfered with by the neglect to put these principles of good mental hygiene into practice; and this is responsible for the real tragedies occurring in our civilization. The failure to acquire good mental habits impairs our sense of values. This is illustrated by the mysticism of the Christian Scientist, the obsessions of the anti-vivisectionist, the belligerent sentimentalism of the pacifist, the return of the Prussian to a state of barbarism, and the neurotic sense of personal inadequacy expressed in the position of the "conscientious objector."

On the other hand, the safety of our country, the success of our efforts to make democracy safe for the world, our own personal happiness and success, depend upon the interest and enthusiasm we put into the effort to cultivate a few good mental habits.

STEWART PATON.
Princeton, N. J., March 26, 1918.

CLOCKS NONESSENTIAL?

A Protest for the Industry Which Supplies Many War Needs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Financial America of March 11 publishes a list of so-called nonessential industries. In that list are included clocks and watches with an estimated production at the last census of $25,000,000. Is it correct to label this industry is nonessential? Nonessential to what or to whom? There is no reason to suppose the writer of the article to be actuated by any prejudice against this particular industry, the investors, or the laborers therein. As to them he would no doubt admit that clock and watch making is an essential industry. He must regard it as nonessential to carrying on the war to victory over the Hun. But how does he work out his conclusion? I am forced to believe that he is ignorant of the part played by timekeepers, (clocks, watches, time-stamps, time recorders,) in military and naval operations and in the production and transportation of war munitions and supplies.

Has he considered the effect that cutting off the supply of timekeepers would have at the fighting front on the control of fire, the laying and lifting of the barrage, the timing of the waves of an infantry attack? Probably not. Does he recognize the importance of the wrist watch to the soldier? And at sea, can he say how the navigators of the battleships, the cruisers, the destroyers, the transports, the tankers, the vessels of the emergency fleet will be able to do their work if the supply of ships chronometers is cut off? How would he take a dead reckoning without a ship's clock? Are deck clocks and engineroom clocks luxuries? Quite likely he is not a navigator, or he would as soon think of labeling the ship's compass a nonessential as the chronometer. The United States Navy is not laboring under any such delusion. It is now the largest single purchaser of the clock company about which I know most. Another large buyer is the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Neither of these Government agencies is now engaged in buying nonessentials.

Behind the firing line there are no more serious problems than those of transportation, production, and the elimination of waste. Transportation by sea has urgent need of the clock, not only for the navy but the merchant marine. On land the railroads of the United States and Canada have found their time-keeping systems so essential that they spend thousands of dollars annually to maintain them as near perfection as is mechanically possible. If railroad efficiency is important in peace it is doubly so in war, and nothing can be called nonessential to the war which is essential to the railroad.

In the munition plant, the shipyard, and the factory, time and time-keeping are important. The time stamp (a combination clock and printing press) is one of the great factors in speeding up production and cutting down waste. Detailed time study is the foundation of all the work of the efficiency engineer. Time may be money in peace. In war it is the difference between victory and defeat. The stop-watch is an ally. The time-stamp is an agent of the Intelligence Department. The watchman's clock is the guardian of the munitions plant.

Some part of the production of clocks and watches is no doubt not directly essential to carrying on the war. It is, however, a comparatively small part of the total. Should it become necessary to eliminate that part, the process of elimination must be so carried on as not to close the factories, which are now making a product as essential to the war as 12-inch guns or airplanes.

ARTHUR S. HAMLIN.
New York, March 20, 1918.

SENATOR BORAH'S POINTS.

He Makes Clear the Conflict Between Autocracy and Democracy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES prints more fully noted speeches and speeches by noted men than any other New York paper, and the full text of Senator Borah's speech of the 18th, printed in Sunday's issue, should be widely read.

As the press has been flooded with many able articles and speeches by individuals of various degrees of eminence, all containing more or less of truth relative to the Teutonic menace, and dealing, as a rule, with different phases of the subject, it is difficult to determine which holds the palm either for elucidation or content of truth. Still, Senator Borah's speech seems to come as near getting at the root of the matter as any, perhaps nearer. His idea is not a new one, but it seems to be more clearly brought out—the contrast between State institutions such as ours or those similar to ours and the German or Prussian. Even a superficial observer cannot deny ours has its defects. Ours is a popular government, and its defects resemble the defects of the people themselves; in fact, popular government is like a mirror in which the people see a reflection of themselves. Prussianism is a survival of the past. The primitive chief or king of bygone ages is still in the saddle, riding his people, so to speak, and time has crystallized his irresponsibility and arrogance into a system made effective by instruments of modern science and art. This has developed an engine of efficiency of great power and the whole structure is enveloped and controlled—blackened, as it were—by this ancient irresponsibility. Here is the defect or blight. This force once set in motion objectively has produced a world cataclysm. "To thine own self be true." It has.

Why our horror over its black trail, its indescribable atrocities on land and sea? A hybrid race, German and Prussian, a mixture of master and slave, it has been true to its past ethnically, true to its ideals, or, rather, lack of ideals. Even it itself is enslaved, and, being so used to it, does not know it. Not only the people, but the ruling clique itself, is enslaved by its own instrument—the army. It has to go on to justify its own existence or it would perish. It seeks to make the world like itself, in its own image, a slave.

How wide the gulf between it and our form of government, the free, with all its shortcomings! We, too, have been true to our traditions and ideals. Long in finding ourselves while the present conflict was raging, at last we took our stand, united in upholding our past ideals, true to ourselves, true to humanity. "To thine own self be true," and it follows as the day the night thou canst not then be false to any man."

With a past and present such as ours we can safely trust the future and final victory to God Almighty. Ours is no pagan deity whose image is Darkness. Ours is the Light which shall endure forever and forever. We shall have to descend to hell for a time, but shall rise again purer and nobler for the experience. W. V. D. BELDEN.
Albany, March 27, 1918.

Efficiency at the Tax Office.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I be permitted to say a word in behalf of the courteous treatment I received this morning when I went to file my income tax certificate at 1,150 Broadway? Through the kindness of the Government representative who assisted me in preparing my statement the whole transaction did not consume over five or ten minutes, due to the efficient manner in which it was handled by the skilled tax official. P. K. B.
New York, March 29, 1918.

The Army's Steady Call for Books

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the desire of General Pershing that the space of fifty tons per month be reserved in our shipping for books for our soldiers in France, which is equivalent to a request for 100,000 volumes per month, may I ask a little of your space for a note concerning the book drive to supply this need, so happily begun by the American Library Association? The total yield of this movement up to Saturday night, I am informed, was 172,396 volumes, of which 20,740 were received on Saturday, 11,400 of these in front of the Public Library. The week's total was 90,000, and it is hoped that the grand total may be brought up this week to 300,000.

To a casual observer this may seem a much exaggerated need, but General Pershing is not likely to ask for anything that is not absolutely necessary. Two facts must be remembered: First, that 45,000 university men have broken off their academic life to go to the war, and that these demand high-class reading, above the scale of the average library; second, the life of a book in the trenches is much less than in a household. The men at the front, in the time at their own disposal, as well as men convalescing in hospitals, to say nothing of those in camp on this side of the Atlantic, are certainly in need of good reading to while away their time. It is a compliment to the good judgment of New Yorkers that the standard of reading of the books already received is remarkably high. To be sure, now and then one gets such contributions as a "Treatise on the Diseases of Dogs," or the Elsie Books, or a "Guide to Greenwood Cemetery for 1839," and Dr. Holt's admirable book on "The Care and Feeding of Children"; but in the main what is sent is what is desired—good, healthy fiction of the best sort, biography, good poetry, history, travel, Baedeker Guide Books, &c. Particularly desirable are children's textbooks on learning English, manuals for learning French, books about the war and about France, and books in foreign languages. One need not fear a hidden German propaganda in the foreign books, as the censorship will be the most rigid and of the highest order, for the matter is entirely in the hands of the American Library Association.

I beg to remind the public that this demand is a continuous one, and that, therefore, there is no limit set upon the time when the books may be left at the New York Public Library or at the branch institutions. I ought to add that where contributions amount to a considerable number of books they will be sent for if the donor will leave the address at the library. The use of motor cars for this purpose has been given in many instances and is still much in request.

One can hardly overestimate the value of good books in nourishing the best ideals of the men who are fighting our battles in France.

ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON.
New York, March 25, 1918.

LITHUANIA'S POSITION.

Baltic People Caught Between Germans and Bolsheviki.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent in Russia, Mr. Ransome, informs us that the Bolshevist Minister, Mr. Trotzky, is still on the road to that allegorical "world revolt," and that he is still holding forth about the preparations of the Russian proletariat to deliver the blow not only to Germans, but also to the capitalism of all the world.

We wouldn't doubt for a moment the sincerity of the Bolshevist leader's assertion but for a multitude of facts displaying the duplicity of policy of somebody somewhere in Russia. Let us take one or two facts.

In the beginning of their Government the Bolsheviki started on the seemingly right road. Being aware that the old Russia was tumbled to pieces and that the strength of the nations between the Baltic and Caucasus lay in federation of free democratic republics, formed of every nationality that had been under the sway of the former antiquated Czardom, they proclaimed that famous doctrine of self-determination. Accordingly there arose republics of Little Russia, the Ukraine, Bessarabia, the Don Cossacks, Siberian Mongols, the Caucasus, as well as prospective republics for Poland, Lithuania, Finland, Courland, and Esthonia. Whatever might be said against this arrangement, nevertheless it was the best solution of that exceedingly complicated question. Every new republic was expected to furnish a new, mighty pillar in that gigantic federation of democratic nations constituting a colossal barrier against the German "Drang nach Osten."

But there you are! As soon as the work of reconstruction was begun some evil genius inspired the Bolsheviki to start the red terror in Finland and the Ukraine. Self-determination was forgotten. Those self-determined nations were to be painted in red. And they were made red—with blood. The Red Guard did it. The terrorism of the red flag made to shudder even the most extreme Socialists themselves. And the consequences of this "world revolution" are such that up to this day it remains a mystery to the world at large how the Ukraine, with 35,000,000 of population, and instrumental in bringing the great revolution in Russia in order to save Russia from Germanized autocracy—now this same Ukraine has concluded a quasi-treaty with the German autocracy and is waging war against her own kin, the Russians.

There are many things in Russia which are very hard, even impossible, to explain at the present moment. But the time will come when the world will see where were the other ends of the threads from the Kaiser's chancellery in Berlin.

A startling fact was brought to light a few days ago. The Lithuanian National Council in Russia was arrested in the City of Voronez by the Government of the Bolsheviki. This council was created by the Lithuanian population in Russia under the auspices of about 200,000 men of the Lithuanian Army formerly fighting in the ranks of the Russian Army for the cause of the Allies. The motto of this great Lithuanian force was "free and independent Lithuania, united with their brethren in Eastern Prussia who have been under the German yoke." And because this movement was threatening to take away from Germany a big territory and to eliminate the German influence from the Baltic coasts, the Lithuanian National Council was immediately arrested by the Bolsheviki.

We might presume as well that this step of the Bolsheviki is exactly in line with the plans of Hindenburg and the newly appointed Lithuanian military dictator, Count Keyserling. This coincides with the latest movements of the German Army in Russia, as it happened exactly at the time when the Germans were entering into the provinces near where the City of Voronez lies, and where the Lithuanian Council had its abode.

The time has arrived when we have to look close behind that camouflaged "world revolution," and to save what is left of it. JOSEPH O. SIRVYDAS.
Editor of Lithuanian Weekly, Vienybe Lietuvninku.
New York, March 26, 1918.

A Woman's Party.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Methinks that the leaders of the Woman Suffrage Party deny too much the fact that a woman's party is still to remain in existence, and have as such a direct influence on the political life of the country. It is against both the facts and the logic of the situation. The statement that the headquarters of the organization in New York City is to have a card index system of all the candidates, and to approve or disapprove of them as their records may show, particularly as to their position as to woman's sacrifice, shows that they intend to take an active part as a party in all elections. It is further shown, when their representatives publicly threaten the "political future" of Senator Wadsworth, not because of any lack of ability in public life, except the one charge that he misrepresents the State on the woman suffrage amendment. If there is no woman's party, how are they going to carry out this threat?

Miss Hay herself states that "we are holding our forces together to do good work in a humanitarian way," and enumerates what the party is doing in that regard. No matter what the object is, whether punishing legislators who disagree with them or backing what they consider and what may be wise legislation, to accomplish anything they must act as an independent party or they will be without any power. It is a political axiom that an organized minority is more successful than an unorganized majority, and so it is the logic of the case that they must and will continue as a separate party. Whether this is for good or ill, time alone will show, but why deny the fact?

HOWARD IRVING.
New York, March 27, 1918.

A May Day Wish for Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I trust that the first of May will see the beginning of a German uprising, when the masses of Germany will have seen that the present German onslaught will also lead to no peace, that the French, English, and Americans will not let the Kaiser win under any conditions, even if they, the Germans, hurl millions against the western front.

JULIUS HOPP.
New York, March 28, 1918.

Red Cross House Wanted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Red Cross Auxiliary 26 has, for the last year, occupied, free of expense, the very commodious and attractive southwest corner of Thirty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue, which has now been rented, and in a few days we will be homeless, unless some patriotic person will come to our rescue. This auxiliary is a large one, having sometimes a daily attendance of one hundred, and shipping a great many surgical dressings to headquarters, and it would be a pity, if we should, at the height of our activity, be obliged to close for lack of quarters. Who will help us?

ADELE M. KELLEY, Chairman.
New York, March 25, 1918.

SHIPS FOR TRADE

Commerce with South America to Help Us During the War and After.

By HAROLD E. DEL CASTILLO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When James Monroe, President of the United States, framed the Monroe Doctrine, the specific purpose was to help the smaller and weaker democracies of Latin America to develop and achieve their several destinies without the interference of nations outside of this hemisphere. The record of experience has proved that the doctrine has been successful in this respect, but it is sincerely to be regretted that President Monroe did not at once go further and adopt a policy or doctrine to foster and encourage commercial relations with these countries, thereby uniting all the peoples of America in one common bond, not only politically but also commercially. For it is commerce, after all, that has developed and civilized the world; has encouraged invention and science, and has spelled the progress of the world's peoples. Unfortunately, the nations to the south of us were not considered of sufficient importance commercially, in fact in no other respect, until very recent years, and especially during the last two Administrations of our actual Executive. But while the nations of Europe were kept out of this continent, so far as encroachments on land were concerned, practically no effort was made to retard the progress of their commercial activities and increase our own. They—Germany especially—took advantage of the situation to equip their manufacturing centres, to meet the particular requirements and comply with the demands of the Latin American. Their banking facilities and ocean transportation system were also perfected to the very highest degree and these agencies all worked hand in hand with each other.

The world war has, however, wrought a great difference in our own viewpoint. It has brought us into closer touch with our neighbors until now we are on a "calling-on-each-other" basis. The United States has now been engaged in foreign trade on a really large scale about three years and a half. It is true that the export and import trade of the country ran in the millions before August, 1914, but the figures have trebled themselves, and we are exporting American-made merchandise to nearly every port of the globe with the exception of the enemy countries. Our leading banking institutions are also forging ahead. Early in the war they decided on an extensive program of expansion, which has led to their opening branches or agencies in many of the countries of Latin America, where every effort is being made to establish the proper credit facilities to meet local conditions. Many Americans have at last awakened to the magnitude of these markets, and progressive foreign trade (export and import) merchants are, with their help, interest, and cooperation, accomplishing splendid results in spite of these very difficult times.

It is well known that one of the causes of this expansion has been, and is, the impossibility of competition of Germany and Austria, and the great obstacles with which England, an island nation, is contending to hold, let alone expand, her foreign commerce. We, therefore, have had the world to ourselves, so far as trade is concerned. We are today practically the only source of supply, and we can, if we will, make a lasting impression on the peoples who come to us to buy and to sell. It is this golden opportunity of which we, as a nation, must make the proper use.

Much has been written about foreign commerce during the recent years of world's strife. Magazine and newspaper articles have appeared constantly; courses in foreign trade are being given in the leading centres of education; and commercial associations hold meetings to discuss the great possibilities. All of this is wise and of great value, for our men of business and affairs have, as yet, to be educated in the very difficult problems confronting them, if they are to enter as real factors in the world's marts. But it is necessary also to educate the "man in the street" in what it really means for the country to devote its energies in foreign fields. It is a common thing to hear even learned men of the professions, men high in public life, say that foreign trade is not necessary, is useless, even impossible at this time when ships and supplies are required to win the war. It is true that tonnage is very scarce; that the nation must conserve many of its resources as far as possible for the benefit of our people at home and our soldiers and sailors abroad. The United States Government has seen this necessity, and has met the situation in establishing a War Trade Board whose business it is to see that this is properly carried out and besides to keep shipments from reaching the enemy. But the point which must be emphasized, and which seems to have entirely escaped many who have not made a study of foreign trade, is, that it is of the greatest importance for us to continue now during this war to keep the channels of foreign commerce open and increase our commercial relations as far as possible, especially with Latin America. We must supply these countries, which practically depend on us, with articles of clothing, chemicals for their industries, medicines, grain, flour, and other articles of food. Why? For one reason, because we cannot expect them to supply us with their products and foodstuffs we need for our people here and for winning the war unless we exchange with them. The sugar plantations of Cuba and Santo Domingo have been and are supplying us with sugar; the plantations of Colombia and Central America are sending us cattle, meat products, and bananas, (the latter the cheapest article of food in the market;) Chile is supplying nitrates; Brazil, manganese ore; Colombia, platinum, which is a prime necessity for munitions. Hides and tanning materials come here from Colombia and Argentina, which latter also ships us large quantities of wool, meat products, and wheat.

Most of these countries send us gold and silver ore. Coffee, cocoa, and medicinal roots are supplied by Colombia, Brazil, and other Latin American countries. These countries are not growing rich by supplying these materials, but, on the contrary, they are enduring greater hardships than can be imagined. They have practically one market for their products, the United States, and one place to buy, also the United States. The result is they are receiving less for their goods, which they sell here, than formerly, and because of the abnormal prices existing on all manufactured goods in the United States they must pay 200 and 300 per cent. more when purchasing urgent necessities.

Aside from the necessity of our maintaining this trade now for the purpose of winning the war, in order that we may keep our grip on the commerce of this continent after the war we must keep on supplying them with goods now during the war.

Contrary to the very common opinion prevailing in this country, the large proportion of natives of all types in Central and South America and the West Indies are in hearty sympathy with and are strong champions of the allied cause. Although many of these countries have been dilatory about breaking relations with or declaring war on Germany, it does not signify that they are at all pro-German. But it would be difficult, and in fact almost impossible, for them to lend any material aid, such as supplying soldiers, and they have thought it the better policy to remain strictly neutral. Some of these countries have, however, gone further and broken relations with the common enemy, and the other countries have passed resolutions in Congress protesting against the submarine sinkings and other outrages that have been committed. But it is certain that German merchants and interests have received much harder and more severe treatment, to the extent that many very large concerns have been put out of business, than they have here in the United States.

It is incontestable that we must never again allow ourselves to become so wholly engaged in the business and affairs of our own States, Territories, and possessions as to neglect the rest of this great hemisphere. But there has been an interchange of ideas. We have seen that our ideals of democracy and government and our institutions are the same as, or very much like, those of the people of Latin America. We are one people in word and thought and in deed.

HAROLD E. DEL CASTILLO.
Brooklyn, March 27, 1918.

DOCTORS AND THE LINE.

Opposition to the Bill for Higher Rank for Medical Men.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The objection of the line and staff officers to "higher rank for army medical men" is not as unreasonable as would appear at the first glance. The Medical Department or Medical Corps of the United States Army is a corps in the army, just as the Chaplain Corps, Engineer Corps, Quartermaster Corps, or Ordnance Corps. As an integral part of the army itself its number of officers of high rank is in fixed relation and fixed ratio to the army. To make an exception in the case of the Medical Department by increasing the number of "high ranking officers" would be a bad precedent for other men in other corps, notably the Engineer Corps, whose members are as great in their particular line as medical men are in their profession, and deserve the same consideration. If the number of Major Generals and other high ranking officers that the Owen bill wishes to create are appointed there would be more Major Generals in the Medical Corps than in all the other corps, line and staff put together.

What is the reason for the desire for higher rank? As far as the bill is concerned, and as far as the complaints of the medical men are concerned, it may be divided into two parts, first, "to get the recognition that high rank carries with it," and, secondly, "to receive the pay and emoluments that the higher ranks carry, commensurate with the standing of these medical men in civil life." It is doubtful whether higher rank will correct all the shortcomings and abuses of which the medical man complains. As long as the Medical Department is an integral part of the army, and medical men are soldiers first and physicians or surgeons second, so long must they abide by the rules and precedents which are a part of the army. If the recommendations made by the medical men are within the army service regulations or a precedent has been established for them, they will be carried out, but if they are not in the army service regulations and are not supported by precedent, they may or may not be carried out, and the medical man must abide by such rules as would govern any other army man.

Let us take a concrete example. Dr. Mayo, whom you mention in today's editorial, as a surgeon would be listened to and given every consideration as Dr. Mayo, but Major Mayo must abide by army regulations, which are ironbound and ironclad. General Gorgas, at a conference with the General Staff, recommended that hospitals be built before cantonments. General Gorgas's recommendation was disregarded, but Dr. Gorgas, the sanitarian and celebrated physician, who made Panama possible, would have been listened to by the most hardened army men.

Ninety per cent. of the line and staff officers of the army agree that the Medical Department should be an organization of its own, outside of and not dependent upon the army. If the Medical Department was organized and operated on the same plan as the American Red Cross, the officers could hold the rank of Major General, Lieutenant General, and even General, for that matter, in the "Medical Corps of the United States," but not in the United States Army. They would then receive the pay, and all the rights, privileges, and rank, without disturbing the army itself. The advice, suggestions, and orders of the medical man would then be listened to and heeded without question.

We all agree, for instance, that a man, even a soldier, may be taken sick at a time other than sick call, but the Medical Department being a corps in the army, must abide by army regulations, which make the sick call hour a stated hour, and the sick man must wait till the next day. It is ridiculous, but nevertheless true. Trained physicians and surgeons must devote so much time to army work that they have no time left for their medical duties, while in the "Medical Corps of the United States" civilians could be employed to do the work, (it is done in the Quartermaster Corps,) which would relieve the doctors for work suitable for physicians.

Just what good "close order drill" is for a doctor or nurse, and just how a maroon hat cord transforms a soldier into a nurse, is a mystery to the line officers of "lower ranks." Really what we need in the army is not so much "rank and higher rank" as humane, sympathetic doctors and specialists who will take care of the soldier man as a human being, just as they would take care of him in civil life.

A LINE OFFICER.
New York, March 25, 1918.

1,013 New Yorkers Who Have Been Called in the Second Draft

Departure of Recruits for Camp Upton Will Begin on Next Monday.

TRAINS TO LEAVE ALL WEEK

Extra Men Called as Alternates Will Make It Possible to Send Out Full Quotas.

THE NEW YORK TIMES publishes below the names of 1,013 men who are to be sent to Camp Upton next week as part of the quota of 6,388 men which New York City must furnish as its share of the first call of the second draft.

In order to insure the sending of full quotas to Yaphank on schedule time some of the boards have selected extra men to fill any vacancies that may occur at the last moment. They are designated as "alternates."

The first installment of drafted men will leave the city next Monday morning and departures will continue every day thereafter until Friday until the full number of 6,388 men have gone to camp.

The additional names follow:

BRONX

LOCAL BOARD 5.
1,025 East 163d St.

Adams, Herman, 968 Fox St.
Herman, Samuel, 1,163 E. 165th St.
Hurwitz, Leo, 901 Fox St.
Latto, George, 1,045 Bryant Av.
Lipschitz, Abraham, 960 Kelly St.
Magid, David S., 985 Simpson St.
Miller, Harry, 978 Aldus St.
Rabisavsky, Noah, 1,019 Southern Boulevard.
Rosenberg, Max F., 1,216 Seneca Av.
Schanck, Michael R., 960 Fox St.
Schick, Max, 978 Aldus St.
Sichlau, Harold E., 2,204 Prospect Av.
Smith, Joseph, 882 Beck St.
Wiener, Benjamin, 919 Fox St.

BROOKLYN.

LOCAL BOARD 26.
174 Nassau St.

Andoniello, Michael, 212 York St.
Bennett, Robert L., 50 Park Av.
Castellini, Giotini, 35 North Portland Av.
Coradi, Daniel, 81 North Elliott Place.
Cox, Samuel, 294 Pearl St.
Craci, Luigi, 240 High St.
Cuzzo, James, 79 Park Av.
De Luca, Dominick, 147 Navy St.
Duffy, William J., 132 Park Av.
Fischetti, Rosario, 138 North Portland Av.
Fullagnani, Luigi, 221 Navy St.
Haller, George J., 79 North Portland Av.
Kiernan, William H., 95 Hall St.
Lewis, Ignatius, 281 Gold St.
Marchi, Carlo, 68 North Portland Av.
McCrade, Daniel, 24 Chapel St.
McIntyre, William, 74 North Elliott Place.
McLoughlin, John 207 Gold St.
Montegari, Joseph, 35 Lawrence St.
Mullin, Charles N., 185 Bridge St.
Mulvihill, Patrick N., 185 Jonnson St.
Mumzio, Trovato, 266A Tillary St.
Noonan, Luke J., 125 Cumberland St.
O'Brien, Frank J., Jr., 227 Park Av.
Palldini, 48 North Elliott Place.
Rao, Frank, 108 Navy St.
Schaffer, William, 122 Concord St.
Spofford, 46 Fountain Av.
Toye, James, 216 Jay St.
Walters, George, 784 Madison St.
Wodon, Emmet, 362 Fulton St.
Wlembrouski, Alexander, 190 Gold St.
Yates, John, 37 Carlton Av.

LOCAL BOARD 32.
219 Patchen Av.

Abricoaco, Joseph, 30 Howard St.
Berghauser, Richard, 194 Howard Av.
Charlton, Charles F., 608 Decatur St.
Burroughs, Eugene M., 121 Ralph Av.
Carrolan, James, 804 Macon St.
Carroll, William J., 617 Bainbridge St.
Cestone, Luigi, 1,016 Broadway.
Commins, Herman, 983 Jefferson Av.
De Mais, Mike, 988 Jefferson Av.
Donnelly, Edward A., 968 Madison St.
Gerdin, Knute L., 276 Marion St.
Gibson, Victor B., 814 Macon St.
Higgins, Bernard J., 648 Decatur St.
Hyer, Charles E., 42 Howard Av.
Juhrens, Claude D., 277 Chauncey St.
Kaufman, Alfred, 943 Halsey St.
Kelseck, William W., 101 Saratoga Av.
Kilson, George V., Colonial Hotel, Pompton Lake, N. J.
Mackey, John T., Building 6, Navy Yard.
Markowitz, Tobias, 116 Grove St.
Medaer, Leon J., 76 West 82d St., New York.
Meyer, Harry J., 101 Saratoga Av.
Moramarco, Stephen, 359 Marion St.
Muller, Henry J., 1,033 Gates Av.
Murdock, William S., 207 Himrod St.
Neal, Robert J., 312 Bainbridge St.
Palma, Francisco, 60 Ralph Av.
Reyan, Thomas C., 907 Jefferson Av.
Ruoff, Walter V., 193 Ralph Av.
Sadler, Arnold B., 915 Jefferson Av.
Scarpati, Constantino, 1,848 Broadway.
Shea, John J., Jr., 847 Halsey St.
Sponey, Emil, 1,000 Gates Av.
Steuer, Joseph C., 1,040 Putnam Av.
Thorn, Frederick W., 1,050 Greene Av.
Welty, Herman, 1,484 Broadway.
Winkler, Fred, 549 Chauncey St.

LOCAL BOARD 33.
115 Stockton St.

Arenstein, ——, 89 Hopkins St.
Blum, Morris, 515 Marcy Av.
Bergin, John J., 107 Nostrand Av.
Bergman, Benjamin, 333 South 3d St.
Brattio, Joseph A., 533 Marcy Av.
Cassoff, 138 Ellery St.
Cirafisi, Salvatore, 668 De Kalb Av.
Conti, Alfonso, 61 Ellery St.
Decklebaum, Jack, 193 Ellery St.
Dolan, Martin J., 628 Park Av.
Dougherty, George, 649 De Kalb Av.
Dropkin, Abraham, 96 Hopkins St.
Famiken, Jacob, 10 Vernon Av.
Feldman, Louis, 601 Marcy Av.
Gerritt, Samuel H., 199 Pulaski St.
Gerstein, Michael, 750 Park Av.
Goldstein, Isidore, 678 Marcy Av.
Gordon, Harry, 612 Marcy Av.
Green, Harry, 165 Ellery St.
Herzon, John, 609 Park Av.
Hipman, Samuel, 617 Marcy Av.
Hollander, Charles, 707 Park Av.
Hoban, John P., 87 Nostrand Av.
Imbriani, Joseph, 66 Park Av.
Jananack, Henry, 219 Rutledge St.
Klein, Carney, 553 Willoughby Av.
Kuttin, George, 161 Kosciusko St.
Lackritz, Jacob, 60 Sumner Av.
Levine, Irving, 159 Ellery St.
McLaughlin, Eugene, 65 Pulaski St.
Meeler, George, 606 Kosciusko St.
Messer, Samuel S., 52 Floyd St.
Mirsky, Abraham, 6 Tompkins Av.
Necifore, Joseph, 606 Park Av.
Newman, Irving, 158 Hopkins St.
Peece, Vincent, 607 Park Av.
Rohman, Richard, 27 Ellery St.
Rehn, Martin, 688 Flushing Av.
Rolnick, Joe, 150 Tompkins Av.
Rose, Michael, 612 Marcy Av.
Ruby, Conrad J., 536 Willoughby Av.
Shea, Thomas, 544 Marcy Av.
Schein, Sydney, 21 Tompkins Av.
Schwartz, Max, 92 Vernon Av.
Slane, Peter J., 752 Myrtle Av.
Slobodinsky, Harry, 166 Nostrand Av.
Stahbe, Jack, 39 Delmonico Place.
Terry, Wesley E., 109 Kosciusko St.
Tuckman, Moe, 62 Hopkins St.
Wallstein, 555 W. 184th St., Manhattan.
Walsh, Francis J., 137 Kosciusko St.
Weinstein, William, 1,186 Washington Av., Manhattan.
Zelberg, Isaac, 154 Hopkins St.

LOCAL BOARD 38.
403 Butler St.

Armstrong, James, 282 Flatbush Av.
Biaggo, Franza, 676 Degraw St.
Blomquist, Gaselino, 402 Warren St.
Casey, Edward C., 237 Warren St.
Clarke, Edward E., 331 Warren St.
Compitello, Angelo, 649 Union St.
Cusati, James, 610 Carroll St.
Degracomo, 92 Wyckoff St.
De Sio, Aristide, 709 Union St.
Driscoll, Dennis, 85 Butler St.
Dugan, Daniel J., 684 Warren St.
Elvolino, Carmine, 630 Union St.
Esposito, Raffaele, 584 Carroll St.
Johansen, Robert, 188 Jay St.
Keating, Joseph A., 28 Wyckoff St.
Kennon, Thomas N., 283 Baltic St.
Leahy, John F., 200 Court St.
Lunaberg, Ludwig, 160 5th Av.
Marrongello, Vincent, 211 4th Av.
McCallen, 186 Bergen St.
Meifi, Cosmo, 680 Sackett St.
Mooney, Thomas A., 567 Baltic St.
Nugent, Frank, 641 Bedford Av.
Peterson, Walter, 345 Warren St.
Pionegro, Antonio, 123 4th Av.
Polizzi, Antonio, 689 Degraw St.
Rizzo, Angelo, 251 Wyckoff St.
Sager, Ignatz, 582 Warren St.
Spencer, Alexander, 304 Wyckoff St.
Stern, Sidney, 200 Wyckoff St.
Thiree, Louis, 459 Pacific St.
Thomas, Gonzalvis, 114 Wyckoff St.
Tronolone, Anthony, 512 Warren St.
Tully, John, 220 5th Av.
Whalen, John J., 213½ Wyckoff St.

LOCAL BOARD 41.
Sixtieth Street and Fourth Avenue.

Arnone, Salvatori, 677 50th St.
Bennett, Harry, 270 68th St.
Bergaminin, 252 67th St.
Brennan, William, 5,811 4th Av.
Carlson, Eric W., 430 59th St.
Carty, James L., 579 58th St.

BROOKLYN—Continued.

Conroy, John J., Jr., 580 58th St.
Cooney, Michael, 969 57th St.
Cunningham, Henry, 5,714 4th Av.
Dixson, Walter E., 446 58th St.
Donnary, Edward A., 5,718 4th Av.
Dyer, John, 436 60th St.
Fallette, Paul, 225 60th St.
Fleming, William, 536 2d St.
Flynn, Thomas, 58d St. and 6th Av.
Fraedrich, Edward B., 560 55th St.
Giebhardt, Harrison G., 419 60th St.
Greenstein, Henry, 374 56th St.
Grennan, Thomas, 7,215 6th Av.
Gunsten, George, 638 48th St.
Hopkins, Raymond, 207 67th St.
Keane, John, 548 58th St.
Lacy, Frank, 556 49th St.
Lindon, Leo B., 575 59th St.
Macri, Salvatori, 5,600 3d Av.
Magnessen, Carl, 203 Bank St., Norfolk, Va.
McKeon, Leon H., 5,109 6th Av.
McPadden, —, 226 Bergen St.
Mork, Albert, 417 51st St.
Morrisey, Thomas, 425 61st St.
Murphy, Jasper A., 412 9th St.
Murry, Kieran, 269 61st St.
Olsen, Simon, 256 60th St.
O'Neill, John J., 428 58th St.
Pearson, Peter, 525 50th St.
Peterson, Theodore J., 621 50th St.
Reggino, Dominick, 6,102 3d Av.
Roseth, Carl, 414 61st St.
Samuelson, Charles, 5,716 4th Av.
Samuelson, Ernest, 507 59th St.
Scanlon, Frederick, 152 Senator St.
Sciarrone, Joseph, 351 57th St.
Vance, John A., 351 51st St.
Watson, Samuel J., 656 60th St.
Weppler, John B., 1st Av. and 56th St.
Wellhung, Arthur J., 656 53d St.
Young, James A. 618 54th St.

LOCAL BOARD 47.
1,210 Bedford Av.

Baird, George, 525 Sterling Place.
Bender, Henry, 487 Prospect Place.
Cavanaugh, Miles, 1,002 Fulton St.
Conklin, Matthew, 930 Bergen St.
Curtis, Joseph P., 1,089 Pacific St.
Davis, Theodore T., 93 Irving Place.
De Simone, Louis, 601 Grand Av.
Dubofsky, Samuel, 451 Franklin Av.
Feerick, John J., 91 Irving Place.
Gelson, Edmond, 240 Gates Av.
Geraghty, Robert, 444 St. Marks Av.
Gleim, Herbert J., 438 Sterling Place.
Haigh, George W., 980 Bergen St.
Halsey, Norwood A., 154 Putnam Av.
Harron, George Edward, 670 Sterling Place.
Herzog, Frank, 478 Prospect Place.
Hines, Thomas F., 441 St. Marks Av.
Kenna, Joseph M., 992 Bergen St.
Kirchner, Seymore E., 573 Classon Av.
Klein, Joseph, 9 St. Francis Place.
Lambert, James C., 595 Park Place.
Lyons, William F., 584 St. Marks Av.
MacDonald, Howard, 60 Madison St.
Manning, Thomas, 1,093 Pacific St.
Martens, Eugene R., 885 Bergen St.
McCarrick, Charles W., 158 Putnam Av.
McCormick, Francis, 513 Park Place.
Meinken, Albert, 686 Park Place.
Orsor, William H., 159 Putnam Av.
Phillips, Percy F., 591 Prospect Place.
Potts, Macie, 184 Jefferson Av.
Remsen, Frederick A., 863 Franklin Av.
Scally, Paul, 999 Pacific St.
Scully, James, 1,047 Pacific St.
Smith, Samuel John, Jr., 525 Sterling Place.
Smith, William, 557 Franklin Av.
Testa, Antonio, 996 Atlantic Av.
White, Carroll F., 787 Franklin Av.

LOCAL BOARD 49.
Ninth St. and Sixth Av.

Bergen, Thomas, 449 7th Av.
Brown, James W., 500 12th St.
Croak, John J., 481 5th Av.
Daly, Charles F., 483 18th St.
Declicco, Albert, 592 61h Av.
Edsall, John, 319 12th St.
Fox, Gerald, 432 7th St.
Gugish, James, Jr., 391 9th St.
Hamen, Thomas, 1,618 8th Av.
Hannon, Otto, 182 Nelson St.
Irwin, Leo, 303 14th St.
Jennison, George, 361 16th St.
Lebowitz, Sam J., 480 14th St.
Logamasini, Joseph, 853 14th St.
Maloney, Michael, 482 11th St.
McCann, Eugene, 298 12th St.
McElroy, James, 351 7th Av.
McGrath, George A., 476 12th Av.
McNiff, Miles, 318 11th St.
Meisfeldt, H., 370 14th St.
Nellis, Arthur P., 289 13th Av.
O'Brien, Thomas, Jr., 455 12th St.
Oldehoff, Charles, 120 Butler St.
O'Toole, Joseph, 157 Prospect Park West.
Perine, E., 1 Windsor Place.
Piening, Fred, 375 13th St.
Ramus, Charles S., 462 15th St.
Reimer, Carl, 547 11th St.
Rubenstein, Harry, 390 10th St.
Sanford, Frank N, 259 12th St.
Scott, Fred, 316 68th St.
Shanahan, Edward, 272 12th St.
Shaw, A., 407 7th Av.
Steengrafe, Victor, 634 10th Av.
Tandy, Burton, 390A 9th St.
Thompson, James, 372 7th St.
Wallace, Walter B., 176 Prospect Park West.
Wattell, David, 483 7th Av.
Woods, Raymond, 597 11th St.

LOCAL BOARD 58.
1,215 Avenue Q.

Allshand, William, 109 Bay 34th St.
Beckman, William, 851 E. 12th St.
Bedresian, Harry, 4,016 Avenue K.
Brodie, William W., 1,486 E. 2d St.
Caffero, Giovano, 2,288 Gravesend Av.
Campbell, Joseph, 40 Clinton St.
Cantwell, Robert, W. 273 Van Sicklen St.
Casace, Vincent, 1,834 Coney Island Av.
Cavanagh, James A., 52 Kowenhoven Pl.
Cortellico, Natale, 2,345 Gravesend Av.
Cudely, J. S., 1,842 Coney Island Av.
Dezogo, James, 623 Farragut Road.
Edgar, Herbert, 1,691 E. 45th St.
Flanigan, Patrick J., E. 19th St. and Av. N.
Greenwald, Joseph, 1,122 E. 13th St.
Guerlo, Philip, 80 Bay 49th St.
Heppe, Felice, 2,323 83d St.
Hochschwender, William H., 1,376 E. 14th St.
Imhoff, Guy W., 303 E. Hill Av., Valdosta, Ga.
Kappelman, Frederick A., 3,902 Avenue J.
Kiernan, Frederick, 1,644 E. 21st St.
King, Emil, 1,314 Avenue H.
Lynch, William, Jr., 209 Sterling Pl.
McLaughlin, Joseph A., 1,725 E. 24 St.
McEwan, Chas., 5 Beverly Pl., Edgewater, N. J.
Meserole, William H., 730 E. 14th St.
Melendos, Arthur, 1,988 E. 8th St.
Miller, Hendrik A., 55 Hanson Pl.
O'Connor, George F., 1,463 E. 15th St.
O'Regan, James W., 1,579 E. 18th St.
Putnam, William H., Jr., 2,372 83d St.
Reina, Emil H., 1,772 W. 8th St.
Rocco, Mike, 18 Newkirk Av.
Stahl, William R., 1,891 E. 48th St.
Stafford, Willis H., 639 E. 15th St.
Stewart, David, 1,741 W. 10th St.
Stewart, James E., 1,883 Brooklyn Av.
Sullivan, Daniel F., 2,140 E. 47th St.
Townsend, Henry J., 1,138 E. 39th St.
Tyson, Henry J., 21 Lake St.
Verello, Antonio, W. 1st St. and Avenue O.
Weber, Frank, 922 E. 32d St.

LOCAL BOARD 64.
Bergen St. and Albany Av.

Basquil, Arthur, 1,040 Bergen St.
Behring, Rudolph, 1,289 Park Place.
Caragol, Julius E., 1,450 Pacific St.
Carlson, Harry, 252 Schenectady Av.
Catenaro, Peter, 177 Utica Av.
Christ, Fred A., 1,570 Bergen St.
Conigilo, John, 218 Schenectady Av.
Conroy, Joseph Sylvester, 1,325 St. Johns Place.
Coyle, Patrick, 1,494 Bergen St.
Devaney, Thomas, 1,003 East New York Av.
Eldrick, Fred, 1,046 Bergen St.
Faust, Leo Milton, 122 Kingston Av.
Fallon, John, 1,807 Sterling Place.
Feeney, James A., 1,315 Prospect Place.
Finn, John E., 231 Schenectady Av.
Garrity, John, 1,039 Bergen St.
Heaney, Patrick, 238 Schenectady Av.
Heck, Joseph R., 297 Gates Av.
Kane, James C., 784 St. Johns Place.
Kellington, Robert A., 1,442 Pacific St.
Kristal, Herman, 411 Cortelyou Road.
Kupicki, Frank A., 750 Lincoln Place.
Levy, Harry, 212 Kingston Av.
Liotta, Nicholas, 1,374 Bergen St.
Manning, Joseph, 1,418 Bergen St.
Maio, Antonio, 140 Troy Av.
Mark, Abe L., 816 Prospect Place.
McCluskey, Patrick, 737 Lincoln Place.
Muller, Alexander, 1,399 St. Johns Place.
Mullin, Francis R., 88 Albany Av.
Norton, John Hector, 1,258 Bergen St.
Owens, James Peter, 1,224 Park Place.
Purnhagen, Henry G., 1,343 Prospect Place.
Robbins, Harold Mortimer, 242 New York Av.
Silk, Floyd L., 750 Sterling Place.
Squicciarini, Giuseppe, 39 Bullivan St., Manhattan.
Urdang, Harry, 531 West 151st St., Manhattan.
Wallin, Benjamin, 146 Utica Av.

LOCAL BOARD 71.
Madison St. and Bushwick Av.

Blake, Harold, 21 Moffet St.
Brooks, Bert S., 14 Cornelia St.
Brown, William F., 59 Schaeffer St.
Carey, William, 72 Linden St.
Carthe, Peter, 64 Stockholm St.
Grossman, Louis, 1,502 Bushwick Av.
Ehradt, Franklin W., 1,168 Putnam Av.
Feeley, Edward W., 66 Cooper St.
Graham, Rovard P., 1,294 Bushwick Av.
Gregory, Harry R., 1,183 Bushwick Av.
Gronbach, George, 977 Decatur St.
Heath, William M., 73 Schaeffer St.
Heede, Edward, 516 Central Av.
Horn, Vernon W., 102 Bushwick Av.
Heppler, James, 58 Woodbine St.
Kantrowits, Abraham, 91 Stockholm St.
Kick, Joseph M., 20 Cornelia St.
Kick, Michael, 80 Cornelia St.
Koppernberg, Francis J., 1,267 Broadway.
Lubbin, Theodore H., 909 Seneca Av.
Maloney, William A., 37 Linden St.
Marchetti, Robert, 1,259 Broadway.
Matthias, Louis M., 5 Moffet St.
Morgan, Thomas C., 1,173 Bushwick Av.
Neilsen, Albert G., 1,087 Gates Av.
Roehrig, Frank, 118 Woodbine St.
Seeman, Bernard C., 1,132 Greene Av.
Van Standt, William C., 173 Marion St.
Wendel, George H., 977 Madison St.
Winters, Edward, 480 Central Av.
Winkelhaus, Charles, 493 Evergreen Av.

MANHATTAN.

LOCAL BOARD 91.
Henry and Oliver Streets.

Beninati, Giuseppe, 86 Cathalina St.
Callahan, Patrick J., 39 Front St.
Caruso, Joseph, 99 Park Row.
Cortez, Augustine, 24 Cherry St.
Cubisino, Salvatore, 88 Catharine St.
De Krey, Johannes, 5 Willow Av., Hoboken, N.J.
Delaney, Daniel, 67 James St.
Desimine, Nick, 85 New Chambers St.
Diaz, Pedro, 69 Front St.
Primerano, John, 58 James St.
Fitzpatrick, Francis, 12 Stone St.
Giovannino, Vincenzo, 70 Oliver St.
Hanson, Andrew, 58 Whitehall St.
Jardinelli, Billy, 77 Oliver St.
Kageimacher, Fred, 25 South St.
Maggio, Anthony, 480 Pearl St.
Maniscalco, Paolo, 74 Oliver St.
McCaffrey, Hugh, 55 Madison St.
Miele, Aniello, 48-50 James St.
Musconi, Louis, 9-11 Roosevelt St.
Napolitano, Mike, 108 Cherry St.
Negrepont, Constantine, 100 Cherry St.
Parker, Thomas, 1 New Chambers St.
Raplsardo, Orazio C., 66 Oliver St.
Rosario, Alfieri, 21 Batavia St.
Bosco, Anthony, 88 Cherry St.
Sadafero, Nicola, 115 Cherry St.
Scagnelli, John, 7 Roosevelt St.
Serrantino, Domenico, 432 Pearl St.
Tanella, Jeremiah A., 67 James St.
Theodosakis, Constantine, 67 Cherry St.
Tornkvist, Erik, 25 South St.
Zagrivi, ——, 94 Roosevelt St.

LOCAL BOARD 93.
116 Henry St.

Abo, Israel, 83 Pike St.
Abramovitz, David, 99 Rutgers St.
Baller Morris, 280 Cherry St.
Blank, Jacob, 56 Rutgers St.
Bockstein, Max, 238 Dumont Av., Brooklyn.
Cafaro, Guiseppe, 80 Catharine St.
Carulick, Sam, 94 Rutgers St.
Conmik, Barney, 25 Market St.
Di Salvo, Charles, 77 Monroe St.
Driscoll, Joseph P., 27 Catharine St.
Fleischman, Saul, 287 Cherry St.
Gelting, Thomas, 88 Pike Slip.
Goldman, Harry, 26 Henry St.
Gridinsky, Herman J., 180 Madison St.
Heffereon, John, 31 Catharine St.
Heinowitz, Morris, 149 Madison St.
Hilles, Philip, 80 Monroe St.
Jaffe, B., 370 Grms St., Providence, R. I.
Kantrowitz, Frank, 191 Madison St.
Kashdan, Teodor, 200 Madison St.
Kass, Barnet, 21 Rose St.
Kuslichinsky, 90 Monroe St.
Lacombe, Salvatore, 9 Monroe St.
Lacguina, Marco, 23 Monroe St.
Lederman, Samuel M., 93 Monroe St.
Lafferty, Francis, 488 4th Av., Brooklyn.
Longo, Felice, 4 Hamilton St.
Minore, Joseph, 45 Catharine St.
Monashkin, Philip, 26 Market St.
Pontolillio, John A., 81 Madison St.
Schulberg, George, 256 Grove St., Brooklyn.
Silverman, Joseph, 42 Rutgers St.
Slotovsky, Philip, 53 Monroe St.

LOCAL BOARD 95.
222 Mott St.

Aiola, Louis J., 548 West Broadway.
Barbano, Domenick, 214 Mulberry St.
Brusca, John, 202 Mott St.
Bucci, John, 101 Chrystie St.
Clpone, Francesco, 219 Mulberry St.
Cappone, Thomas, 255 Elizabeth St.
Carsolito, Domenico, 18 Spring St.
De Antony, Giuseppe, 240 Mulberry St.
Fanci, Vincenzo, 183 Chrystie St.
Guirano, Giuseppe, 177 Mulberry St.
Klein, Max, 96 Bowery.
Larosa, Salvatore, 858 Broome St.
Limacaleli, Leonarito, 214 Mulberry St.
Lopaso, Giovanni, 247 Elizabeth St.
Mamano, Giuseppe, 267 Elizabeth St.
Masullo, Vito, 23 Cleveland Place.
Mayo, Frank V., 61 E. Houston St.
Orsuti, Francesco, 233 Mulberry St.
Palmieri, Nick, 384 Broome St.
Pastoria, Salvatore, 79 Elizabeth St.
Pergola, Frank, 73 Chrystie St.
Perlo, Matteo, 179-81 Mulberry St.
Purolia, Peter, 197 Eldridge St.
Radessa, Vincenzo, 238 Mott St.
Raho, Peter, 41-51 Kenmare St.
Rizzo, Rugiuendo, 252 Elizabeth St.
Salerno, Salvatore, 208 Elizabeth St.
Trulio, Ralph, 162 Mott St.
Wuzzo, Domenico, 180 Mulberry St.

ALTERNATES.

Baldassano, Paolo, 238 Mott St.
Barilla, Antonio, 57 E. Houston St.
Calenda, Charles S., 230 Mott St.
Castagna, Antonio, 30 Prince St.
Cavalola, Jerry, 86-96 Kenmare St.
Manarino, Vincent, 214 Mulberry St.
Mistretto, Michael, 163 Elizabeth St.
Santangelo, Michael A., 10 Prince St.
Venezio, Giacomo, 198 James St.

LOCAL BOARD 102.
388 East Houston St.

Alkoff, Harry, 106 Lewis St.
Altman, William M. 389 E. 8th St.
Bernard, Simon, 33 Willett St.
Brandt, Albert, 800 Holmes Av., Bronx.
Brothman, Morris, 168 2d St.
Cohen, Abraham, 353 E. 3d St.
Fat, Louis, 402 E. 4th St.
Fleshel, William, 102 Stanton St.
Fox, Edward, 244 E. Houston St.
Friedman, David, 124 Attorney St.
Frederick, Max, 279 E. 4th St.
Glasner, Isaac, 158 2d St.
Goldberg, Israel, 269 S. 2d St.
Goldsmith, Max, 122 Goerck St.
Greenfield, Harry, 455 E. Houston St.
Greenstein, Max, 183 E. 2d St.
Greenwald, Louis, 40 Second Intervale Av.
Haberman, Louis, 180 Norfolk St.
Henken, Isidore, 208 Stanton St.
Herman, Jacob, 122 Goerck St.
Hyman, Joseph, 206 Stanton St.
Kaminsky, Ben, 210 Stanton St.
Klotz, Jacob, 343 E. Houston St.
Kurtz, Abe, 168 Ridge St.
La Porte, David, 20 Avenue B.
Leibowitz, Solomon, 140 Stanton St.
Levine, Alexander, 290 2d St.
Lefkowitz, Paul, 137 Goerck St.
Levey, Abraham, 12 Avenue B.
Levine, Isidore, 302 E. 3d St.
Lindenberg, David, 272 E. Houston St.
Lustchick, Charles, 2,358 Webster Av.
Milstein, David, 665 E. 11th St.
Nurenberg, Nathan, 29 Attorney St.
Pilpel, William, 172 Stanton St.
Schechter, Isidore, 162 Attorney St.
Schlesinger, Herman, 169 Stanton St.
Schreibfeder, Sam, 121 Columbia St.
Taromino, Joseph, 251 Elizabeth St.
Weber, Solomon, 114 Lewis St.

LOCAL BOARD 104.
289 East 4th St.

Bakal, Harry, 649 E. 9th St.
Berkowitz, Sam, 47 2d Av.
Berstein, Abraham, 202 7th St.
Blumberg, Morris, 74 Avenue C.
Cohen, Joseph, 719 E. 9th St.
Feiner, Morris, 402 E. 9th St.
Felman, William, 374 E. 10th St.
Giernter, Joseph, 221 Avenue A.
Goodman, Louis, 621 E. 11th St.
Gorschman, Solomon, 854 E. 10th St.
Heiffel, Ferdinand W., 153 Avenue B.
Hohauser, Edward, 272 7th St.
Kamel, Alex, 325 E. 8th St.
Kaplin, Harry, 329 E. 8th St.
Katz, Louis, 725 E. 9th St.
Kobrinsky, Isaac, 620 6th St.
Korn, Harry, 388 E. 10th St.
Lefkowitz, William, 149 2d Av.
Marecek, Max F., 7 Avenue C.
Mehl, Max, 278 7th St.
Ogurck, Banjamin, 350 E. 121st St.
Pferferblaum, Jacob, 139 Eldridge St.
Pinosky, Morris, 228 W. 13th St.
Pressman, Benjamin, 639 E. 11th St.
Rosenberg, William, 133 Avenue D.
Rosenzweig, Isidore, 203 7th St.
Siegelbaum, David, 255 E. 4th St.
Sifter, Louis, 627 E. 8th St.
Sliegel, Max, 617 6th St.
Stillman, Charles, 7 E. 15th St.
Thurn, Maxwell, 705 6th St.
Turchen, Max, 197 7th St.
Wald, Joseph, 376 E. 8th St.
Weissberger, Louis, 219 7th St.
Wrubel, Sam, 76 Avenue B.

LOCAL BOARD 107.
Public School 75, 25 Norfolk St.

Albert, Joseph, 48 Essex St.
Alessi, Joseph, 1 Catharine St.
August, Charles, 2,990 Richmond Terrace.
Birnbaum, Benjamin, 425 Grand St.
Brosofsky, S., 30 Oak St., Charlestown, Mass.
Cohen, E., 224 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
Cohen, Lazarus, 34 Canal St.
Cohen, Meyer, 249 Broome St.
Feidberg, Harry, 21 E. 117th St.
Feinberg, Jacob, 60 Essex St.
Feinsot, Joseph, 222 Brooma St.
Gastwirth, Julius A., 116 Delancey St.
Gerschowitz, Sam, 71 Norfolk St.
Goldfluss, Abraham, 879 Grand St.
Goldberg, Abe, 408 Grand St.
Goldstein, Louis, 11 Suffolk St.
Goldstein, Nathan, 55 Suffolk St.
Goolst, Israel, 149 E. Broadway.
Isman, Morris, 216 E. Broadway.
Jankelowitz, Benjamin, 50 Hester St.
Jerome, Abe, 359 Grand St.
Kaoro, Joe, 139 Division St.
Kasden, Charles, 254 Broome St.
Katzman, Max, 215 Broome St.
Katzowitz, Morris, 17 Catharine St.
Krolowitz, Max, 2 Forsyth St.
Levine, Benny, 86 Essex St.
Maizel, Abe, 190 Henry St.
Marks, Harry, 883 Grand St.
Meyer, Charles, 39 Norfolk St.
Moskowitz, Jacob, 11 Pike St.
Nimeroff, Max, 208 E. Broadway.
Nitzberg, Abraham, 54 E. 103d St.
Oaknovorwich, Julius, 23 Suffolk St.
Playnick, Solomon, 305 Henry St.
Puleo, Giuseppe, 204 Nassau St.
Pullowitz, Louis, 24 Eldridge St.
Rosenblatt, Solomon, 82 Orchard St.
Rosen, Nathan, 102 E. Broadway.
Rosen, Sam, 870 Madison St.
Rosenstein, Arthur, 147 Clinton St.
Rosenthal, Samuel, 117 Delancey St.
Rosenzweig, Sam, 132 S. 4th St., Brooklyn.
Rothstein, Charles, 41 Ludlow St.
Selch, Benny, 132 Essex St.
Schreiber, Max, 73 Canal St.
Shapiro, Joseph, 189 Division St.
Shaw, Philip, 43 Henry St.
Snow, Morris, 183 Henry St.
Stuyvesant, John Joseph, 40 Division St.
Wasserman, Joseph, 113 Division St.
Weiss, Moses, 21 Eldridge St.
Weiss, Rubin, 90 Essex St.

MANHATTAN—Continued.

LOCAL BOARD 108.
Forsyth, Near Canal St.

Albanosco, Leonard, 83 Forsyth St.
Carmine, William, 112 Chrystie St.
Cohen, Abraham, 48 Eldridge St.
Celodrone, Nissin, 176 Eldridge St.
Demarie, Louis, 167 Eldridge St.
Dickoff, Jacob, 41 Orchard St.
Dudinsky, Paul, 97 Hester St.
Elias, Max, 127 Eldridge St.
Elizer, Abraham, 275 Broome St.
Eppolite, Natale, 182 Chrystie St.
Epstein, Louis, 139 Eldridge St.
Epstein, Mandel, 302 Broome St.
Fish, Max, 112 Eldridge St.
Gangichiodo, Dominic, 317 Broome St.
Gellman, Isidore, 97 Orchard St.
Geltzar, Barnet, 80 Chrystie St.
Goldstein, Harry, 211 Eldridge St.
Grown, Benjamin, 158 Forsyth St.
Guarneri, John, 210 Eldridge St.
Harris, Samuel, 91 Eldridge St.
Holmedo, Isidore, 37 Stanton St.
Horowits, Joseph, 216 Eldridge St.
Kasswitzel, Samuel, 212 Eldridge St.
Leftgoff, Samuel, 298 Broome St.
Lieberman, Meyer, 189 Forsyth St.
Maizner, Richard, 79 Allen St.
Majod, Abraham, 62 Forsyth St.
Melnick, Samuel, 23 Orchard St.
Minsky, Solomon, 139 Eldridge St.
Minskin, Arthur, 85 Suffolk St.
Modiane, Sam, 38 Rivington St.
Modonia, Giuseppe, 233 Forsyth St.
Pellidano, Joseph, 85 Orchard St.
Richman, Max, 279 Broome St.
Rosenkoff, Solmon, 305 Broome St.
Silverman, Frank, 60 Eldridge St.
Tuchsky, Benny, 119 Forsyth St.
Wacks, Mendel, 78 Forsyth St.
Wasserman, Samuel, 104 Forsyth St.
Weisman, Jacob, 78 Forsyth St.
Weisman, Jacob, 118 Forsyth St.
Winter, Jacob, 279 Broome St.
Winter, Louis, 25 Delancey St.
Yudlowitz, Max, 27 Eldridge St.
Zichlinsky, Jacob, 28 Broome St.

LOCAL BOARD 110.
224 West 34th St.

Amselam, Ben, 263 W. 30th St.
Brennan Tom, 262 W. 38th St.
Candomanolis, George C., 233 W. 37th St.
Carliucci Thomas, 231 W. 35th St.
Bucci, John, 101 Chrystie St.
Clpone, Francesco, 219 Mulberry St.
Cappone, Thomas, 255 Elizabeth St.
Carsolito, Domenico, 18 Spring St.
De Antony, Giuseppe, 240 Mulberry St.
Fanci, Vincenzo, 183 Chrystie St.
Guirano, Giuseppe, 177 Mulberry St.
Klein, Max, 96 Bowery.
Larosa, Salvatore, 858 Broome St.
Limacaleli, Leonarito, 214 Mulberry St.
Lopaso, Giovanni, 247 Elizabeth St.
Mamano, Giuseppe, 267 Elizabeth St.
Masullo, Vito, 23 Cleveland Place.
Mayo, Frank V., 61 E. Houston St.
Orsuti, Francesco, 233 Mulberry St.
Palmieri, Nick, 384 Broome St.
Pastoria, Salvatore, 79 Elizabeth St.
Pergola, Frank, 73 Chrystie St.
Perlo, Matteo, 179-81 Mulberry St.
Purolia, Peter, 197 Eldridge St.
Radessa, Vincenzo, 238 Mott St.
Raho, Peter, 41-51 Kenmare St.
Rizzo, Rugiuendo, 252 Elizabeth St.
Salerno, Salvatore, 208 Elizabeth St.
Trulio, Ralph, 162 Mott St.
Wuzzo, Domenico, 180 Mulberry St.

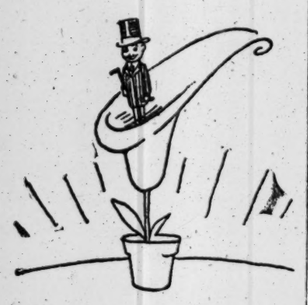
ALTERNATES.

Baldassano, Paolo, 238 Mott St.
Barilla, Antonio, 57 E. Houston St.
Calenda, Charles S., 230 Mott St.
Castagna, Antonio, 30 Prince St.
Cavalola, Jerry, 86-96 Kenmare St.
Manarino, Vincent, 214 Mulberry St.
Mistretto, Michael, 163 Elizabeth St.
Santangelo, Michael A., 10 Prince St.
Venezio, Giacomo, 198 James St.

LOCAL BOARD 114.
126 Second Av.

Achenbaum, Samuel, 49 7th St.
Alberti, Samuel, 219 Avenue B.
Bassetti, Ralph, 441 East 122th St.
Bongiovanni, ——, 224 East 13th St.
Buccono, Salvatore, 205 Avenue A.
Caldararo, Angelo, 328 East 24th St.
Di Giorgio, Alfio, 424 East 13th St.
Di Lorenzo, Giacinto, 167 1st Av.
Dishman, Jack, 121 East 8th St.
Galante, Giuseppe, 813 12th St.
Ganci, Vito, 428 East 11th St.
Geromino, Carlo, 94 Rogers Av., Brooklyn.
Joya, Tonea, 1 East 12th St.
Kachler, William, 419 East 9th St.
Kramer, Julius

NATIONAL COMMISSION DECLARES INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE PLAYERS FREE AGENTS



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CHANGE TO

REIS

UNDERWEAR for MEN

DISBANDED LEAGUE LOSES ITS PLAYERS

National Commission Declares International Club's Stars All Free Agents.

NEW BODY STILL DOUBTFUL

Combined Organization for Eastern Cities Unlikely After Move of Baseball Tribunal.

The National Commission did not wait for the National Association of Minor Leagues to take any action about the collapse of the International League, but took the problem in its own hands yesterday and declared all the players of the league free agents. The commission's ruling on the late league says among other things:

"The commission rules that through its (the International League) neglect to reorganize and protect the National Agreement rights of its players all rights to reserved players have been forfeited and that all players of its respective clubs are therefore free agents and eligible to contract with other National Agreement clubs, except those drafted or recalled by major leagues or purchased by major or minor league clubs. Contracts for 1918 entered into with other clubs by players of the International League before the promulgation of this ruling are declared valid."

In explaining its ruling the commission states: "As a result of the failure of the International League to arrange its circuit and adopt a schedule for 1918 many of the reserved players of its clubs have applied to the commission for a ruling relative to their status. In some instances it is represented that the respective clubs of complainants are in arrears to players for 1917 salaries, and in other cases the reserving clubs have failed to tender contracts for the coming season up to date. Investigation establishes that many of these complaints are true. In the meantime players of the International League teams who have received offers from other National Agreement clubs have been unable to accept them."

This action of the commission leaves all the clubs of the former league which disbanded Thursday without players, and the club owners who are planning to reorganize a new league including clubs of the old International and New York State leagues confront an unforeseen situation because many of them planned to keep their players by the promise of the new organization.

While former President John H. Farrell of the New York State League and Owners McCaffery of Toronto, Dunn of Baltimore, and Chapin of Rochester hope to form a new league out of the wrecks of these two organizations, little will be known about how the scheme will shape up until they get together here next week. As both leagues lost considerable money last season, and the outlook for minor league ball is not even as bright as it was last season, baseball men question whether the new organization, on wartime policy, would be able to operate.

High-priced managers and high-priced ball players would be out of the question, and the organization would have to get along with a classification lower than Class AA. Many of the International League cities have had a taste of major league ball, and would not relish the coming of a league lower than Class AA.

John H. Farrell, the former President of the New York State League, and also Secretary of the National Association, is the best-known baseball man in the country, his position in the minor league organization having brought him in touch with baseball men throughout the country for many years. Mr. Farrell was here yesterday and had a long talk with President John K. Tener of the National League over the plans to form a new league. As a member of the National Commission, President Tener also discussed the action of that body in declaring all the International League players free agents. Ordinarily this action would have been taken by the National Association, but because of the numerous complaints which have come from the ball players the National Commission did not wait for any action by the minor league body.

The inducements of Sunday baseball in Newark and Jersey City make those cities attractive as probable candidates for berths in the new organization, while Wilkes-Barre and Syracuse were the two best cities in the defunct New York State League. These four cities, with Baltimore, Rochester, Buffalo, and Toronto, are being considered as the layout of the new league. There will be a meeting in this city next Wednesday of the men interested in the new organization.

BIG BOUT WITHOUT A HOME.

Maryland and Connecticut Rivals for Willard-Fulton Event.

A spirited bidding contest has developed between boxing promoters of Maryland and Connecticut for the privilege of staging the proposed heavyweight championship bout between Jess Willard, world's titleholder, and Fred Fulton, the Rochester, Minn., challenger. This was evidenced in the information given out yesterday by Colonel J. C. Miller of Bliss, Okla., promoter of the contemplated bout, which is scheduled for July 4.

As far as definite details are concerned, the situation remains the same as when final articles for the bout were drawn up by the principals in their recent Chicago meeting. No location has been decided upon as the fighting ground, and therefore no decision has been reached as to the number of rounds.

Colonel Miller admitted that the offer of $135,000 from Joe Milvihill, the New Haven promoter, had impressed him, but refused to divulge anything further. Jack Bulger, formerly manager of Charlie Weinert, the Newark heavyweight, and Dave Ryan, both said to be representing New Haven, entered the field as bidders for the bout yesterday, but no information as to the size of their offer was given out.

Promoters of Maryland were also in touch with him, Colonel Miller stated. A bid has also been received from Philadelphia, but this was declined because of the six-round limit for bouts in that city.

The Western oil man announced that he had decided to stage a roping championship test between expert wielders of the lasso as a preliminary to the big bout. Competitors in this will strive for a belt which will be regularly defended. Tex McLeod, Be Ho Gray, Sam Garrett, Hank Dernell, Chester Bars, and Jack Ray, all prominent as ropers, have already entered the lists, the Colonel said.

Plestina to Wrestle Johnson.

Marin Plestina, the Chicago wrestler who has been challenging the leading grapplers of the country, will wrestle Hilmer Johnson, the Brooklyn wrestler, at Prospect Hall, Brooklyn, tonight. This match will furnish an opportunity for the Chicagoan to display his ability against a worthy opponent. Other bouts will be between Bernhof Hansen and Jack Krowsky and John Freiling and John Perilli.

Title Golf Match Postponed.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 29.—Play in the finals of the Winter championship golf tournament of Florida was postponed today by agreement until tomorrow, when General W. N. P. Darrew, St. Augustine, will meet L. J. Hopkins, Old Elm Club, Chicago, for the championship honors.

COLD WIND CHECKS YANKS.

Huggins Gives Up Game to Teach Pitchers New Tricks.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 29.—Manager Huggins again frowned on the idea of a practice game for the Yankees today. He called for more humdrum routine and put the players through two sessions of it in weather which was windy and with a breath of Winter.

Maybe the raw wind was what induced the manager to call off a game. The probabilities are he did not want to expose his pitchers to the chill. He had them on the mound for the regulation pitching and batting practice, but they were there for short periods only, and it was not as if they were working in an actual game. As it is the Yanks have had but four games between their own teams, and that is all they will have, for tomorrow they play a Camp Wheeler nine, and, beginning Monday, they come to grips with the Braves. It is with the latter that they will have to get practice in team work.

With Bob Shawkey en route to Philadelphia to enlist, Mogridge and Tromahlen taking it easy, and Bowman still with an arm too sore to pitch, the practice of the twirlers today was confined to Love, Caldwell, Russell, McGraw, and Monroe. Bowman warmed up on the side and threw a few curves, the first he has tried, indicating that his arm is improving, though by no means fit for real duty. Huggins, assisted by Caldwell, worked with Slim Love, showing the telescopic one how to throw a slow curve. Love labored faithfully and showed some aptitude in learning the aforementioned needed acquisition to his rather limited repertoire of flings. McGraw and Monroe, of the younger set, had nice control in their workouts.

Del Pratt has symptoms of a cold, but practiced, and Bill Lamar, after resting in the morning with a lame back, resumed his place in the afternoon.

Colonel Ruppert, who had been in bed two days with a cold, had sufficiently conquered that malady to attend the post-meridian rehearsal.

DODGERS READY FOR TRIP.

Complete Early Training at Hot Springs and Prepare to Leave.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 29.—After two weeks spent under ideal weather conditions, the Brooklyn Dodgers pulled up stakes here tonight and brought their local training season to a close. The Dodgers and Red Sox start tomorrow on their exhibition tour, which will take them through New Orleans, Chattanooga, Richmond, and, finally, to Ebbets Field on April 12.

During the two weeks they have been here the Dodgers have been put into fine physical condition. The weather has been made to order for training. Not a day was lost, and, while some of the athletes complained of sore arms at times, they have recovered and are now in condition.

Manager Robinson has suffered some disappointments, including the loss of Zach Wheat, who evidently has decided not to play ball this year, and Chuck Ward, the third baseman, who was taken from him for the National Army. But he is planning to obtain two or three men who will add considerable strength to the team.

Robbie suffered a distinct shock at the loss of Ward. He had admired the player's style at third base, and was counting heavily on him. He believed Ward would develop into the find of the year and would make it certain that he got the better of the trade with Pittsburgh.

Ward left today for St. Louis, where he will report to his local draft board Monday morning for induction into the army. While he disliked to give up his baseball career, he was ready for the call.

The regulars and yannigans played a seven-inning game as a final workout. The regulars upset previous form and won by a score of 6 to 1. They hit the offerings of Larry Cheney and Heitman freely, while Dan Griner and Clarence Mitchell held the rookies safe.

Griner, who was formerly with the St. Louis Cardinals, is developing an underhand delivery. He tried it on the rookies today, and with good effect.

Before the Dodgers leave Jeff Pfeffer will be a duly signed member of the club. His contract arrived today. It is a short-term contract, and will be renewed from month to month until such time as Pfeffer is called into the service. He has no idea yet when that will be.

TAPS FOR SHERIDAN TODAY.

Many Sport Followers Will Attend Funeral of Great Athlete.

Local Amateur Athletic Union officials, members of various local clubs, and followers of athletics will pay a last tribute to the memory of the late Martin J. Sheridan, the world's greatest all-around athlete and Olympic champion, today. Funeral services for the dead athlete will be held at St. Vincent Ferrer's Roman Catholic Church, Sixty-seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, this afternoon.

Delegates and members of the Board of Managers of the Metropolitan Association were yesterday notified by President Frederick W. Rubien to assemble at the Irish-American A. C. at 1 o'clock, from which point they will march in a body to the church to attend the funeral services, which will begin at 2 o'clock. Sheridan was a member of the Metropolitan Association for seventeen years.

CYCLISTS TO OPEN SEASON.

Four Professional and Three Amateur Races for Newark.

The bicycle racing season for 1918 will open at the Velodrome, in Newark this year, cycling is expected to professional and three amateur races. As there is to be no baseball in Newark this year cycling is expected to attract greater crowds than ever.

There will be forty professionals starting, including Arthur Spencer, the national champion; Bob Spears, Reggie McNamara, Alfred Grenda, Willie Spencer, Francesco Verri, and Jackie Clark. Frank Kramer, the sixteen times national champion, does not consider himself in proper form to ride the opening meet, but will be competing before long.

John J. Staehle, the national amateur champion, now in the national army at Camp Dix, will compete in the amateur races. The Velodrome will charge 28c. admission, collecting the exact war tax.

Rockaway Hunt Club Elects.

At a meeting of the Rockaway Hunting Club, held at Cedarhurst, L. I., officers were elected for the coming year, notwithstanding that the club has already decided not to attempt any amateur race meets. There may be some cross-country racing among the club members. The officers are William A. Hazard, President; H. Hobart Porter, Vice President; Henry S. Parker, Treasurer; Newbold T. Lawrence, Secretary.

Detar Is Penn State Captain.

Special to The New York Times.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., March 29.—Pennsylvania State's intercollegiate champion wrestling team has elected David D. Detar of Kellettville, Penn., Captain for next season. In his first year as Varsity mat man the Captain-elect conquered all of his opponents. He wrestles in the 125-pound class. H. B. Lowrie of Oil City was chosen student manager of wrestling.

AVIATORS OF WACO A TEST FOR GIANTS

Reinforced by Detroit Players, Army Team Makes McGraw's Men Battle to Win.

Special to The New York Times.

WACO, Texas, March 29.—The Giants visited the Waco aviators today to play a return game with the birdmen, and found a vastly different aggregation from the team which faced them in Marlin last Monday. The aviators were reinforced by several Detroit players, Foster, a rookie pitcher, and big Bill James, Shortstop Donie Bush, and Wild Bill Donovan, former Yankee manager, who played right field for the aviators.

Red McDermott, a former Detroit player, who has been in the International League for several seasons, played third base for the aviators, but he is a regular soldier. Having, who caught for the Waco boys, was drafted by the Indianapolis Club last season. The result was a real high-class game which the Giants won by a score of 3 to 0. Only one error was made in the game, which really was a splendid exhibition of the sport.

About thirty airplanes soared over the ball field, doing stunts for the boys, including the famous nose spin and the Immerman dive. One daring fellow, at a height of 3,000 feet, turned eight successive loop-the-loops, while others dropped from high altitudes almost into the ball field.

Foster, in the first inning, hit Pop Young, and Joe Wilhoit drew a base on balls. On an attempted double steal, Young was nailed at third. Byrns then singled sharply to left, scoring Wilhoit, while Zimmerman shot a triple to deep center, scoring Burns. The Bronxonian then scored while Doyle was being retired at first base. Rube Benton and Cecil Causey did the pitching for the Giants, and allowed five hits, four of which were made by the Detroit players. Donie Bush had a great day, knocking out two doubles and a single, and drawing a base on balls. He also gave a tidy exhibition of fielding, handling ten of his eleven chances. James also got a hit. Causey did some fine pitching, allowing only two hits in six innings. It looks as though he will be retained.

Benny Kauff was left in Marlin, as he has a heel bruised, but he will be picked up with the members of the pitching staff tonight as the team passes back through Marlin on its way to San Antonio.

The score:

GIANTS.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Young, rf	3	0	1	4	0
Wilhoit, cf	3	1	0	0	0
Burns, lf	2	1	1	1	0
Thorpe, lf	2	0	0	1	0
Zim'man, 3b	3	1	1	0	3
Rodriguez, 3b	0	0	0	0	1
Doyle, 2b	3	0	0	1	3
Fletcher, ss	3	0	0	0	3
Holke, 1b	2	0	3	10	0
McCarty, c	2	0	0	3	0
Rariden, c	1	0	0	1	0
Benton, p	1	0	0	0	1
Causey, p	2	0	0	0	3
Total	28	3	6	27	12

WACO AVIATORS.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bush, ss	3	0	3	1	9
Lingrove, 2b	3	0	0	2	2
Kiss'm'r, 3b	1	0	0	0	0
Donovan, rf	4	0	0	0	0
Knight, cf	4	0	0	6	0
James, lf&p	4	0	1	2	1
Emerson, 1b	3	0	0	10	0
McD'm't, 3b	2	0	0	1	2
Moore, 2b	1	0	0	2	0
Having, c	3	0	0	0	2
Foster, p	2	0	0	0	0
Williams, lf	1	0	1	0	0
Total	31	0	5	24	16

Score by innings:

Giants	3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3
Waco Aviators	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Error—Bush.

Two-base hits, Bush, 2. Three-base hit—Zimmerman. Stolen base—Williams. Double plays—Fletcher, Doyle and Holke; Bush and Emerson. Base on balls—Off Foster, 1; Causey, 1. Left on bases—Giants, 3; Waco Aviators, 5. Hit by pitched ball—By Foster, 1. (Young.) Hits—Off Benton, 3 in 3 innings; Causey, 2 in 6; Foster, 3 in 4; James, 3 in 4. Struck out—By Benton, 1; Causey, 2. Time—1 hour 15 minutes. Umpires—Schupp, Causey, Rodriquez, and Swigler.

Chicago Cubs Defeated.

	R.	H.	E.
San Francisco (P. C. L.)	3	10	4
Chicago	2	8	2

Batteries—Weaver, Hendrix, Zeider, and Elliott, O'Farrell; Smith and McKee, Brooks.

FIVE PRO GOLFERS IN TIE.

North and South Open Championship Begins at Pinehurst.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 29.—Five professionals, each with 148, tied for low score at the end of the first round of the annual United North and South Open Golf Championship, which began here today. They were James Barnes, Colorado Springs; Emmet French, York, Penn.; Walter Hagen, Rochester, N. Y.; Jock Hutchinson, Chicago, and Alex Ross, Detroit. Nine of the field of fifty which played today will compete in the final thirty-six hole event tomorrow. Not more than half a dozen amateurs entered the tournament.

The summaries:

Jock Hutchinson, Glen View, 73, 75—148. Walter Hagen, Rochester, 76, 72—148; Emmet French, York, 73, 75—148; Jim Barnes, Broadmoor, 73, 75—148; Alex Ross, Detroit, 75, 73—148; Fred McLeod, Columbia, 80, 70—150; Bob MacDonald, Indian Hill, 77, 73—150; Herbert Lagerblade, Youngstown, 75, 75—150; Pat Doyle, Deal, 76, 75—151; Eddie Loos, Philadelphia, 77, 75—152; Charles Hoffner, Philmont, 79, 75—154.

WOMEN GOLFERS IN MATCH.

Four Leading Players to Meet in Pinehurst Exhibition.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 29.—Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck of Philadelphia, whom Miss Alex A. Stirling succeeded as national champion, is now at Pinehurst and will take part tomorrow in a match which bids fair to rival in interest the finish of the open championship tournament, started today. Mrs. Vanderbeck will play with Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, the new North and South champion, against Mrs. Ronald N. Barlow and Miss Elaine Rosenthal.

KAHANAMOKU WILL RACE.

Hawaiian to Compete Against Ross In Championship Swim.

Duke Kahanamoku of Honolulu, holder of the world's 50 and 100 yard swimming records, and Norman Ross of the Olympic Club of San Francisco, the leading American waterman of 1918, will compete this season in the National A. A. U. indoor championships.

Conflicting reports on the subject have been freely circulated in recent weeks, but the matter now seems definitely settled, for O. B. Oas, Secretary of the Neptune Beach S. C. of Alameda, has received a cable from Honolulu stating that Kahanamoku will sail for this country on April 1, arriving on the 8th. Ross has already sent in his entry for some of the title contests.

The famous Hawaiian's chief object in paying us a visit is to start in the national 100-yard free-style swim at Neptune Beach on April 28, but there is good reason to believe he will undertake a tour of the United States after the race. Plans for such a tour were laid out several months ago, when it was first learned that he proposed coming here.

Ross was reported a short while ago as having been transferred from the Berkeley School for army aviators to one of the flying fields in Texas and there seemed little hope that he could obtain a leave of absence to attend any of the championships. He must have succeeded, however, for he is expected in Chicago this week and the Neptune Beach S. C. is advertising him as an opponent to Kahanamoku in the 100-yard title race.

Braves Down Phillies.

MIAMA, Fla., March 29.—The Boston Braves defeated the Phillies 6 to 2 in an exhibition game here today. Nehf, Ragan, and Wilson were the Boston battery, while Cannon, Tincup and Dilhoeffer worked for Philadelphia.

SPEAR MAKES HIGH BILLIARD AVERAGE

Sets a Mark of 11 5-10 When He Defeats Moon in Poggenburg Memorial Tournament.

George W. Spear distinguished himself in the Poggenburg Memorial Handicap billiard tournament at the Brooklyn Billiard Academy yesterday, when he not only defeated George T. Moon, Jr., but established an average of 11 5-10, which stands as the best that the event has yet brought forth, and also as one of the best that Spear ever made in his long career as a devotee of the green table. Moon, himself a proficient wielder of the cue and rated one class above Spear, who was recently dropped from the Class B ranks to the Class C division, was able to gather in only 23 points for his score, while Spear was running out his string of 115.

The winner played billiards of remarkable quality. He held the spheres under deft control during two hikh runs, one of which netted him 41 and the other 39. The cluster of 41 came in the early part of the match, and gave Spear such a commanding position in the contest that there was practically no danger of his being defeated. When he put together his run of 39, five innings later, Moon was hopelessly out of the event. During both of these runs Spear played some masterly, close billiards along the short table. His run of 41 was terminated when he miscalculated a draw shot.

Claude R. Lewis of the Class C rating continued his line of victories by defeating Charles E. White, recently graduated into Class A. The score was 115 to 173. As in the other competitions, in which he has been defeated, White found the continued open table manoeuvring the continued open table made could overcome. Only once did his delicacy of balk line illuminate the match. This occurred in the nineteenth inning, when he put together an impressive cluster of 68. Several times during this run White nursed the globes for a few points. His control was admirable.

Lewis displayed skillful work with the cue in the middle section of his string. For seven consecutive turns at the table he held to an average of about 10 with runs of 10, 10, 0, 4, 23, 8, and 16. The total was 71, and as he worked it out Lewis showed ingenuity in his use of the cushion shots.

In the evening games Julian Rice and John Low came to the fore. The former defeated Charles P. Mathews in a closely fought match by a score of 175 to 136, and Low won his first game of the tournament by defeating Dr. I. U. Miller by 115 to 78.

The scores:

Afternoon Games.

George W. Spear, (115)—2 41 6 0 3 3 39 0 4 17. Total—115. Average—11 5-10. High runs—41, 39, and 17.

George T. Moon, Jr., (175)—2 2 2 4 0 0 1 1 11. Total—23. Average—2 5-9. High run—11.

Claude R. Lewis, (115)—3 0 5 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 10 10 0 4 23 8 16 3 1 1 4 2 1 0 4 0 7 0 1 7 2 0 0 1 1 2. Total—115. Average 3 7-30. High runs—23, 16, and 10.

Charles E. White, (250)—6 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 15 6 3 0 0 1 8 27 0 3 0 8 3 6 0 0 0 2 1 1 4 0 3 0 0 4 0 0. Total—173. Average—4 83-35. High runs—68, 27, 15.

Evening Games.

Julian Rice, (175.)—1 0 20 0 3 0 14 0 1 2 11 0 1 13 20 1 0 2 14 11 2 0 0 0 1 22 1 0 5 0 26 2. Total—175. Average—5 15-32. High Runs—26, 22, and 20.

Charles P. Mathews, (175.)—0 2 1 13 0 17 5 13 4 0 2 3 0 5 2 1 2 10 6 0 10 3 10 2 10 2 0 0 0 7 10 2. Total—136. Average 4 8-23. High Runs—17, 13, and 10.

John Low, (115)—0 3 0 21 3 1 18 0 4 10 6 0 3 3 0 5 0 4 0 2 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 5 1 1 4 5 3 0 3 2 0 0 0 2. Total—115. Average—2 35-40. High runs—21, 18, and 10.

Dr. I. U. Miller, (115)—4 1 8 0 7 0 7 2 1 0 0 8 0 5 0 1 1 0 18 0 0 0 0 1 1 2 2 1 0 0 4 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 1. Total—78. Average—2. High run—18.

ATHLETES DON NAVY BLUE.

Pores, Giorgio, Dolan, and O'Neill Enlist at Pelham Bay.

Athletic activities at Pelham Bay Naval Training Station received an additional boom yesterday, when a quartet of the leading distance runners of the metropolitan district enlisted there for service in the navy. Charles Pores, the Millrose A. A. runner, holder of the five-mile national title, is one of the most prominently known of the new bluejackets. Joe Giorgio of the Paulist A. C., who has attracted attention in local circles as a distance man, is another, and Jack Dolan of the Mohawk A. C. and John O'Neill, Morningside A. C., are the remaining two. Dolan is a cross-country runner of ability, while O'Neill is best at the mile, and formerly wore the emblem of the New York A. C.

George Dernell of the Boys' Club, former national and present metropolitan district sprinting champion, enlisted at the Pelham Bay station several days ago.

SETTLEMENT CLUBS IN MEET

Keen Competition Promised at Annual Army Games.

The most important athletic event of the season for the clubs registered with the local Inter-Settlement Athletic Association will be held tonight at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. Sixteen events are on the program, divided equally for juniors and seniors, and several champion athletes are expected to be among the starters. George Dernell of the Boys' Club, metropolitan association sprinting champion, will start from scratch in a 300-yard run, and will also run anchor for the Boys' Club team in the senior relay. S. Kroman, Clark House A. A., national indoor broad jumping champion, will be another competitor.

Keen competition is expected in the struggle for the senior relay championship of the association. This honor has been won successively for the past three years by the representatives of the Clark House A. A.

FOUNDED 1856

WE have done the planning for your Easter shopping—at your service today until six o'clock—everything to wear for men, young men and boys. The conventional—cutaway coats and waistcoats, striped trousers, silk hats, patent leathers and a fascinating variety of silk shirts and imported scarfs and gloves. The unconventional—sprightly sack suits—English and Scotch woolens—Scotch homespun slipons—French felt hats—calfskin shoes and oxfords.

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EASTER MENU

Choice of Buzzard Bay Oysters, Little Neck Clams, Kalamazoo Celery, Olives, Radishes.
Choice of Cream of Hothouse Tomatoes, Consomme Printaniere.
Choice of Grilled Delaware Shad Maitre d'Hotel, Filet of Sole Monsegneur.
Choice of Noisette of Spring Lamb saute Jardiniere, Sweetbreads braise aux petit pois, French Pancake au Confiture, Sorbet Gloria.
Prime Rib of Beef au Jus, Vermont Turkey Giblet sauce.
Choice of Oyster Bay Asparagus, drawn butter, & Fried Sweet Potatoes, New String Beans au beurre, Boiled Potatoes, Salade de Saison
Choice of Green Apple Pie, Pudding Diplomatique, Biscuit Tortoni, Assorted Cakes, Assorted Cheese, Toasted Bent's and Saltine Crackers, Demi-tasse.

SPECIAL EASTER SUNDAY DINNER, $1.75

SERVED FROM 12 NOON TO 9 P. M.

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Served from 6 to 9 P. M., $1.50 per cover.

An evening of delightful music by the Hazy Natzy Orchestra.

American Champagne cup served to order made from Empire State wine, 75 cents.

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ALL DAY TOMORROW: EXCELLENT EASTER DINNER

Commencing at Noon

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Also Delicious Southern Chicken Dinner and a la carte.

BEAUTIFUL MUSIC. DANCING AFTER 9 UNTIL CLOSING.

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Parlor, bedroom, bath, $4 per day up.
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES.

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Ricoro isn't purely a price proposition. It's a quality smoke.

It's a beautifully made cigar of rich tropic fragrance and gentle mildness. The popular prices of Ricoro are made possible because it is *imported duty-free.* A dozen sizes and shapes—prices 6c to two-for-25c—according to size.

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We beg to announce that by reason of the death of Mr. THEO. W. MYERS his interest in our firm ceases this day.
ARTHUR LIPPER & CO.
March 30, 1918.

FIRST DISCOUNT CO. IS ORGANIZED HERE

Foreign Trade Banking Corporation Will Largely Buy and Sell Acceptances.

MAX MAY TO BE IN CHARGE

George A. Gaston Elected President of Concern Which Starts with Capital of $2,000,000.

Announcement was made yesterday of the organization of a discount company, the first of its kind to be established in the United States. It is to be called the Foreign Trade Banking Corporation and its President will be George A. Gaston, head of the export, import and shipping house of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc. Max May, who recently retired as Vice President and manager of the foreign exchange department of the Guaranty Trust Company, will be the Managing Director of the discount company.

The activities of the new corporation will be patterned after those of the National and Union Discount companies of London, and its principal business will consist of the purchase and sale of bankers' and trade acceptances. Arrangements will be made with the leading banks in foreign countries, and later on it is expected that the company will engage in the transaction of a foreign exchange business.

The Foreign Trade Banking Corporation, which will be capitalized at $2,000,000, has been chartered under the banking laws of the State of New York, which have recently been amended by a section providing for the establishment of such companies, the minimum capitalization of which is fixed at $2,000,000. It is understood that eventually the corporation will apply for membership in the Federal Reserve system. The location of the institution has not yet been determined, several office quarters in the financial district being under consideration.

Five Directors Selected.

Thus far only five Directors have been selected, namely, Mr. Gaston, Mr. May, Wade Robinson, President of Wade Robinson & Co., Inc., marine underwriters; Harry T. Hall, formerly Banking Commissioner of Ohio, and now Vice President of the Merchants' National Bank of New York, and Benjamin S. Guinness of Guinness & Mahon, London bankers. It is expected that several Western bankers will be invited on the board.

In England the discount companies make it a practice to indorse or guarantee all bills which they handle. Such indorsement strengthens the character of the bills, because some of the London discount concerns have large capital and enjoy the highest credit standing. Manifestly the addition of a name on a prime banker's acceptance does not add much to its saleability, but the indorsement of drafts accepted by smaller institutions places them on a better basis and generally improves the instrument. Whether or not the Foreign Trade Banking Corporation will indorse the bills it will handle has not yet been determined, but the indications are that it will.

The London discount companies have arrangements with the joint stock banks by which they borrow money from the banks on their obligations, secured by the deposit of acceptances. The bank usually reserves the right to call such loans in seven days, and to meet such demands the discount companies either arrange to sell the acceptances on deposit with the banks or else take the acceptances to the Bank of England, which discounts them.

Mr. May Naturalized in 1888.

Mr. May, who is to be the Managing Director of the Foreign Trade Banking Corporation, has the reputation of being one of the best foreign exchange experts in the United States. He is well known, not only in this country, but in all the financial centres abroad. He was born in Germany, but five years after his arrival in this country in 1883 became naturalized. While with the Guaranty Trust Company, Mr. May transacted an unusually heavy business in foreign exchange—far in excess of that of any other bank. His daily operations averaged $20,000,000, and the total turnover in busy years aggregated as much as $6,000,000,000.

The Guaranty Trust Company has never made a public statement regarding Mr. May's retirement; in fact, its publicity department did not announce it. It is generally understood that Mr. May requested that he be permitted to leave in view of the criticism directed against him because of the company's participation in German transactions previous to America's entrance into the war.

Speaking of the organization of the Foreign Trade Banking Corporation, Mr. Gaston said yesterday:

"We hear much these days about rendering service for the purpose of building up and holding our foreign patronage. Most of this propaganda consists of statements relative to proper packing and other features—important but matters of detail. Of the greatest importance is the matter of credits to help us achieve this most desirable result. What this country needs to maintain its recently won supremacy as an exporter is adequate shipping facilities and a more elastic credit system. The new discount company will not accept deposits like banks, nor transact a general banking business. In other words, it will not compete in any way with the established banking institutions.

"Beyond dispute the establishment of the Federal Reserve Bank was the most progressive step taken by this country in many years. It has proved a great boon to the industrial and commercial life of the country, and while it gives needed elasticity to the country's banking capacity through its rediscounts of commercial paper it maintains direct relations only with banks. Our discount bank will offer rediscount facilities to banks, and will go even a step further by extending service to firms and individuals also."

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$16,516,983	$124,488,905
Internal revenue—		
Income and profits tax	27,237,097	98,054,980
Miscellaneous	84,020,053	554,195,624
Miscellaneous revenue	15,281,550	155,074,501
Total receipts	$143,056,285	$911,733,471
Excess of ordinary disbursements over ordinary receipts	622,316,702	3,065,024,907
Excess of total disbursements over total receipts	13,241,403	77,266,882
Expenditures	765,372,987	4,576,758,453

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4	6¼	6.00
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	1918-'33	4½	6.05	6.00
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.50	6.00
Ches. & Ohio	1918-'27	4½	6.25	5.75
Chicago & N. W.	1918-'23	4½	5.90	5.40
Chi., R. I. & P.	1918-'27	4½@5	7.00	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	6.00	5.50
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.50	6.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	6.25	5.75
Erie Railroad	1918-'27	4½@5	6.00	5.90
Illinois Central	1918-'26	4½@5	6.00	5.90
Louis. & Nash.	1918-'23	5	6.00	5.40
Michigan Central	1918-'30	5	6.25	5.75
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1918-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Missouri Pacific	1918-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1918-'26	4½@5	6.50	6.00
New York Cent.	1918-'32	4½@5	6.25	6.00
Norf. & West	1918-'24	4½	5.90	5.40
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'28	4½@6	6.50	6.00
Pa. Gen. Freight	1918-'23	4	6¼	5.80
Seaboard A. L.	1918-'24	5	6@	7.00
Southern Pacific	1918-'26	4½	6.00	5.50
Southern Railway	1918-'24	4½@6	6.50	5.50

THE BANK OF COMMERCE, NATIONAL Association, located at Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment. W. C. CAINE, Cashier.

FORM FOR CAPITAL ISSUES.

Federal Reserve Committee Announces Method of Approval.

The Capital Issues Committee of the Federal Reserve Board has announced that, in lieu of printing in advertisements of securities, the entire opinion of the committee approving such securities, the following short form may be used:

Passed as not incompatible with the interest of the United States, but without approval of merits, security, or legality. Opinion No. ——.
CAPITAL ISSUES COMMITTEE OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

In case a heading or title is given to this short form it should be "Finding of the Capital Issues Committee." The word "certificate" should not be used.

TIME SHIFT ON BORDER.

Canadian Trains to be Delayed an Hour to Meet Our Schedule.

MONTREAL, Quebec, March 29.—Canadian Pacific trains will be delayed one hour at the American border beginning April 1 to conform to the daylight saving schedule of the United States, according to an announcement by the railroad company today.

The permanency of the new regulation will depend upon whether or not Canada adopts the daylight saving bill now before the House of Commons at Ottawa. The change was made necessary, it was explained, because advertised schedules of trains departing for the border could not be broken.

Incoming trains from the United States will leave their points of departure an hour earlier, according to Canadian time, and will run on regular time in Canadian territory.

COMMODITIES PRICES

The fluctuations in foodstuffs again featured Dun's list of wholesale commodities prices this week. For the most part, the list was less changed than usual, there being only 55 revisions in the 325 commodities quoted on. Of these 37 were advances. Last week, when there were but 53 changes, 29 of them were upward.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on 41 standard commodities this week at this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for last week and the corresponding week a year ago:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Year Ago.
Beans, mar.-ch., 100 lbs.	$15.00	$16.25	$13.00
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.00¾	.00	.09¾
Coffee, Santos, No. 4, lb.	.11¾	.11	.09¾
Stand. Gr. Sheetings, yd.	.20	.24½	.19
Print cloths, 38½-in., 64 60	.17	.16½	.08
Butter, creamery, ex., lb.	.41¾	.40½	.44
Cheese, f.c. held, Sp., lb.	.24½	.25	.27
Eggs, West. fan., doz.	.31½	.38	.38½
Apples, evap., choice, lb.	.15½	.15½	.09¾
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.11¾	.11¾	.08½
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb.	.14½	.14¾	.10¾
Raisins, lb.	.10½	.10¾	..
Flour, Spring, 196 lbs.	$10.75	$10.60	..
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	2.25	2.25	2.23
Corn, bush.	1.07¼	1.00¾	1.33
Oats, No. 3 white, bush.	1.07¾	1.06¾	.79½
Hay, prime tim., 100 lbs.	1.60	1.60	1.15
Hides, Chic., pack., No. 1, lb.	.26	.26	.29
Hides, Chic., cows, native, lb.	.22	.22	.20
Leather, hem. side, lb.	.45	.45	..
Leather, Union backs, lb.	.50	.50	..
Iron, p. P., No. 2, Phila., ton.	34.25	34.25	39.00
Steel billets, Pitts., ton.	47.50	47.50	70.00
Copper, Lake, N. Y., lb.	23½	23½	.34½
Cop., Electro, N. Y., lb.	.23½	.23½	.34½
Lead, New York, lb.	.07¼	.07¼	.09¾
Tin, New York, lb.	*	.85	.54¾
Petroleum, r. gal., in bbl.	.16	.16	.12
Beef, live, Chic., 100 lbs.	9.60	9.60	9.40
Hogs, live, Chic., 100 lbs.	17.25	17.25	8.00
Sheep, live, Chic., 100 lbs.	11.50	11.00	10.50
Lard, pr. st., Chic., 100 lbs.	26.50	26.75	20.15
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs.	24.87	24.00	18.60
Mess pork, Chic., bbl.	56.00	51.50	34.50
Hams, smoked, lb.	.00¾	.00¾	.25½
Rubb., Up-riv. Para, lb.	.50	.60	.76
Sugar, fine, gr., 100 lbs.	7.45	7.45	7.25
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.28	.28	.20
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.21	.24	.18
Potatoes, 100 lbs.	2.00	2.42	4.17
Wool, av. 100, Phila., lb.	.754	.754	.379

*Nominal. †Governmental basis.

While flour continued unchanged here on the price bases fixed by the Government, there was more than the usual weakness in the major provisions at Chicago. Live beef and live sheep showed the only advances, live hogs, prime lard, mess pork, and short ribs all being quoted lower than last week. Both hams and bacon were higher at this city.

The dairy products were unsettled. No change was shown in the medium grade of butter listed, but both the best and cheapest varieties quoted on were higher than last week. The best cheese declined. For the first time in several weeks there was an upturn in the price of fancy nearby eggs, but the best Westerns continued their downward course. The rise in fancy eggs was slight, and the margin between this and last year's prices now amounts only to about 6 cents a dozen on this grade. The margin in the case of the Western eggs is only 4 cents a dozen in favor of the current price.

No revisions were listed in the fresh fruits, and in the dried ones the only change shown was a rise in California prunes. In the vegetables, potato prices dropped back to the level of two weeks ago, a figure which is a little less than half what they cost at this time in 1917. Other changes included an advance in choice pea beans and declines in choice marrow and choice medium beans.

The basic grades of Brazilian coffee went up again. Black Singapore pepper repeated its advance, and nutmegs also were quoted higher in the spice list. Prime timothy hay produced the only drop in the grains prices, while advances took place in corn, malt, oats, and malting barley.

Of the fourteen revisions shown in the combined list for drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils, only three were declines. Features were lacking. In the naval stores, resin and turpentine were cheaper. The leather list was without quotable change, while the revisions in the hides were confined to advances in No. 1 country steers and No. 1 calfskins. The best that the metals list could do was to produce a decline in spelter. Among the miscellaneous changes were an advance in tallow and declines in hops and Brazilian crude rubber.

Active trading, coupled with continued bullish reports from the primary markets, resulted in further advances in burlaps prices here during the week. Both light and heavy goods shared in the rise. The cottons continued to set the pace in the textile field, however, and even lessened trading as a result of holidays of one kind or another could not prevent higher prices being quoted on several kinds of goods. Most of the week's rises, however, were in unfinished goods, such as brown sheetings, drills, and printcloths. Bleached and colored cottons appeared to have reached "top" for the time being.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 2,354 packages. Feeling a little steadier on the better grades of fresh creamery butter, but lighter receipts and a little more buying interest. There is, however, a pretty full supply of stock that has accumulated from previous arrivals, and values generally are unchanged. Renovated, ladles, and packing stock quiet. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 42¾@43c; extras (92 score), 42c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 40¼@41½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 38½@39¼c; thirds, 36@37½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 43½@44c; extras, 42¾@43c; firsts, 41@42c; seconds, 39@40c; creamery, held, specials, to quality, 35@41c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 41½@42c; good to prime, 38½@41c; common to fair, 35@38c; renovated, extras, 39@39½c; firsts, 38@38½c; lower grades, 34@37c; imitation creamery, firsts, 36@37c; ladles, current make, firsts, 34½@35½c; seconds, 33½@34c; lower grades, 31@33c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 33½@34c; No. 2, 32½@33c; lower grades, 29@32c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 40,011 cases. Arrivals continue very heavy, but there is continued good distributing trade and considerable support on high-grade eggs by orders to store. There has been some accumulating under the excessive receipts this week, but a good many eggs are going directly to the warehouses rather than sell at any decline and on strictly fine eggs the market is closing firm. The medium and low grades are rather freely offered, but are not obtainable on as favorable terms as Thursday. Nearby white eggs are in some accumulation, and the quality is unsettled and irregular. To force sales yesterday concessions would have to be made, but a moderate amount of current trading is reported at unchanged prices. Fresh gathered extras, a dozen, 38c; storage packed, firsts, 37½@38¼c; regular packed, extra firsts, 37@37½c; regular packed firsts, 35¼@36½c; seconds, 34½@35c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 34@35c; No. 2 and packer, 33c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 33@34c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 43@45c; ordinary to prime, 40@42c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 40@43c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 38@42c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery browns, 40@41c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 36@38c; duck eggs, nearby Indian runner, 45c; Long Island, 64@65c; Baltimore, prime to choice, 60c; Western and prime Southern, 58@60c; ordinary Southern and far Southern, 50@55c.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 29.—Thirty-five new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $2,007,000, were chartered today. They include:

The John C. Service Co., Manhattan, electrical contracting, $25,000; J. C. Williams, A. Steinmerman, W. S. Ross, 64 Montague St., Brooklyn.

New York and Delaware River Steamship Corp., Manhattan, $125,000; W. C. Job, A. J. Mottosh, H. W. McAlteer, 50th St. and Riverside Drive.

J. H. Johnson Contracting Co., Queens, $10,000; J. H. and L. and J. Johnson, 37 Forest Av., Brooklyn.

Henry J. Comens, Manhattan, trucking and cartage, $15,000; H. and H. J. and E. A. Comens, 24 Perry St.

Hygrade Heating Co., Manhattan, $25,000; J. W. Fitzmaurice, A. H. Byrd, H. S. Hechelmer, 220 West 42d St.

Charles W. Harrison, Manhattan, trucking and stevedore business, $5,000; J. Levitt, W. B. Duyckinck, W. A. Moore, 213 Montague St., Brooklyn.

The Marr & Colton Co., Warsaw, pipe organs and other musical instruments; $100,000; C. A. VanDerzalle, W. T. Morris, B. B. Conable Warsaw.

Howard A. Riley & Co., Manhattan, brokerage, $25,000; H. A. Riley, W. R. Sheerin, F. R. McCrahon, 20 Broad St.

E. Kumke Fur Co., Manhattan, $30,000; A. and M. and E. Kumke, Sr., 33 Marble Hill Av.

Jurgensen Mfg. Co., Manhattan, awnings and tents, $10,000; N. E. and W. R. Hollister, E. C. Jorgensen, 427 West 48th St.

De Waray Acro Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; W. L. Rathborne, J. O. Trybom, L. Langville, 251 East 4th St.

The Robert J. Shores Corp., Manhattan, printing and publishing, $500,000; T. L. Ernst, M. L. and R. J. Shores, 225 5th Av.

Consolidated Milk Co., Rochester, $95,000; F. J. Woodworth, B. P. Masseth, G. L. Doerner, Rochester.

Camrod Realty Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; W. A. Rogers, E. M. Maher, W. H. McDonough, 527 5th Av.

Al-Runoon Publishing Co., Manhattan, $5,000; R. Mirrage, A. Gorab, N. Aroda, 525 West 182d St.

West 70th Street Corp., Manhattan, realty, $30,000; I. M. Schwarz, S. Yerman, J. C. Wechler, 527 West 110th St.

Tuscany Concession Corp., Manhattan, barber shops, cigar, and flower stands, $5,500; F. Lamanno, G. Perna, A. Barba, 37 West 98th St.

Polar Ice Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; B. Leavitt, E. Kane, A. Serra, 98 Charles St.

Albert Schwartz, Manhattan, tools, utensils, and novelties, $5,000; H. Schuele, A. Schwartz, R. Blank, 546 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Mulrfield Winter Co., Manhattan, writing pens, $10,000; H. P. Mulrfield, A. Winter, S. Gordon, 3,419 14th St., Brooklyn.

H. Planten & Son, Brooklyn, drugs and chemicals, $100,000; H. W. and I. G. Planten, H. J. Barridge, 462 Rugby Road, Brooklyn.

E. and W. Lunch Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; H. and S. Wagner, J. Emanuel, 1,007 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

The Reltzel Specialty Co., Rochester, commission business, $5,000; J. Lays, H. G. Reitzel, E. W. Kelley, Rochester.

Weinstein and Breckers Department A. Manhattan, wearing apparel, $20,000; R. Taily, D. and I. Weinstein, 1,800 7th Av.

McWilliams Coal Pockets, Whitestone Landing, $10,000; B. C. Moss, G. W. Niemeyer, M. P. McWilliams, Whitestone Landing.

British-American Shipping Co., Manhattan, $20,000; J. and A. Corcos, E. I. Reed, 115 Broadway.

Dwood Holding Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; M. B. Mariash, J. L. Wood, I. Josephson, 5 Beekman St.

Criterion Phonograph Co., Manhattan, $150,000; W. H. Hoschke, J. N. Harris, J. P. Battles, 621 Delamere Place, Brooklyn.

Gasoline Products Co., Manhattan, $500,000; W. O. Duntze, G. C. Fincke, G. T. Scherzinger, 667 East 231st St.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Havens Electrical Co., Albany, $25,000 to $100,000.

Sea Island Mills, Manhattan, $25,000 to $500,000.

Henry Davis & Co., Manhattan, $200,000 to $250,000.

Ramapo Finishing Corp., Staatsburg, $250,000 to $500,000.

Asbestos and Mineral Corp., Manhattan, $150,000 to $500,000.

Cristede Bros., Manhattan, $350,000 to $400,000.

William McGarvey, Manhattan, $600 to $10,000.

MERGER.

Alexander Campbell Milk Co. with Borden's Farm Products Co., Manhattan.

CHANGE OF NAME.

New York Gas and Electric Appliance Co., Manhattan, to Lightoller Co.

Randall, Livermore & Co., Manhattan, to Monks, Gardner & Shaw.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

England, Walton & Co., New Jersey, hides and leather, $1,000,000; representative, S. B. Howard, 65 Cedar St.

Honolulu Iron Works Co., Hawaii, $5,000,000; representative, D. A. Fox, 233 Broadway.

Dodge Restoy, Delaware, selling agents, $100,000; representative, M. Restoy, 90 Wall St.

SURRENDER OF AUTHORITY.

Howard A. Riley, Manhattan.

DISSOLUTION.

Lagana-Curatigan Co., Queens.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, March 29.—Charters filed:

Macho Mining and Developing Co., $2,000,000; Charles D. Allee, L. B. Phillips, J. B. Bailey of Dover.

Marietta Oil and Refining Co., $1,000,000; William F. O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, J. H. Dowdell of Wilmington.

Meteor Oil Producing Corp., $1,500,000; Gustave Clemon Martin, F. A. Alson, all of Chicago.

A. E. Rothstein, Inc., cotton prints, $1,000,000; Abraham Rothstein, Jack Rothstein, E. M. Rothstein, all of New York.

Cyclades Transportation Co., $200,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, M. V. Haywood of Wilmington.

Pensacola Vessel Const. Co., $100,000; Charles B. Bishop, Samuel H. Baynard, Jr., A. M. Fox of Wilmington.

The Southland Co., $100,000; M. L. Rogers, M. L. Gatchell, L. A. Irwin of Wilmington.

United Restaurants Co., $100,000; M. L. Rogers, M. L. Gatchell, L. A. Irwin of Wilmington.

Monroe Investment Co., $100,000; F. D. Buck, M. L. Morty, K. E. Longfield of Wilmington.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Trade expands as the season advances, and optimism grows, though many chafe under price regulations imposed by the Government, says Bradstreet's in its weekly review of the state of business, in part as follows:

Lack of labor, dearth of materials, and paucity of cars prevent even heavier movements. An early Easter, accompanied by favorable weather, has brought retail trade to the forefront, buying from wholesale dealers for Fall shipment is active, industry is brisk, collections are more favorable than otherwise, crop news, except for absence of rain in the Southwest, is excellent, and widespread preparations are being made for increased planting this Spring. Needless to say, Government buying dominates everything, but even so, the normal civilian requirements of the country are expanding, and merchants who failed to cover their Fall needs earlier in the season are now coming to market, only to find that staple commodities are scarce and that prices are much higher than when they were last engaged in shopping. Demand, of course, centres mostly on essentials, but at that some heretofore neglected articles of adornment have received more attention, this probably being an incident of Easter.

Dun's Review says:

No check to the improving tendencies in business has been witnessed, and financial markets have displayed noteworthy stability during one of the most critical weeks of the war period. While various obstacles still impede progress in trade and industry, and though drawbacks may be expected to continue, restraining influences are now less numerous and reports multiply of recovery in production and distribution.

With industries turning more and more to war work, regular transactions are necessarily limited, although bank clearings outside New York this week, largely because of the extraordinary commodity prices, exceed last year's by a considerable margin.

EARLY COPY REQUIRED.

To insure insertion of advertisements in The New York Times copy must be in the Times Building 6 P. M. day previous to that on which publication is desired.—Advt.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	6	Renewals	6
Low	5½	Last	6

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	6	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	6	Ninety days	6
Four months	6	Four months	6
Five months	6	Five months	6
Six months	6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	4¼@4⅛
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	4⅜@4⅛
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	5¼@5⅛

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days	6
4 to 6 months	6

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7535	$4.7535	$4.7535	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
France—				
Demand	5.72¼	5.72¼	5.72¼	—.00⅛
Cables	5.70⅝	5.70⅝	5.70⅝	—.00⅛

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Demand or Checks.	Close. Cables.
4.8665	London	$4.7535	$4.76⅛
5.1826	Paris	5.72¼	5.70⅝
	China—		
	Hongkong	75.00	75.25
	Peking	113.00	113.25
	Shanghai	100.00	100.25
19.30	Greece	19.40	19.45
40.20	Holland	46.00	46.50
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	35.75	36.25
	Calcutta	35.75	36.25
5.1826	Italy	5.75	5.73⅛
49.85	Japan—		
	Kobe	51.75	51.875
	Yokohama	51.75	51.875
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	49.875	50.00
51.46	Russia	*14.25	14.75
26.80	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	33.50	34.00
	Copenhagen	31.00	31.50
	Christiania	31.50	32.00
19.30	Spain	26.50	26.60
	South America—		
34.42	Rio	25.67	25.77
42.64	Buenos Aires	44.29	43.30
5.1826	Switzerland	4.33½	4.30½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72	$4.70¾	$4.71¼	$4.69¾

Closing quotations based on local actual transactions in currency.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $507,083,788; balance, $38,473,288; debit balance, $1,068,335; Federal Reserve credit balance, $29,182,000.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $19.0375@$19.25 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 45⅝d, unchanged; in New York, 92¼c, down ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 74c.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.
Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Criminal calendar in Room 325, P. O. Building, Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.

U. S. vs. F. Peterson. Same vs. J. J. Reilly.
Same vs. F. Neri. Same vs. J. Felstein.
Same vs. J. Callery and N. Allen. Same vs. B. A. Greene.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
PART II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—No day calendar.
PART II.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Nelson Strouse—Henry A. Friedman, Young vs. Lehman—Emmet J. Murphy.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Samuel Klauber vs. John S. Meller—Thomas C. McDonald. Lawyers' Mortgage Co. vs. Mary Kaufman—Henry F. Corgey, Susanna Gruber vs. John J. O'Grady—Nicholas F. Walsh, Franklin Sav. Bank vs. Make Beck—Frederick L. Kane. Same vs. John A. Leighton—Frederick L. Kane.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Harlem Savings Bank vs. Michael J. McAuley et al.—Leonard J. Heusle.

DIVIDENDS.

American Beet Sugar Company.

FIRST INSTALLMENT OF DIVIDEND ON COMMON STOCK.

Notice is hereby given that the first installment, amounting to Two ($2.00) Dollars per share, of the dividend of Eight ($8.00) Dollars per share declared February 9th, 1918, on the Common Stock of the American Beet Sugar Company, is payable on April 30th, 1918, to Common Stockholders of record at the close of business on April 18th, 1918.

Cheques will be mailed.

C. C. DUPRAT, Treasurer.

SHATTUCK ARIZONA COPPER COMPANY

120 Broadway, New York City.

The Board of Directors of Shattuck Arizona Copper Company has this day declared a dividend of Twenty-five (25c.) cents per share, and a capital distribution of Twenty-five (25c.) cents per share, payable April 20th, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 30th, 1918. Stock Transfer Books do not close.

NORMAN E. LaMOND, Ass't Secretary.
February 19th, 1918.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK

Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third St.
New York, March 27, 1918.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of the bank was declared, payable, free of tax, on and after March 30th, 1918.

The Transfer Books will be closed until Monday, April 1st, 1918.

A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

Finance and Trading Corporation,
43 Exchange Place, New York,
March 25, 1918.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum upon the Preferred Stock of this Corporation for the three months ending March 31, 1918, payable April 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 30, 1918.

OTIS A. GLAZEBROOK, JR.,
Treasurer.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY.

Coupons due April 1st, 1918, from the First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Sinking Fund 6% Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Company, 9 Broadway, New York.

For registered interest, checks will be mailed.

H. G. PHILIPS, Treasurer.
March 15, 1918.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY.

Baltimore, Md., March 23rd, 1918.

The Board of Directors has declared a stock dividend of Fourteen Dollars ($14.00) per share on its capital stock, payable to the stockholders of record at the close of business on March 30th, 1918, and to be issued as soon thereafter as possible.

T. K. STUART,
Assistant Treasurer.

THE MORTGAGE-BOND COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Coupons due April 1, 1918, from the Four Per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds, Series 2, of this Company, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of Messrs. Ladenburg, Thalmann & Company, No. 25 Broad Street, New York City.

J. BEBTON, Treasurer.
New York, March 30, 1918.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

The coupons due April 1st, 1918, on the bonds of this Company will be paid at the Hanover National Bank of New York.

J. B. AMBROSE, Treasurer.

Gillette Safety Razor Company

An extra dividend of $1.00 per share has been declared payable June 1, 1918, to Stockholders of record May 25, 1918.

FRANK J. FAHEY, Treasurer.

QUICK ACCESS TO YEAR'S NEWS.

Often a long and tiresome search is required to find some article once published in the newspapers. Such trouble is saved by owners of The New York Times Index, each volume of which summarizes three months' news, bound attractively in gray cloth. Price $2.00 per volume, $8.00 a year. The New York Times Index, Times Square.—Advt.

Executor Trustee
Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
At Forty-first Street
New York
London Paris
Foreign Exchange
Administrator Guardian

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.
43 Exchange Place
Boston NEW YORK Chicago

Wanted
Jones Bros. Tea
**H. S. Polhemus &

GOV. STRONG TO OPEN LIBERTY LOAN DRIVE

Will Preside at Meeting at Carnegie Hall to Instruct Workers.

RAINBOW DIVISION TO AID

Organization of Allied Business Committees Expects to Raise $450,000,000—Trade Chairmen Named.

The men and women who have enlisted as workers for the Third Liberty Loan will receive final instructions as to organization and methods of campaign at a mass meeting to be held at Carnegie Hall on Wednesday evening next. Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and Chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee, will preside, and addresses will be made by Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co. and George Wharton Pepper, the Philadelphia lawyer.

The meeting has been arranged for Wednesday night, instead of the night before the opening of the campaign, so that the up-State delegates and those from New Jersey and Connecticut can attend. A reception to the out-of-town delegates will be held at the Hotel Plaza at 5 o'clock. One of the features of the Carnegie Hall meeting will be songs by David Bispham and by the Four Minute Singers.

It was announced yesterday that George de B. Greene, Chairman of the Advisory Trades Committee, had about completed the organization of the Rainbow Division of the allied business committees. This division, which expects to raise about one-half of the $900,000,000 quota assigned to the New York district, represents 130 industries, which are grouped into 81 trade committees, having 1,200,000 members. It includes every branch of professional business and industrial life in the district, though its activities do not extend beyond the five boroughs. Helping the various trade committees will be a corps of 140 experienced bond salesmen.

Soldiers Expected to Help.

It is probable that the Rainbow Division will again be reinforced this year by a detachment from Camp Upton. Last October, twenty-five soldiers, selected for their ability as linguists, canvassed the cloak and suit trades on the east side and obtained subscriptions aggregating more than $700,000.

In speaking of the work of the trades, Mr. Greene said yesterday:

"We are particularly anxious to make an appeal to the man and woman of small capital this year. Every home in the city should have one or more bonds of the new issue. We want the clerk and bookkeeper to feel that his $50 or $100 is just as important to the success of the drive as the quarter of a million-dollar subscription of the corporation capitalist. The increased cost of living will offer some opposition to the canvassers' work. I believe that the man behind the ledger is both ready and willing to make sacrifices which he knows will benefit the country at large."

Men and women engaged in domestic service form a new and one of the most interesting committees that will work for the Rainbow Division's success. Under the name of the Patriotic Household League they met last week at the Liberty Loan Committee's Fifth Avenue office and pledged full support during the campaign.

Following is the personnel of the Advisory Trades Committee, which is the organization assisting each Rainbow Division in its activities: G. de B. Greene, Chairman; Craig Colgate, Vice Chairman; Pemberton Berman, H. S. Bowers, Arthur B. Holden, Cecil D. Landale, Morris K. Parker, Miss Virginia Potter, Arthur J. Rosenthal, Walter N. Stillman, Richard H. Swartwout, Robert Tinsman, Jacques Weinberger, Beekman Winthrop, and Milton S. Harrison, Secretary.

Trade Committee Chairmanships.

The following business men have accepted Chairmanships of Liberty Loan Trade Committees:

S. L. Newman of Reinthal & Newman, committee of art dealers, art printers, and allied trades; C. M. Brown of The Winton Company, automobiles and allied trades; A. C. Knothe of Knothe Brothers, belts, suspenders, and garters; G. W. Whitman, butter, eggs, and cheese; Otto H. Eidlitz, building and allied trades; Colonel Benjamin H. Tobey, Treasurer Firth Carpet Company, carpets and rugs; L. S. Goldberger of L. Wohl & Co., children's dress manufacturers; Michael F. Burns of Burns Brothers, coal; William S. Pitcairn, china, glass, and housefurnisher.

M. L. Morgenthau of Mirror Candy Co., chocolate and confectioners' supplies; Arthur L. Wolf, Max M. Schwarz, Cloak Co., cloaks, suits, and skirts; Daniel Kops of Nemo Corset Company, corset manufacturers; Stephen Dorr, coffee, teas, and spices; John Sloane of W. & J. Sloane, decorators; Louis Stewart of McCreery & Co., department stores; Bertram H. Borden of M. C. D. Borden & Sons, dry goods, (wholesale;) Theodore Beran, General Electric Company, electrical; F. W. Wilkinson, fish; Charles Schenck, florists; Embury Palmer of Palmer & Embury Manufacturing Company, furniture; Samuel Ullman, furs; Frederick L. Cranford of Frederick L. Cranford, Inc., general contractor; Edward E. H. Sayre, S. C. Williams Company, grocers; Brayton Witherell of the Knox Hat Company, hats, caps, and allied trades; Louis J. Robertson, hides and leather; Fred. Sterry, Plaza Hotel, hotels and restaurants; August Goldsmith of Goldsmith, Stern & Co., jewelry; Darwin P. Kingsley, New York Life Insurance, insurance; Albert Wahle of Cassidy & Sons, lighting fixtures; Daniel F. Meyers, leather gloves; Richard Muser, laces and trimmings; Russell J. Perrine of Johnson Brothers, lumber; James W. Lane, machinery and machine tools; Leo Joseph of New York Butchers Dressed Meat Company, meats; Jacob Sperber, Merchants Ladies' Garment Association.

Charles Hayden, Vice President Utah Copper Company, metal industry; William Goldman of Cohen, Goldman & Co., men's clothing and allied trades; George Close of Church, Webb & Close, men's neckwear; William Rosenblum of William Rosenblum & Co, millinery; Thompson W. Decker, milk; Arthur Lehman, Cotton Exchange; William H. Farmer, Pratt & Farmer, notions and buttons; George M. Clark of Clark & Gibby, Inc., office supplies; William Phillips, Devoe Company, paints, oils, and varnishes; August Sille, poultry; F. E. Nesmith, Metropolitan Boxmakers Association, paper box manufacturers.

A. G. Paine, Jr., paper manufacturers; Henry Physick, Patriotic Household League; Benjamin Fox, pawnbrokers; Julian T. Meyer, J. & G. Fischer Company, pianos and musical instruments; John F. Farrell, McWhorter, Boyce, Hughes, public accountants; John W. Nix, produce and fruits; Charles Scribner, publishers, printers, and bookbinders; William H. Kemp, New York Produce Exchange; Sheppard G. Schermerhorn of the North America Commercial Corporation, shipping, import and export; Frank S. Flagg of Morse & Rogers, shoes, wholesale, retail, and manufacturers; Alfred E. Marline, Horace Ely & Co., real estate; M. J. Spiegel, small leather goods, trunks, and bags.

Bertram G. Work, B. F. Goodrich Company, rubber; Edward E. Huber, of Eberhard, Faber & Co., stationery; J. L. Phillips, Phillips Jones Company, shirts, collars, and pajamas; William Skinner, silks, velvets, ribbons; Louis Firuski, storage warehouse and van owners; Edward P. Alker, United Booking Office, theatricals; Edward Wise, of the United Cigar Stores, tobacco; V. C. Daggett, Daggett & Ramsdell, toilet preparations, perfume, and soap; C. M. Arnold, of Arnold, Schiff & Co., umbrellas and canes; J. H. Emery, underwear and hosiery; Sidney Blumenthal, upholstery and lace curtains; Henry Burns, of Robert Graves & Co., wall paper; Alfred Son, women's dresses and waists; Jos. W. Sidenberg, of G. Sidenberg & Co., women's neckwear; Manton B. Metcalf, of Metcalf Brothers & Co., woolens and worsteds; Lionel F. Strauss, yarns and art goods.

Ruling by Treasury Department.

Subscriptions to the Third Liberty Loan, made by corporations whose main offices or whose banking facilities are in New York but whose branch offices are in other parts of the country, should be filed in the cities where the subscriber's money is drawn in payment of the bonds or where arrangements for borrowing the money are made. This is the substance of a recommendation advanced yesterday by Governor Strong of the Federal Reserve Bank, who quoted as follows from a letter he had received from the Treasury Department:

The quotas allotted to each Federal Reserve District are based chiefly upon the bank resources of the district, and it therefore seems proper that subscriptions of corporations doing business in more than one district should be placed in the district from which the money is withdrawn. If bank accounts in more than one district are drawn upon to meet subscriptions, it would seem proper to divide the subscription accordingly. Subscriptions by corporations for account of their employes should be filed in the district where the employes are resident. Even though the original payment comes out of the corporation's general funds, the subsequent payment by the employe is made from his own money or earnings which would otherwise be deposited in the district where he resides. This distribution of such subscriptions seems to be equitable, and Liberty Loan Committees are requested to refrain from urging the distribution of corporate subscriptions except in accordance with this plan.

With the view of interesting the business men of the east side in the Liberty Loan campaign, Bernard M. Baruch, Vice President of the Bank of the United States and Vice Chairman of the Metropolitan Canvass Committee, has arranged for a luncheon to be held in the bank building, at 77 Delancey Street, on Tuesday, at 1 P. M. About two hundred merchants have been invited to attend. Addresses will be made by Jacob H. Schiff, Governor Strong, Lewis E. Pierson, Chairman of the Irving National Bank; Arthur M. Anderson of J. P. Morgan & Co., and A. B Leach.

KNOX TO BE U. S. JUDGE.

Will Be the Youngest Man Sitting on Federal Bench.

Word reached the Federal Building yesterday that John C. Knox, who for four and a half years has served as the Chief Assistant in the criminal branch of the United States District Attorney's office, had been named a Federal District judge to succeed Judge Manton, who was recently promoted to the Circuit Court of Appeals. Mr. Knox is only thirty-six years old, and if he is confirmed by the Senate he will be the youngest judge on the Federal bench.

He was born in Waynesburg, Penn., a town of 3,000, and was graduated in 1902 from the Waynesburg College, and from the University of Pennsylvania law school two years later. Then he returned to his home town and was elected a magistrate in 1905. A year later he came to this city and was of counsel of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company until he became a part of the Department of Justice. When Roger Wood resigned he was put in charge of the criminal branch of the Government work.

Since the declaration of war he has taken charge of all of the prosecutions of persons charged with violation of the various laws growing out of the war, and practically decided what enemy aliens arrested should be interned, and who should be prosecuted.

Mr. Knox had personal charge of the prosecution of Franz Rintelen, Karl Buenz, Walter Poppenhouse and other prominent Germans. Commenting on his appointment Mr. Knox said:

"It's like giving up the job of pitcher to be an umpire."

FINANCE BILL ADVANCED.

Conferees Agree on Issue of $3,000,000,000 Corporation Bonds.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Conferees on the Administration War Finance Corporation bill failed again today to reach a complete agreement, but they tentatively approved authority for the corporation to issue $3,000,000,000 in bonds in lieu of the Senate and House provisions for $4,000,000,000 and $2,000,000,000 respectively.

The principal dispute remaining is whether, in the corporation's direct loans to industries, "adequate" or 133 per cent. security shall be required.

INSTRUCTION.

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Upper School—
girls from fifteen to twenty.

Junior School—
girls from ten to fifteen.

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PRATT SCHOOL, 62 West 45th St. Secretarial training. Individual instruction.

INSTRUCTION—Swimming.

SWIMMING Scientifically Taught

3 Tiled Daylight Pools. Send for Booklet T. Dalton Swimming Schools, 19 West 44th.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE GRAMM COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Thongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Friday, April 12, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 339 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of the right, title and interest of the Trustee in and to Lots 21 and 22, Block 9, Richmond Hill Estates, the said lots comprising a plot approximately 40x100 feet in area, and situated on the east side of Clinton Ave., about 295 feet south of Roanoke Ave., (formerly Metropolis Ave.,) at Ozone Park, Borough of Queens, City of New York.

HENRY FARMER, Trustee.

BLUMENSTIEL & BLUMENSTIEL, Attorneys for Trustee, 165 Broadway, New York.

COVERS BOND ISSUES OF $12,000,000,000

Ways and Means Committee Bill Provides for $4,461,000,000 More in Liberty Loans.

PROBABLY WILL PASS TODAY

Authorizes $1,500,000,000 Loans to Allies, Bringing Total of That Item Up to $8,000,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Representative Claude Kitchin, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, introduced in the House today a bill authorizing a third Liberty bond issue, and announced that he would bring it up tomorrow and ask for its immediate passage.

The bill authorizes the sale of bonds amounting to $4,461,000,000, which increases the total authorization of bond issues since the United States entered the war to $12,000,000,000. It provides that $1,500,000,000 may be lent to the Allies, bringing the total authorization of loans to the Allies to $8,000,000,000. The total authorization for certificates of indebtedness is increased to $8,000,000,000.

While an issue of bonds for more than $4,000,000,000 is authorized by this bill, Secretary McAdoo has decided to dispose of only $3,000,000,000 in the third Liberty sale, which starts on April 6, and allow the remainder to be sold in a fourth loan, perhaps in September. The interest rate will be 4¼ per cent. as already announced.

The next Liberty bonds will not be convertible, although the first and second issues can be converted into the new loan.

If holders of the second Liberty issue do not convert them in the time fixed for conversion they are not to be converted to subsequent issues bearing higher interest rates. If holders of the first Liberty bonds do not desire to exercise this option of conversion to the next loan they need not do so, but may convert them into any loan that the Government may float.

The bill makes provision for selling the bonds in foreign countries, payments to be accepted by the United States in foreign money, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury may also make special arrangements for selling bonds to persons in the naval and military forces of the United States. In all essential particulars the bill is the same as it was presented to the Ways and Means Committee by Secretary McAdoo.

"I see no signs of any opposition to the bill, and it ought to go through the House with practically no debate, except that which is necessary to explain the bill," said Mr. Kitchin.

The text of the bill follows:

A BILL.

To amend an act, approved Sept. 24, 1917, entitled "An act to authorize an additional issue of bonds to meet expenditures for the national security and defense and for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of the war, to extend additional credit to foreign Governments, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the first section of the Act approved September twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, entitled "An act to authorize an additional issue of bonds to meet expenditures for the national security and defense, and for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of the war, to extend additional credit to foreign Governments, and for other purposes" be, and is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, is hereby authorized to borrow from time to time on the credit of the United States for the purposes of this Act, and to meet expenditures authorized for the national security and defense and other public purposes authorized by law, not exceeding in the aggregate $12,000,000,000, and to issue therefor bonds of the United States, in addition to the $2,000,000,000 bonds already issued or offered for subscription under authority of the Act approved April twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, entitled 'An act to authorize an issue of bonds to meet expenditures for national security and defense, and for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of the war, to extend credit to foreign Governments, and for other purposes,' provided that of this sum $3,063,945,460 shall be in lieu of that amount of the unissued bonds authorized by Sections 1 and 4 of the Act approved April twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, $225,000,000 shall be in lieu of that amount of the unissued bonds authorized by Section 39 of the Act approved August fifth, nineteen hundred and nine, $150,000,000 shall be in lieu of the unissued bonds authorized by the joint resolution approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and $100,000,000 shall be in lieu of the unissued bonds authorized by Section 400 of the Act approved March third, nineteen hundred and seventeen.

"The bonds herein authorized shall be in such form or forms and denomination or denominations and subject to such terms and conditions of issue, conversion, redemption, maturities, payment, and rate or rates of interest, not exceeding four and one-quarter per centum per annum, and time or times of payment of interest, as the Secretary of the Treasury, from time to time, at or before the issue thereof may prescribe. The principal and interest thereof shall be payable in United States gold coin of the present standard of value.

"The bonds herein authorized shall from time to time first be offered at not less than par as a popular loan, under such regulations, prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury from time to time, as will in his opinion give the people of the United States as nearly as may be an equal opportunity to participate therein, but he may make allotment in full upon application for smaller amounts of bonds in advance of any date which he may set for the closing of subscriptions, and may reject or reduce allotments upon later applications and applications for larger amounts, and may reject or reduce allotments upon applications from incorporated banks and trust companies for their own account and make allotment in full or larger allotments to others, and may establish a graduated scale of allotments, and may from time to time adopt any or all of said methods, should any such action be deemed by him to be in the public interest, provided that such reduction or increase of allotments of such bonds shall be made under general rules to be prescribed by said Secretary and shall apply to all subscribers similarly situated. And any portion of the bonds so offered and not taken, may be otherwise disposed of by the Secretary of the Treasury in such manner and at such price or prices, not less than par, as he may determine. The Secretary may make special arrangements for subscriptions at not less than par from persons in the military or naval forces of the United States, but any bonds issued to such persons shall be in all respects the same as other bonds of the same issue."

Sec. 2. That the last sentence of Section 2 of said act, approved Sept. 24, 1907, be, and is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"For the purpose of this section there is appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of $5,500,000,000, and in addition thereto the unexpended balance of the appropriations made by Section 2 of said act, approved April 24, 1917, or so much thereof as may be necessary, provided that the authority granted by this section to the Secretary of the Treasury to establish credits for foreign Governments, as aforesaid, shall cease upon the termination of the war between the United States and the Imperial German Government."

Section 3. That Section 4 of said act, approved Sept. 24, 1917, is hereby amended by adding two new paragraphs, as follows:

"That holders of bonds bearing interest at a higher rate than 4 per centum per annum, whether issued (A) under Section 1, or (B) upon conversion of 4 per centum bonds issued under Section 1, or (C) upon conversion of 3½ per centum bonds issued under said act, approved April 24, 1917, or (D) upon conversion of 4 per centum bonds issued upon conversion of such 3½ per centum bonds, shall not be entitled to any privilege of conversion under or pursuant to this section or otherwise. The provisions of Section 7 shall extend to all such bonds.

"The bonds bearing interest at a higher rate than 4 per centum per annum shall be issued before July 1, 1918, then any bonds bearing interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum which shall, after July 1, 1918, and before the expiration of the conversion period prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, be presented for conversion into bonds bearing interest at such higher rate, shall be deemed to have been converted on the dates for the payment of the semi-annual interest on the respective bonds so presented for conversion last preceding the date of such presentation, and no adjustment of accrued interest shall be made in respect thereof."

Section 4. That the last sentence of Section 5 of said Act, approved September twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, be and is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The sum of such certificates outstanding hereunder and under Section 6 of said Act, approved April twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, shall not at any one time exceed in the aggregate $8,000,000,000."

Section 5. That Section 7 of said Act, approved September twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, be and is hereby amended, by adding two new paragraphs, to read as follows:

"In determining the value of the shares of any National bank, State bank, trust company, or other banking institution, for the purpose of taxation by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or any local taxing authority, the par amount of any bonds or other interest bearing obligations of the United States owned by such bank, trust company, or banking institution shall be deducted from its assets.

"If any part of this section shall for any reason be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair, or invalidate the remainder of this section, but shall be confined in its operation to the part thereof directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered."

Section 6. That Section 8 of said Act, approved September twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, be and is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion is hereby authorized to deposit, in such incorporated banks and trust companies as he may designate, the proceeds, or any part thereof, arising from the sale of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness and war saving certificates authorized by this act, and arising from the payment of income and excess profits taxes, and such deposits shall bear such rate or rates of interest and shall be secured in such manner and shall be made upon and subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time prescribe, provided that the provisions of Section 5,191 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the Federal Reserve act, and the amendments thereof, with reference to reserves required to be kept by national banking associations and other member banks of the Federal Reserve System, shall not apply to deposits of public moneys by the United States in designated depositaries. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to designate depositaries in foreign countries with which shall be deposited all public money which it may be necessary or desirable to have on deposit in such countries to provide for current disbursements to the military and naval forces of the United States and to the diplomatic and consular and other representatives of the United States in and about such countries until six months after the termination of the war between the United States and the Imperial German Government, and to prescribe the terms and conditions of such deposits."

Section 7. That said act, approved Sept. 24, 1917, is hereby amended by adding three new sections, to read as follows:

"Section 14. That any bonds of the United States bearing interest at a higher rate than 4 per centum per annum, (whether issued under Section 1 of this act or upon conversion of bonds issued under this act or under said act approved April 24, 1917,) which have been owned by any person continuously for at least six months prior to the death of his death, and which upon such date constitute part of his estate, shall under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, be receivable by the United States at par and accrued interest in payment of any estate or inheritance tax imposed by the United States, under or by virtue of any present or future law, upon such estate or the inheritance thereof.

"Section 15. That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized from time to time, until the expiration of one year after the termination of the war, to purchase bonds issued under authority of this act, including bonds issued upon conversion of bonds issued under this act or said act, approved April 24, 1917, and at such prices and upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe. The par amount of bonds of any series issued before April 1, 1918, which may be purchased in the twelve months period beginning April 1, 1918, and in each twelve months thereafter shall not exceed one-twentieth of the amount of bonds of such series outstanding at the beginning of such twelve months period in the case of any series of bonds issued after April 1, 1918, the par amount of bonds of such series which may be purchased in the twelve months period beginning on the date of such issue and in each twelve months period thereafter shall not exceed one-twentieth of the amount of the bonds of such series outstanding at the beginning of such twelve months period. The average cost of bonds of any series purchased in any such twelve months period shall not exceed par and accrued interest. For the purpose of this section the Secretary of the Treasury shall set aside, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum not exceeding one-twentieth of the amount of such bonds issued before April 1, 1918, and as and when any more such bonds are issued he shall set aside a sum not exceeding one-twentieth thereof. Whenever, by reason of purchases of bonds, as provided in this section, the amount so set aside falls below the sum which he deems necessary for the purposes of this section, the Secretary of the Treasury shall set aside such amount as he shall deem necessary, but not more than enough to bring the entire amount so set aside at such time up to one-twentieth of the amount of such bonds then outstanding. The amount so set aside by the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby appropriated for the purposes of this section, to be available until the expiration of one year after the termination of the war.

"The Secretary of the Treasury shall make to Congress at the beginning of each regular session a report including a detailed statement of the operations under this section.

"Section 16. That any of the bonds or certificates of indebtedness authorized by this act may be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury payable principal and interest in any foreign money or foreign moneys, but not also in United States gold coin, and he may dispose of such bonds or certificates in such manner and at such prices, not less than par, as he may determine without compliance with the provisions of the third paragraph of Section 1. In determining the amount of bonds and certificates issuable under this act, the dollar equivalent of the amount of any bonds or certificates payable in foreign money or foreign moneys shall be determined by the par of exchange at the date of issue thereof, as estimated by the Director of the Mint, and proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury in pursuance of the provisions of Section 25 of the act approved Aug. 27, 1894, entitled, 'An act to reduce taxation to provide revenue for the Government and for other purposes.' The Secretary of the Treasury may designate depositories in foreign countries with which may be deposited as he may determine all or any part of the proceeds of any bonds or certificates authorized by this act, payable in foreign money or foreign moneys."

Section. 85. The short title of this act shall be "Third Liberty Bond Act."

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 25649.—U. S DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—LOUIS BERMAN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said bankrupt are given notice that on March 15th, 1918, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on April 10th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. Bankrupt will offer a composition to his creditors.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX SWEIG and SAMUEL SWEIG, individually and as co-partners doing business as SWEIG BROTHERS, Bankrupts.—No. 24224.

Notice is given that Max Sweig, one of the bankrupts above named, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 29th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25544.

Notice is hereby given that STAR CONFECTIONERY COMPANY, INC., bankrupt, has applied for the confirmation of a composition offered to its creditors. Creditors and parties in interest are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 8, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why such composition should not be confirmed.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25524.

Notice is hereby given that the ARMY & NAVY EQUIPMENT CO., INC., alleged bankrupt, has applied for a confirmation of a composition offered to its creditors. Creditors and parties in interest are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan; New York, on Monday, April 8th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why composition should not be confirmed.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

ASTRAKHANS Wanted.—All shades. Gramercy 6920, extension 113.

CAMBRICS, NAINSOOK Wanted.—Quantity for cash. Wolf Co., 864 5th Av.

CHECKS Wanted.—All-wool black and white; also serges, American 0036 and U. S. 235, dark navy. Big G Cloak and Suit Co., 32 West 20th. Chelsea 4571.

CHIFFON VELVET Wanted.—Black and colors; all qualities. 3364 Mad. Square.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Fall coats, better grade, junior, misses' and ladies,' cloth and pile fabrics; immediate orders placed. Call all week, 1,833 Broadway, 3d floor, 36th St. entrance.

COATS Wanted.—Prominent jobber looking at Fall cloth coats; call between 8 and 10 o'clock A. M. 105 Madison Av., 18th floor.

COTTON DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders all week. 11th floor, 10 West 38th.

DELHI Wanted.—American, rose 631; Wilson & Lawrence, green, pekin, taupe. Phone Chelsea 9535.

DELHI Wanted.—Also burella, Buckley & Cohen 711 peacock. Farragut 9542.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at better class Georgette and cotton dresses; bring own samples; immediate orders. Langer, 7 West 31st.

KERSEYS Wanted.—Will pay cash for Stevens 7522 navy. Call Gramercy 2255.

NAINSOOKS Wanted.—Also other cotton goods; spot cash. S. N. Becks & Co., 40 West 20th St.

ORGANDY Wanted.—Will buy several cases organdy for cash. Amazon Mfg. Co., 161 Grand. Canal 8012.

ORGANDIES wanted for cash. Telephone Canal 8912.

PLUSH Wanted.—Fifty inches wide, green, blue, and maroon; must be reasonable price. Stanley Frame Co., 440 West 42d St.

POMS POMS AND SILVERTONES Wanted. —Any quantity; also 0310 American burella. Morris Nagel Co., 106 Madison Av.

SERGE Wanted.—Open for large quantities double-warp serge in copenhagen and navy blue; also cotton warp rose velour. The Catalogue House, 132 West 21st St.

SERGE Wanted.—American 0036 and also white French serge. Greeley 876.

SERGE Wanted.—American 0936; also white French serge. Greeley 876.

SERGE Wanted.—French, 300 pieces. Call Farragut 4966.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Will exchange tan for navy and black, 4718 Garfield. Henlein & Greentree, 1,333 Broadway.

TWEEDS Wanted.—Fisher & Kennedy, 1000 range; also rose velour. Joseph Durst, 1,333 Broadway.

VELOUR Wanted.—A quantity of cotton warp velour in rose. Phone Chelsea 9535.

VELOUR DU NORD Wanted.—Salts', 5745, for cash. Orchard 4278.

Contracts Wanted.

CONTRACTS Wanted.—Large factory of 100 machines, can make any kind of Government work. X 243 Times Annex.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

CELLULOID sheet material of all kinds. D. B. L. Products Corp., Woolworth Building, New York City. Phone Barclay 1007.

COATS.—On account of making preparations for the Fall season will close out 2,500 Spring coats of latest materials and shades at reduced prices. J. Korostoff & Son, 36 West 20th.

COATS, immediate delivery, newest styles, in cloth and silks; large variety. Louis L. Ginsberg Co., 28 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—High grade; will close out all on hand at a sacrifice. Manufacturers Clearing House, 1,170 Broadway.

COATS.—Poplin coats to close out. Tanenbaum & Bloom, 39 East 9th.

COTTON GOODS.—Also furnishings; men's, women's; bargain prices. Lewis, 42 East 23d.

DELHI.—American delhi for sale, all shades. Farragut 2347.

DELHI.—American, all colors. Chelsea 7223.

DRESS FASTENERS.—First class spring dress fasteners, direct from factory, No. 0 and 00. Juno Dress Fastener and Manufacturing Co., 34 Pennsylvania Av., Lyndhurst Farm, Elizabeth, N. J. Phone 3348 Waverly.

DRESSES.—Large sizes always on hand in crepe de meteor, crepe de chine, Georgette, foulards, and taffetas, $8.50 to $18.50. Princess Dress, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—150 wool jersey dresses in stock to close out at enormous sacrifice. Hiemerdinger Laubrie, 520 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Desirable jobs, including road samples, at reductions. King & Applebaum, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Uptown showroom, Blaire Brothers & Love, 32 East 31st St.

GEORGETTES, 40-inch domestic, all colors, in stock, at $1.05 regular to close out. 132 4th Av., Room 1205. Madison Square 3047.

GINGHAMS.—Plaids, checks, stripes; all widths and qualities. U. S. Textile Co., 200 5th Av. Gramercy 4356.

GINGHAMS.—Amoskeag and all other kinds of plaids for sale below market price. Central Mills, 487 Broadway.

POPLINS, Serges and Gabardines redyed navy and black; fast color. W. V. T. Samuels, 17 Madison Av.

SERGES.—Bottany 780, Whitman 9-106. Stuyvesant 3240.

SKIRTS.—Special drive wool pleated, $3; fancy striped silk skirts, $2.75. G. N. C. Skirt Co., 15 East 26th St.

SOL SATIN and cotton warp velour. Stuyvesant 7359.

SUITS of the better grade, in all prevailing materials, for immediate delivery. Gittelson & Steinhaus, 19 West 34th St.

SUITS, immediate delivery, newest styles, in cloth and silks; large variety. Louis L. Ginsberg Co., 28 West 27th St.

SUITS.—To close out for immediate delivery. J. B., 51 West 13th St., near 6th Av.

TAFFETA.—Best quality, navy and black; below cost. 1 W. 34th St., Room 3181.

TRICOTINE.—Black and navy; velour and duvet, Spring shades, navy, poiret, gray, vigoureu. Madison Square 2967.

Contracts Offered.

SKIRTS.—Contracts offered on high-grade dress skirts; those making only good goods need apply. 15 East 26th St., Room 1805.

Help Wanted.

SALESMEN wanted for all territories; strong line ladies' plush coats; commission. R 90 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday .....6 p. c. for the best names
Thursday .....6 " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Bright Sports Skirts Liked.

Checks, stripes, and plaids seem to hold pretty much the centre of the stage in the sports clothes lines for the late trade. In the reorders that are said to be arriving daily in increasing numbers there seems to be a great preponderance of specifications calling for designs of the sort mentioned above in black and white, red and black and white, and many combinations of bright colors on a white background. Rough silks are usually preferred in these garments. Styles are but slightly changed from the earlier offerings, though in some cases skirts asked for are a trifle shorter.

Serge the Leading Fabric.

Though many fabrics are having a large sale this Spring, serges are said to be by far the most generally sought material in medium and popular-priced dresses. In some cases this is also said to be true of the more expensive lines. Plain but neat and smart looking business dresses of this material are reported to be in almost constant demand, and any number of manufacturers say that they find it utterly impossible to supply all the merchandise of this sort that is wanted. Navy blue is the most popular color in these garments, though other shades are also well taken. Various tan tones and light grays are well thought of by a great many buyers.

Thinks Well of Black Kid Shoes.

One of the best-known makers of the better grades of men's shoes in the country is predicting larger sales than usual this Fall of black kid footwear. The best sellers, he says, will be the kind that retail around $12 a pair, and the purchasers will be men who have got past the age where they can comfortably crowd their feet into a stiff cordovan shoe. Prices on shoes of this kind will be high for several reasons, not the least of which is the level at which the best grades of black kid are now being held. There has been some easing off in quotations on the cheaper grades of kid of late, but the best black stock continues very firm on the basis of 70 cents a square foot.

Fibre Silk in Sports Suits.

Sports suits in knitted fibre silks are attracting a great deal of attention in the local trade, according to reports from a number of manufacturers in this city. Full and rather short skirts are preferred in these garments so as to allow ample freedom of movement. The coats are usually cut along straight lines, semi-fitted, with a sash of the same material drawing it in around the waist. Solid green is proving attractive to many buyers. Other colors are also popular, however, and many striking combinations of brilliant shades are taken.

Gray Goods Sales Featureless.

A holiday atmosphere prevailed in the local gray goods market yesterday, with the result that sales of interest were lacking for the day. Some business was done her and there, but it was said to be of a scattered nature and not worthy of special mention. This applied both to print cloth and coarse-yarn goods. Prices closed more or less nominally at these levels:

39-inch, 80-80s	22c	38½-inch, 64-80s	*17c
39-inch, 72-76s	21c	38½-inch, 64-56s	16½c
39-inch, 68-72s	18½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	15½c
39-inch, 56-44s	14½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	13½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	17½c	27-inch, 64-60s	12½c

*Asked.

Progress in Fall Styles.

A number of local manufacturers of coats and suits report that they are making great progress in the development of ideas for next Fall's offerings. All seem to be working to accomplish the dual purpose of effecting a further conservation of woolens and at the same time of creating garments along new lines which will prove becoming to the average women. Though, of course, none of them will divulge the nature of their accomplishments at this early date, it is understood that some very novel and attractive designs using a minimum of woolen fabrics are now being made up for display.

Linen Supplies Very Small Here.

While shipments of linen from the other side continue to dribble in, wholesale supplies of this class of merchandise are now lower than they have ever been before in the memory of trade veterans. As one importer put it yesterday, real linens are no longer to be regarded as things to be bought and sold, but as rare objects suitable for show in a museum. Particularly is this true of the kind of goods which before the war came under the so-called popular-price head. Here and there some all-flax goods still can be had here if the buyer wants to pay the prices asked for them, but for the most part business in "linens" is being done on union or all-cotton goods. Leading houses that still have some all-flax goods due them from the other side are not taking advance orders for them, but are offering them to the trade as they arrive.

Why Express Shipments Are Slow.

Though a great many retailers in various parts of the country are complaining of the time it takes to receive merchandise shipped to them by express, it was said yesterday that few of them know the reason for it. According to a man who has been making a study of transit conditions lately, the delays are not due alone to the amount of merchandise to be handled, though this is so large that embargoes are frequent of necessity, but to the fact that practically all of the express cars have been taken over by the Government. That train, and delays in the receipt of goods are the result.

May Bid on Uniform Contracts.

The War Department in Washington has decided that responsible manufacturers of women's clothes may bid for uniform contracts, according to a letter received yesterday by Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, from Maj. A. Fenes, chief of the manufacturing branch of the Quartermaster General's Department. This ruling has been made, it is said, in response to an appeal some time ago by Mr. Schlesinger that the shops in which the workers of his union are employed be permitted to work on army uniform contracts during the slack periods in their industry. Now that the busy season in the garment trade is about over, this is thought to afford manufacturers an excellent opportunity to keep their plants in operation during the dull period.

Georgettes Are Coming Strong.

One of the features of current business in the better class of waists is said to be the sharp swing in

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Operator Buys the Highcliffe Apartment House in $200,000 Cash Transaction.

Frederick Brown, the operator, who has been one of the most active traders in the market, continues to acquire desirable income-producing properties in the Washington Heights section.

From the Wilton Holding Corporation Mr. Brown bought, yesterday, in a cash transaction, the six-story elevator apartment known as the Highcliffe, at the southeast corner of Audubon Avenue and 177th Street. The structure, which shows an annual roll of $21,000, houses thirty-six families, and has been held at $200,000. It covers a plot 100 by 100. Knap & Wasson were the brokers in the sale.

Deal in East Harlem.

Heirs of the late William M. Ryan sold to Peter Haltainen 360 East 124th Street, a three-story loft and store building, on a lot 20 by 79 by irregular. The buyer will make extensive alterations to the building.

Poinciana in Trade.

In exchange for the four-story residence at 48 West Seventy-second Street, recently reported sold by the Ball Realty Company to Ferdinand Johnson, the buyer gave the six-story apartment house at 507 to 509 West 124th Street, known as the Poinciana, and covering a plot 49.6 by 100.11.

Bronx Sales.

Cahn & Pittman bought from the Rhoma Realty Company the three-story building at 1,804 to 1,808 Anthony Avenue, on a plot 96 by 172, near 175th Street.

The Sleval Building Company sold to a client of Morris Sax 255 East 188th Street, a five-story new law tenement.

John F. Fetzer resold for Mrs. Kate Hilkrist to Miller Brothers 2,137 Clinton Avenue, a five-story apartment house, 44.6 by 120.

Brooklyn.

Friday & Lehmann sold for Charles Hackenjos the three-story frame flat at 629 Evergreen Avenue to a client for investment.

Queens Borough Sales.

J. B. Reimer sold to Louis Bossert & Sons the property, 63 by 100 feet, on the north side of Bell Place, 82 feet west of Ninety-sixth Street, Ozone Park.

The Depositors' Assets Corporation sold to M. Reizenstein a plot, 80 by 100 feet, on the northcast corner of Amstel Boulevard and Meredith Avenue, Arverne.

S. J. Devoe sold to L. Weiss the dwelling on the northwest corner of Baltic Street and Collins Avenue, Maspeth.

Westchester County.

Fish & Marvin sold for the John T. Brook Company a Dutch Colonial house on Storer Avenue, at Pelham, to J. Bommer of Scarsdale. The property was held at $12,000.

The Scarsdale Estates sold a plot in the Greenacres section of Scarsdale, N. Y., to Ernest S. Hessels of White Plains.

New Jersey.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. sold for Henry E. Stevens, Jr., his residence and about one acre, corner of Montrose Avenue and Page Terrace, South Orange, N. J., to Horace E. Demorest for occupancy.

Commercial Leases.

Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd leased, in conjunction with William C. Walker Sons, the entire upper part of the building at 18 Murray Street, between Broadway and Church Street, to the Economy Clean Towel Supply Company, located on Park Place for the last thirty years.

The Duross Company leased for Mrs. Sarah Gleason to the Empire Forwarding Company the three-story and basement building 10 Gansevoort Street for a term of years.

Other Phases of La Jacquetta Deal.

In part payment for the La Jacquetta apartment house, at 166 to 172 West Eighty-seventh Street, Jacob Axelrod accepted from Mrs. Adelaide M. Megeath the country place at Ardsley Park, Westchester, and the five-story apartment at 945 East 181st Street. Mr. Axelrod immediately resold the Ardsley place, valued at $100,000, to Rex Beach, the author. The Bronx tenement was resold by Mr. Axelrod, through Kurz & Uren, to the Benenson Realty Company, which gave five lots, extending from Lawrence to Sedgwick Avenues, 250 feet south of 167th Street, in part payment.

New Projects in Queens.

Plans have been filed in Queens for a $150,000 brick church to be erected on the north side of Catalpa Avenue, 150 feet east of Onderdonk Avenue, Ridgewood, by the Rev. Nicholas Wagner, rector of St. Matthais's Roman Catholic Church.

John B. Reimer filed plans for a $20,000, three-story concrete stable and garage to be erected on the east side of Ocean Avenue, 75 feet north of Belmont Avenue, Ozone Park.

A Recent Buyer.

The Seventy-fourth Street Holding Company is the buyer of the three-story dwelling, 16 East 131st Street.

Realty Notes.

The Edison Storage Battery Company, Thomas A. Edison, President, is the lessee of the three-story brick and stone garage projected for the plot, 60 by 100, at 247 to 251 West Thirty-fifth Street. The brokers in the lease were George R. Read & Co. and Pease & Elliman.

Supreme Court Justice Francis Delehanty has appointed Chester J. Byrns of Joseph P. Day's office, receiver of 336 East 107th Street, a six-story tenement with stores, pending a foreclosure action by the Cortlandt Savings Bank vs. Loretta Corporation.

Cornelius J. Kolff, formerly at 45 Broadway, which property was taken over by the Government, has removed his offices to 52 Broadway.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Joseph P. Day.

Madison St, 286 and 288, s s, 55.11 ft w of Montgomery St, 36.1x75, two three-story tenements; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. et al. against Lena Reich et al.; York Allen, attorney; due, $18,741.59; taxes, &c., $604.60; to the plaintiff for $16,000.

By Henry Brady.

143d St, 309 West, n s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11, five-story flat; Preferred Mortgage Corporation against Marie Kahrs et al.; Kellogg & R., attorneys; due, $14,478; taxes, &c., $511.70; to Isidor Abraham for $11,630.

By Henry Brady.

Crotona Av, 2,409, w s, 75 ft n of 187th St, 25x80, four-story tenement; Jane McSorley et al against D'Auria Construction Co. et al.; E. P. Moran, attorney; due, $12,121.29; taxes, &c., $440.42; to the plaintiff for $500.

By Charles A. Berrian.

West St, 420, e s, 73.3 ft n of Perry St, 28x71.6x28.6x71.1, four-story tenement and stores; Joseph Roth et al against Madison Avenue Real Estate Co. et al; Coller & C., attorneys; due, $2,298.94; to the plaintiff for $2,975.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

New Buildings.

Segina Place, n e corner of Palisade Av, for two-story frame dwelling, 30.6x28.8; Berthalin Osgood, Riverdale-on-Hudson, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av., architect; cost, $9,500.

Boston Road, w s, 3,803 ft n of 166th St, one-story brick garage, 50x21; Dr. Thomas J. Barry, 1,105 Boston Road, owner; John De Hart, 1,039 Fox St., architect; cost, $1,000.

183d St, 119, 66 ft w of Washington Av, one-story brick store and dwelling, 14.6x63; Louis Reith, 728 Eighth Av., owner; John H. Knubel, 305 West 43d St., architect; cost, $2,000.

Lexington Av., 567 and 569, for a five-story brick stores, 100.5x61.6; Kalfa Realty Company, 92 William St., owner; V. H. Koehler, 2 Columbus Circle, architect; cost, $9,800.

Alterations.

Items Under $5,000 Omitted.

Fourth Av., 467, to a five-story store and tenement; M. Auster, 469 4th Av., owner; M. J. Harrison, 63 Park Row, architect; cost, $12,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, MARCH 29.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE C, 96, e s, 68.1 ft n of 9th St, 22.8x 83; Raphael Hermele to Anna Wolkenberg, 891 Tiffany St, Bronx, b. and s., & c. g. s. all liens, March 19.....$1

LEWIS ST, 107, w s, 140 ft n of Stanton St, 20x100; Joel Berkowitz to Leybrick Co., 141 Broadway, b. and s., all liens, March 23; attorneys, C. P. & W. W. Buckley, 141 Broadway.....$20

OLIVER ST, 41, w s, 75 ft s of Madison St, 25.5x99.3x25.7x98.11; Pietro Caporali to Vito G. Canta and another, 185 South St., ½ part; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

PIKE ST, 52, w s, 49 ft n of Monroe St, 24x 96, foreclosure March 22, 1918; Saul J. Baron, referee, to Charles M. Cannon, 303 West 76th St, and Ada H. Hindley, 141 West 75th St., executors of John H. Hindley, March 28; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$12,000

BEDFORD ST, n e corner of Leroy St, 22.6x 67; Geromina Roncoroni to Henry Ulmar, 85 Greenwich Av, mtg $6,000, b. and s., c. & g., all liens, March 29; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$8,500

2D AV, 2,267, w s, 50.7 ft n of 116th St, 25.2x100, foreclosure March 11, 1918; Robert M. Miller, referee, to Fitch Gilbert, Gilbertsville, Otsego Co., N. Y., trustee, March 29; attorney, Julius H. Seymour, 233 Broadway.....$20,600

3D AV, 551-553, e s, 49.5 ft s of 37th St, 49.4x100; Julius Hebald to Nathan Hebald, 166 Broadway, one-half, R. T. & L., first mtg $34,000, second mtg ——, March 27; attorney, Alex Rosenbaum, 200 Broadway.....$100

80TH ST, 837 East, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x97.6; Cornelia Taber to Edith F. Parsons, both at Berkeley, Cal., all liens, May 20, 1915; attorney, Abraham S. Underhill, Oseining, N. Y.....Gift

30TH ST, 329 East, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x97.6; same to Augustus T. Parsons, Berkeley, Cal., all liens, May 20, 1915; attorney, same.....Gift

31ST St, 415-417 West, n s, 225 ft w of 9th Av, 50x98.9; John J. Hoeckh to Frederieka Abele, Louise A., and William Goebel and Godfried Bay, 461 Fort Washington Av, executors, will of Christian Abele, June 15, 1910; attorney, Robert Bergman, 3,219 3d Av.....$5,500

60TH ST, 242 West, s s, 250.4 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; Annie M. Devery to William S. Devery, 116 Riverside Drive, mtg $11,000, March 13; attorney, William Henkel, Jr., 64 William St.....$1

84TH ST, 216 West, n s, 274 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 26x102.2; Henry G. Heath to Samuel Kahn, 142 East 83d St, mtg $31,100, all liens, March 26; attorney, Chas. Kaufmann, 35 Nassau St.....$1

125TH ST, n s, 185 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x 99.11; Walter Stoehlker to William Crawford, Monroe, N. Y., mtg $40,000, Feb. 28; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

157TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of Broadway, 125 to e s of Riverside Drive x102.5x102.11x99.11; Irving Arms Real Estate Corporation to Nermar Real Estate Corporation, 170 Broadway, mtg $185,000, March 18; attorney, Alexander Rihm, 170 Broadway.....$100

149TH ST, 232 and 234 West, s s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 40x99.11; Simm Holding Co. to 145 East 49th Street Corporation, 103 Park Av, mtg $40,000, all liens, March 28; attorney, Lewis S. Marx, 42 Broadway.....$100

153D ST, 267 West, n s, 137.6 ft e of 8th Av, 37.6x99.11, (foreclosure); Charles H. Strong, referee, to J. Frederic Kernochan, 862 Park Av, and New York Life Insurance Co., 52 Wall St, as committee; attorney, Henry F. Miller, 44 Pine St.....$27,600

153D ST, 265 West, n s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 37.6x99.11, same to same, (foreclosure,) March 28; same attorney.....$27,500

165TH ST, 552 West, s s, 132.6 ft e of Broadway, 16x104.10x16x106.5; J. G. William Pilgrim to Freybell Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, March 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

ALL real estate devised under the will of Frederick W. Devoe, in Borough of Bronx; Sarah M. Devoe to Harriet E. Devoe et al., March 22; attorneys, Holt & G., 42 Broadway.....Gift

BATHGATE AV, e s, 100.10 ft n of 173d-St, 25x120; Gracie M. White, individually and as executrix, to Joseph Knapp, 427 East 80th St, March 28; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

CLINTON AV, s s, 125 ft w of Grand Av, 25x100; Charles J. Ivimey to George L. Harbauer, 781 Eagle Av, March 26; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co.,.. 100

Broadway.....$1

GLOVER ST, e s, 25 ft n of Rose Place, 25x 95; Katy Marconi Trotta to Pasquale Carlucci, 2,515 Amsterdam Av, mtg $3,200, March 28; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 502 to 504, map of Lohbauer Park; Edward D. Dowling, referee, to Raphael J. Smyth, 140 East 125th St, March 25; attorney, W. T. Matthies, 500 East 175th St.....$1,500

LOTS 69 to 71, map of Godwin estate; Joseph M. Callahan, referee, to William L. Thompson, The Riverside Drive, mtg $2,240, Jan. 3; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$3,200

LOTS 68, 131, 134, 160, 180, 181, and 202 to 205, 232 to 235, 261, 262, 282, and 283, map of Hunts Point Estates; Jesse S. Phillips, Superintendent of Insurance, in charge liquidation Casualty Co. of America, to John P. Magner, Rye, N. Y., March 13; attorney, L. & L. Indemnity Co., 57 William St.....$1

OVERING ST, n e s, 217.8 ft n w of Frisby Av, 22.6x94.11; Richard H. Arnold to James A. Martin, 1,010 University Av., and another, March 25; attorney, R. H. Arnold, 3d Av. and 161st St.....$1

TREMONT AV, s e corner Devoe Av, 50.5x 100; also, Tremont Av, s s, 50.5 ft e of Devoe Av, 50.5x100; George Rilling to Bronx Amusement Corporation, 217 Broadway, Jan. 4, mtg $28,500; attorney, Glaze & F., 217 Broadway.....$1

167TH ST, 204 West, s s, 104 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 26x102.2; Henry G. Heath to Samuel Kahn, 142 East 83d St, mtg $31,100, all liens, March 26; attorney, Chas. Kaufmann, 35 Nassau St.....$1

257TH ST, n s, 185 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x 99.11; Walter Stoehlker to William Crawford, Monroe, N. Y., mtg $40,000, Feb. 28; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

257TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Broadway, 125 to e s of Riverside Drive x102.5x102.11x99.11; Irving Arms Real Estate Corporation to Nermar Real Estate Corporation, 170 Broadway, mtg $185,000, March 18; attorney, Alexander Rihm, 170 Broadway.....$100

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**157TH ST, s

Six o'Clock Tonight.

It is imperative that all want advertisements for insertion in The Times tomorrow (Sunday) be in The Times Building before six o'clock tonight (Saturday), due to the change to Summer standard time, under the new daylight saving law, which requires setting clocks ahead one hour early Sunday morning, March 31.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

6TH, 183 WEST.—Immaculately clean rooms, private bath; electricity; kitchenette privileges; small room.

76TH, 148 WEST.—A large, comfortable front room; telephone; also single room; references.

76TH, 45 WEST.—Large, small rooms, running water; separate or suite; private house.

77TH, 314 West.—Large, small rooms; private bath, electricity; exclusive house; near Subway.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Attractive parlor floor; private bath; electricity; studio; suitable couple.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Large rooms; running water; near bath; electric light; telephone.

78TH, 115 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, suite or single, with private bath, in exclusive home, for gentlemen; electricity, phone.

78TH, 107 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; running water; dressing room; reasonable.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large room, bath, twin beds, hot water, steam, electricity; gentlemen.

78TH, 163 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room; dressing room; hot, cold water.

78TH, 173 WEST.—Two clean outside rooms, bath; $8; southern exposure. Welch.

78TH, 225 WEST.—Large room; newly decorated; furnished or unfurnished; other rooms.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large room; connecting shower bath; comfortable home.

79TH ST., 173 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished large rooms, with every comfort; electricity, telephone; finely kept house.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Large rooms, suite, baths, comfortable basement, with bath; electricity.

81ST, 265 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, modern, suitable for gentleman or couple. Inquire elevator boy.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Newly furnished house; attractive, clean rooms; electricity; $5, $6, $10.

81ST, 133 WEST.—Newly decorated, large front room; private bath; near elevated, subway.

82D ST., 54 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second story front, bath adjoining; single rooms; references.

82D ST., 20 WEST.—University professor's home; two large rooms; references.

84TH, 3 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, abundant closets; electricity; other rooms.

85TH, 212 WEST.—Comfortable, light room, near bath, in a quiet family, for business person; one block from subway. Phone Schuyler 1947.

85TH, 168 WEST.—Attractively furnished second floor suite; exclusive neighborhood; private residence.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Single room, adjoining bath; electricity; well-kept private house.

85TH, 58 WEST.—Large front room, kitchenette, electricity; telephone, $9; select business.

85TH, 337 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, single or en suite; private bath.

86TH, 200 WEST.—Large, well furnished, front room, elevator apartment; gentlemen preferred. Lascelles.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Single, connecting rooms, adjoining bath; running water; elevator; gentlemen. King.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Exclusive house; elegant room, private bath, twin beds, electricity.

88TH, 162 WEST.—Two large, pleasant rooms, well heated, attractively furnished; conveniences.

88TH, 335 WEST (Droccam Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwellings; near Riverside; rooms $5, $15; references.

88TH, 344 WEST. (Riverside.)—Large, attractive room, private bath, all conveniences; references.

89TH, 320 WEST.—Attractive suite; one, two rooms, bath; single room; steam, electricity.

90TH, 121 WEST.—Cozy room; heat, phone, all conveniences. Gadeau.

91ST ST., 252 WEST.—Private family would let desirable gentleman comfortable front room, adjoining bath; apartment; exclusive. Telephone Riverside 3990.

91ST, 40 WEST. — Suite, private bath; medium and small rooms; refined private house; every convenience; references. 8370-J Riverside.

92D, 74 WEST.—Large, light rooms; attractively furnished; with breakfast; all conveniences. Hoefer.

93D, 270 WEST.—Parlor floor, two rooms; private bath; will divide; furnished, unfurnished.

94TH, 250 WEST.—Beautifully appointed rooms; all modern conveniences. Apartment 2 north.

94TH, 36 WEST. — Beautiful parlor floor; electricity; suitable doctor, dentist; other rooms.

94TH, 156 WEST.—Large front room; all conveniences; references.

96TH, 251 WEST.—Furnished room for rent, all conveniences; gentlemen. Apt. 4 West.

97TH, 244 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Attractive, large room, well furnished corner apartment, modern conveniences; private party; near subway; breakfast; references; gentleman preferred. Phone 7522 Riverside.

97TH, 244 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Attractive, large room, well furnished corner apartment, modern conveniences; private party; near subway; breakfast, references; gentleman preferred. Phone 7522 Riverside.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished room, private bath; telephone; gentleman; $7.

103D, 303 WEST.—Large, sunny room, running water; newly furnished; next to bathroom; in private house.

103D, 303 WEST.—Large, sunny room, next bathroom; newly furnished; in private home.

103D, 2 WEST. — Cozy court room, with breakfast; $4; telephone. Robinson.

106TH, 44 WEST.—Two large rooms, bath, facing Central Park; beautifully decorated; latest improvements; best references required; $12.

107TH, 238 WEST.—Large sunny room in newly furnished private house; $6; gentleman; telephone; references.

107TH, 210 WEST.—Newly furnished side room, opposite bath. Apartment 35.

110TH, 200 WEST.—Attractive suite, adjoining bath; desirable small room; modern. Nelson.

118TH, 600 WEST.—Large attractively furnished double room, suitable two gentlemen. Johnston.

114TH, 514 WEST. — Beautifully furnished front room overlooking Columbia Campus; gentleman. Apartment 71.

114TH, 520 WEST.—Nicely furnished large sunny room, adjoining bath. Apartment 41.

120TH, 241 WEST.—Large room, private house; all conveniences; gentleman; references.

120TH, 259 WEST.—Suite two rooms, adjoining bath; southern exposure; private house.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms for girls; home environment; select neighborhood. Seller.

127TH, 611 WEST.—Near Riverside Drive; elevator apartment; large, well-furnished room; private family; references. Apt. 42.

143D ST., 527 WEST. (Apt. 2.)—Furnished rooms, single or en suite; kitchen privileges.

144TH, 560 WEST.—Attractively furnished, light, large room, with private family; elevator, telephone. Isner.

ATTENTION.—Private American family having modern elevator apartment in vicinity of 72d St. subway will rent beautiful, light, newly furnished suite, suitable one or two gentlemen; reasonable. Phone Schuyler 1877.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (Corner 112th,) Apt. 3.—Attractively large room, private bath; high-class apartment; gentlemen; references; no other roomers.

CLAREMONT AV., 130, (122d St.)—Beautiful rooms, single or en suite, with kitchen privilege. Apply Thompson.

COMFORTABLE room, en suite; accommodations par excellence; exclusive, visitors in city. Columbus 6776.

CULTURED JAPANESE gentleman may have suite of two front rooms, high-class apartment, Riverside Drive, 110th St. Telephone 4120 Morningside, after 7 P. M.

DESIRABLE room, bath, select neighborhood, near subway; moderate. Ellis, phone 211 Morningside.

GENTLEMAN OF REFINEMENT can secure large, sunny room, overlooking Hudson, in well-kept modern private residence; private bathroom; all conveniences; close 103d subway; references exchanged. Phone Riverside 992.

LADY offers outside room of her elevator apartment, congenial lady; kitchen; light; near Broadway. 229 109th. Apt. 64.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

49TH ST., 16 WEST.
Double and single room, with board.

51ST, 38 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, large room, private bath; table board; references.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive single room, near bath; excellent table; references; table guests.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms, southern exposure; table guests; references.

16 WEST 55TH ST.
Rooms, bath, with board; references.

57TH, 32 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with excellent board; table guests accommodated.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; private baths; parlor dining; convenient location.

58TH ST, 41-45 WEST.—MADISON ARMS; ELEVATOR.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Suit particular people; handsomely furnished rooms, private bath, electric light; Southern cooking; also smaller rooms.

70TH, 200 WEST, (opposite Sherman Square.)—72d subway express; large front room; attractive, homelike; running water; suitable couple; elevator house; board. Hubbell.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished rooms, with or without board; fine service.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms, private bath; electricity; fine table; telephone.

72D, 267 WEST.—Desirable double rooms, private bath, excellent table; table guests accommodated.

72D, 261 WEST.—Attractive single front room; also medium size back room.

72D, 269 WEST.—High-class suite with bath; small room; excellent table.

73D, 142 WEST.—Handsome suite, bath, electricity also medium; sunny; home cooking.

73D, 302 WEST.—Double front rooms; private baths; exclusive location; near Riverside.

73D, 154 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath; electricity; between subway express and "L."

74TH, 102 WEST.—Rooms with private baths, electricity; private home; table guests accommodated.

75TH, 161 WEST.—Warm single room; running water; congenial home; table guests accommodated.

75TH, 139 WEST.
Double and hall rooms, second floor, with board; references.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable two; excellent cuisine; table guests. Schuyler 9725.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large and medium well-furnished front rooms; excellent table.

237-243 WEST 76TH ST.
Room, with, without bath; single room.

76TH ST., 151 WEST.
Large room, with private bath; references.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive large sunny room; dressing room; bath adjoining; steam; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

82D, 29 WEST.—Two large second floor rooms, newly furnished, parquet floors, electricity, &c.; also smaller room, back parlor dining room; best food, service; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 174 WEST.—"The Little House"; distinctively, individually a home; delicious home table.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Few attractive rooms, private baths; electricity; excellent table; Southern family.

86TH ST., 164 WEST.—Large front room; excellent; meals; agreeable surroundings; references exchanged.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Few attractive rooms, private baths, electricity; excellent table; Southern family.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, modern conveniences, excellent table, convenient subway, elevated.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate couple or gentlemen; excellent table.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Large room; running water, electricity; adjoining bath; excellent table; references. Riverside 8511.

91ST, 50 WEST.—Beautiful suite, private bath; refined, homelike surroundings, American family; electricity; near Park, "L," and subway.

92D, 60 WEST.—New management; single and double rooms; Southern cooking; continuous steam heat, hot water; excellent table board.

93D, 265 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electricity; refined family; good table; table guests.

102D, 250 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms, adjoining bath; home cooking; table guests.

105TH, 168 WEST.—Large room, bath adjoining, $17 for two; private house; telephone.

107TH, 322 WEST.—(Riverside and Broadway)—Luxurious private residence; 2 large rooms; bath; no stairs; exceptional table; moderate terms.

111TH, 140 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms, home cooking, table guests. Lehman.

148TH, 544 WEST.—The Audubon, light rooms, good board, $8 up. 2757 Audubon.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

38TH ST., (307 Lexington Av.)—Large and single rooms, newly decorated; electricity.

38TH, 29 EAST.—Large, sunny room with private bath; also small room; studios.

61ST, 154 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with all conveniences; telephone; table guests accommodated.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av., (30th.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone; elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $13 weekly up. Tel. Madison Sq. 6160.

MADISON AV., 228.—Large sunny rooms; private bath; electricity; excellent table; table guests.

West Side.

49TH ST., 16 WEST.
Double and single room, with board.

51ST, 38 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, large room, private bath; table board; references.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive single room, near bath; excellent table; references; table guests.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms, southern exposure; table guests; references.

16 WEST 55TH ST.
Rooms, bath, with board; references.

57TH, 32 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with excellent board; table guests accommodated.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; private baths; parlor dining; convenient location.

58TH ST, 41-45 WEST.—MADISON ARMS; ELEVATOR.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Suit particular people; handsomely furnished rooms, private bath, electric light; Southern cooking; also smaller rooms.

70TH, 200 WEST, (opposite Sherman Square.)—72d subway express; large front room; attractive, homelike; running water; suitable couple; elevator house; board. Hubbell.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished rooms, with or without board; fine service.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms, private bath; electricity; fine table; telephone.

72D, 267 WEST.—Desirable double rooms, private bath, excellent table; table guests accommodated.

72D, 261 WEST.—Attractive single front room; also medium size back room.

72D, 269 WEST.—High-class suite with bath; small room; excellent table.

73D, 142 WEST.—Handsome suite, bath, electricity also medium; sunny; home cooking.

73D, 302 WEST.—Double front rooms; private baths; exclusive location; near Riverside.

73D, 154 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath; electricity; between subway express and "L."

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Room, with, without bath; single room.

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82D, 29 WEST.—Two large second floor rooms, newly furnished, parquet floors, electricity, &c.; also smaller room, back parlor dining room; best food, service; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 174 WEST.—"The Little House"; distinctively, individually a home; delicious home table.

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86TH ST., 164 WEST.—Large front room; excellent; meals; agreeable surroundings; references exchanged.

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105TH, 168 WEST.—Large room, bath adjoining, $17 for two; private house; telephone.

107TH, 322 WEST.—(Riverside and Broadway)—Luxurious private residence; 2 large rooms; bath; no stairs; exceptional table; moderate terms.

111TH, 140 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms, home cooking, table guests. Lehman.

148TH, 544 WEST.—The Audubon, light rooms, good board, $8 up. 2757 Audubon.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

152D, 592 WEST.—Large, sunny room; suitable two; select accommodation; private family.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Large, sunny double rooms, beautifully furnished; piano, &c.; overlooking Drive, opposite Claremont Inn; excellent board; $12-$15, couple $19-$28. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Private family offers beautiful large room, facing the Drive; first-class board. Audubon 4570. Apartment 6B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th.)—Beautiful large sunny room; congenial family; also medium-sized room; home cooking; references. Apartment 24.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Family House of Highest Standard. 20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c. Fifty Lovely Rooms. Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service. Small Tables. Abundance Sunlight. Good Air. Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts. Weekly, $11-$18 per adult, with meals. No Enemy Aliens Admitted. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, 21.—Large front room, private bath; table guests accommodated.

WEST END AVE., 693, (94TH.)—Large, newly furnished; private bath; suitable two or three; twin beds; table guests accommodated; references.

WEST END AV., 801, (74th.)—Large rooms, private baths; meals; also singles. Columbus 1747.

WEST END AV., 541, (86TH.)
Table guests, parlor dining; social parlors.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; convenient New York. Phone 1159-W Main.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD wanted for 6-year-old boy and 3-year-old girl, with room for refined college-bred mother going to business, with congenial and educated person understanding care and child training; private family; references exchanged. F. Thomas, 299 Broadway.

WASHINGTON SQUARE or vicinity, wanted room with board; moderate price, by young lady of good family; shall be there to investigate April 3 or 4. Miss Varnec, 1,125 16th St., Washington, D. C.

Room, breakfast, dinner for several months by South American gentleman in modest, economical home, between 14th and 34th Sts., West. Write particulars Chaves, 142 West 78th St.

Young man wants room, board, or breakfast; American family; no other roomers. S 170 Times.

Gentleman of refinement wants room and board with private family; exclusive. G 171 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Miscellaneous.

Nervous patients, incurables, and elderly persons cared for in our fine country home. A. Theodor Saunders, 117 Park St., New Canaan, Conn.

Country Board Wanted.

Paying guests.—Young couple, considerate, simple, wish harmonious home as paying guests with private family; not more than one hour from city, preferably Grand Central. M. E. N., Room 1810, 50 Union Square, City.

Couple, Gentiles, two small children, desire board, private family, Westchester, North Shore Long Island; state terms. M 232 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper; executive ability; take entire charge; age 25; eight years' experience; A1 references; $25. A 210 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — College graduate; legal; vast experience; executive ability; $22. M 205 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined young woman wishes position where interest obtains advancement. O 631 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, college graduate; legal; vast experience; executive ability; $22. M 206 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, executive ability, knowledge of bookkeeping; salary, $18; references. G 159 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good education; five years' technical experience; $22. M 220 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST; $9; neat, reliable. Miriam Mackler, 202 West 116th. Morningside 1480.

TEACHER, Spanish stenography, complete course in 3 months. Sosa, 149 Manhattan Av.

YOUNG LADY, American, Protestant, wishes position home secretary, companion, with prominent family; pianist, singer; educated abroad; linguist; traveled extensively through Europe and America; highest references in London and New York. Maynard, 318 West 72d St. Columbus 5546.

YOUNG LADY, high school graduate, stenographer and typewriter, knowledge Spanish and French, slight banking experience, desires position where ability will secure advancement. M 223 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper; law graduate; experienced as office manager; desires position where hard and intelligent work will secure promotion; initial salary $1,500. Y 332 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT. — Income tax reports, trial balances, $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, audited. Friedlander, Tribune Building. Beekman 998.

ACCOUNTANT—PUBLIC.
Books opened, closed, audited; financial statements, &c.; reasonable rates. F. O. Martin, Room 1430, 46 West 24th St.

ACCOUNTANT.—Tax reports made up for corporations, partnerships, and individuals; can give my time Saturday night and all day Sunday. Phone Murray Hill 4077.

BOOKKEEPER, good penman, thoroughly experienced all office routine, bookkeeping detail, controlling accounts, trial balances; age 21. M 213 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, (25,) seeks permanency; thoroughly competent. Herbst, 1,448 5th Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Professional chauffeurs' club is in position to furnish free of charge expert chauffeurs with long experience; references guaranteed; salaries no less than $30 per week. Address 240 West 55th. Tel. 2495-4362 Circle.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, married, long experience, careful driver, good mechanic, wants private position, city or country. Ling, 219 East 64th. Plaza 1438.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, American, married, 10 years' driving; city or country; Packard and Cadillac experience. Eggers, 702 Columbus Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man wishes position, private family; sober, honest, willing to be useful; references. Heikki Knaapi, 110 West 127th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced mechanic; own repairs; reliable; best references. Reischl, 403 East 60th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Long experience, best references, 32 single; go anywhere. Milchen, care Harris, 66 West 53d, St., City.

CLERK.—Young man, bright, alert, desires clerical position, preferably temporary one. L 395 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, 23, seeks clerical position; experienced; qualified draftee; temporary, permanent; references. M., 1,755 West 9th St., Brooklyn.

COUPLE, man chauffeur, wife good, plain cook, want position, city or country; have own furniture; good references. Ling, 249 East 64th. Plaza 1438.

DENTIST, American, expert, 20 years' practice, exceptional operator, would assist overworked dentist; take full charge. Graduate, P 71 Times.

DRAFTSMAN on marine oil engine desires responsible position, marine reverse and levers, no noise, cams, springs. G 148 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, seven years' tool, jig, and fixture work; American; draft exempt; Government work desirable. G 182 Times.

ENGINEER, purchasing, experienced in steel or iron, wishes to locate in or near New York City. Address P. O. Box 419, Philadelphia, Penn.

EXECUTIVE, experienced in selling, advertising, publishing, and printing, manufacturing; well educated; 14 years' actual business experience; good organizer and systematizer. K 105 Times.

GARDENER, superintendent, first-class, experience, estate management, all branches, horticulture, landscape, farm, stock; A1 references; English, married, age 39. L 319 Times Downtown.

GARDENER, Superintendent; life experience, all departments; 14 years last place; married; references. J. Widly, 63 East End Av.

INCOME TAX.
Experts; open Sunday morning. Business Efficiency Co., 609 Marbridge Building. Greeley 8606.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, Cornell graduate, Cuban born, draft exempt, for past two years executive in Cuban sugar factories, desires permanent position with large concern in or about New York; can give highest references; please state location of position, nature, and salary. Box 256 Times, 2 Rector St.

SALESMAN, experienced, willing worker, good appearance, desires connection wholesale or manufacturing house; gents' furnishing preferred; reference. K 43 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN OF UNQUESTIONED ABILITY AND CREDENTIALS, 15 YEARS' EXPERIENCE ON ROAD, PENNSYLVANIA, NEW YORK, WANTS RELIABLE LIVE LINE; NO SIDE LINE; COMMISSION. K 104 TIMES.

SECRETARY.—Young man, 19, desires position; two years' experience as private secretary; knowledge of office routine, stenography, and bookkeeping; best of references. Y 369 Times Annex.

SHIPPING FOREMAN, traffic manager; 30; married; exempt; fifteen years' experience. H 5 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, correspondent, salesman; 26, married, draft exempt; references; $20. H 29 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 25; 6 years' experience; deferred class; $25; construction experience. L 393 Times Downtown.

TECHNICAL EXECUTIVE.
WHERE DO I FIT IN YOUR ORGANIZATION?
Civil engineer, fourteen years' municipal work, in charge topographical surveys of all descriptions, water supply and sewerage, highways and street pavements, and related structures; handled men, technical and otherwise; technical school graduate; post-graduate courses, three years' sanitary, two years' steel structures, and two years' English; age 38; American; minimum salary considered, $2,500 per annum. X 252 Times Annex.

TRAFFIC MANAGER WANTS POSITION; FIFTEEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE ON ALL KINDS OF FREIGHT; ALSO EXPORT AND IMPORT WORK. Y 363 TIMES ANNEX.

YOUNG MAN, 29, married, executive, desires connect with sales end of automobile or accessories, reliable firm. O 643 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 19, ambitious; four years' practical office experience, desires position with future. Westman, 210 East 106d St.

YOUNG MAN, 21, not in draft; high school graduate; knowledge bookkeeping; 2 years' clerical experience. S 166 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 26, married, exempt, desires position with advancement; references. H 26 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) exempt, sales experience, desires connection reputable concern. M 211 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (17,) American, desires position in downtown office; $10. M 208 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

TEACHER.—University student desires teach Pitman shorthand, morning or evening; twelve years' experience. D 444 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT to headworker of Settlement House wanted; state particulars regarding experience, education, compensation; applications confidential. M 204 Times Downtown.

BILLING CLERK. — Elliott-Fisher operator, rapid and accurate; permanent position. Apply letter or personally, Revillon Freres, 26 West 35th.

BILLING CLERK.—Elliott-Fisher operator. Samuel H. Moss, 36 East 23d.

BOOKKEEPER.—Take charge of purchase ledger, pay bills, and take care of factory payroll; only experienced apply. P. B., 278 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Bright girl, light bookkeeping; millinery experience preferred but not essential. Call Bee Hat Works, 190 Greene St.

BOOKKEEPER. — Intelligent; knowledge double entry bookkeeping; state salary wanted. Address L 309 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, first-class double entry, controlling accounts; bring references. Senner Co., 7 West 31st.

CASHIER.—Wanted, young girl to act as cashier at wrapping desk; pleasant surroundings and good opportunity to advance; $10 to start. Hanan & Son, 411 5th Av.

CLERK, experienced, by large manufacturing concern in Jersey City; convenient to Hudson tube; good chance for advancement; state age, nationality, experience, and salary. N 284 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Young lady to assist in payroll and statistical department of large manufacturing concern; state age, salary, and experience. X 245 Times Annex.

CLERK.—Neat appearing young lady for clerical work; knowledge of typewriting wanted; salary $15. G 187 Times.

COOK and chambermaid wanted immediately, colored, for private boarding house. 250 West 102d.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, $15-$20 weekly, immediately. Miss Kelly, 309 Broadway, Room 209.

ERRAND GIRLS
FOR DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT; RAPID ADVANCEMENT.
ROHN & RIENZO, INC.,
74 EAST 55TH ST.

FILE CLERK, by a large cotton goods commission house; experienced clerk, for filing and mailing dept.; $10; state age, experience, salary. E 261 Times Downtown.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33D ST. AND BROADWAY,
HAVE SEVERAL HUNDRED VACANCIES FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS.

On account of an exceptional purchase of merchandise, we start on April 1 a sale unknown to history.

We are prepared to offer women who answer this call liberal salaries, best working conditions, and a chance for those who prove themselves efficient to secure permanent positions and great opportunity for advancement.

WE REQUIRE SALESWOMEN FOR LACES, TRIMMINGS, HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, JEWELRY, SHIRTWAISTS; ALSO MANY OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

CALL TODAY, (SATURDAY,) ANY TIME UP TO 9 P. M., SUPT., 5TH FLOOR, (33RD STREET ENTRANCE WILL BE OPEN TILL 9 P. M.)

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33RD STREET AND BROADWAY,
require at once, owing to certain tremendously important coming events,

500 WOMEN AND GIRLS.

SALESWOMEN FOR LACES, EMBROIDERIES, TRIMMINGS, LEATHER GOODS, NOTIONS, JEWELRY, WASH GOODS, AND MANY OTHER DEPARTMENTS. FOR SELLING AND NON-SELLING POSITIONS, MANY OF THEM PERMANENT.

Apply as soon as possible, (today or any day next week,) from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., to Supt., 5th floor.

GIMBEL BROS.,
33D ST. AND BROADWAY,
REQUIRE
50 GIRLS
OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE AS SPECIAL INSPECTOR GIRLS. HIGH SALARIES TO START AND PERMANENT POSITIONS.
CALL THIS MORNING (SATURDAY)
OR THIS EVENING UP TO 9 O'CLOCK AT 33D ST. ENTRANCE.

HELP WANTED—Female.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33D ST. AND BROADWAY,
HAVE SEVERAL HUNDRED OPENINGS FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS, MEN AND BOYS.

WE CAN USE STOCK BOYS, STOCK GIRLS, INSPECTORS, AUDITORS, CASHIERS.

WE PAY LIBERAL SALARIES; GOOD WORKING CONDITIONS; CHANCE FOR THOSE WHO MAKE GOOD TO SECURE PERMANENT POSITIONS AND OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT.

CALL TODAY, (SATURDAY,) ANY TIME BEFORE 9 P. M. AT 33D STREET ENTRANCE.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33D ST. AND BROADWAY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE SPECIAL GIMBEL - GREENHUT SALE, WHICH STARTS MONDAY, APRIL 1, THE SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE WILL REMAIN OPEN TONIGHT, (SATURDAY,) UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK, TO INTERVIEW AND ENGAGE APPLICANTS FOR THE SEVERAL HUNDRED POSITIONS WE HAVE OPEN.

THE 33D ST. ENTRANCE WILL BE OPEN UNTIL 9 TONIGHT.

GIRLS AND WOMEN, (150.)

FOR WORK IN AMMUNITION PLANT OUTSIDE OF CITY; TRANSPORTATION; EXCELLENT WAGES; AGES 16-40; EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY.

APPLY 244 WEST 23D ST.
NO CHARGE FOR EMPLOYMENT.

GIRLS!
EXPERIENCED CLERKS,
LABORATORY ASSISTANTS;
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES PREFERRED.
STENOGRAPHERS.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
NEAR WEST ST., SIX BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

GIRLS! GIRLS!

FOR LIGHT, CLEAN FACTORY WORK; GOOD HOURS, GOOD PAY.
Christian firm.
N. A. T., 217 Times.

GIRLS WANTED TO WORK IN OUR TEA PACKING PLANT AT BEACH AND WEST STS.; PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS; CLOSE TO NINTH AV. "L" STATION. ASK FOR MR. FIELDING, CARTER MACY & CO., BEACH AND WEST STS.

GIRLS, 16 to 20, for order picking and stockroom work; experience unnecessary; good opportunity for advancement. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station 9th Av. "L."

GIRL wanted, white or colored, to care for child 3 years old; good pay; rare opportunity for the right person. Apply at once, 58 Edgecombe Av. Audubon 4125.

GIRLS to learn fine stationery, $8 start, advancement and bonus. Chas. E. Weyand & Co., 22 Howard St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Capable woman, possessing initiative, who understands institutional work; must be able to manage male and female help; give age, experience, and reference. Y 333 Times Annex.

LAWYER engaged in the preparation of a political work desires the services of a well-educated woman for a few weeks only in library research and other incidental work. Address, stating age, literary experience, other qualifications, and terms, L 394 Times Downtown.

LINING HANDS, EXPERIENCED.
ROHN & RIENZO, INC.,
74 EAST 55TH ST.

MAID. — Competent, experienced, general housework; good cook; references; $45. Phone Schuyler 8408, for appointment.

MAID, lady's, mending, and generally useful; city reference. Mrs. A. B. Cook, Apt. 77, Ansonia Hotel.

MAN AND WIFE wanted as cook, waitress, maid; wages for two, $75 per month. Address, with references, 40 Magnolia Av., Larchmont Manor, New York.

NURSE.—Wanted, at once a wet nurse without encumbrance; willing to go to country for Summer with a baby 4 months old. Apply Malanbre, 345 West 70th St., Apt. 4A.

OFFICE and CLERICAL WORK in large mail order house; young lady, 16-20, school graduate preferred. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station 9th Av. "L."

REPRESENTATIVE, thoroughly experienced, for out-of-town position to represent high-class toilet goods line; call between 11 and 1; salary and commission. Aubrey Sisters, Inc., 104 East 25th.

SALESLADY.—Refined girl or woman, high-class personality, exceptional opportunity; experience unnecessary; $35-$50 week; salary, commission; permanent; excellent future. SUITE 2338, 15 Park Row.

SLEEVE FINISHERS; EXPERIENCED. ALSO HELPERS.
ROHN & RIENZO, INC.,
74 EAST 55TH ST.

SKIRT FINISHERS; EXPERIENCED. ALSO HELPERS.
ROHN & RIENZO, INC.,
74 EAST 55TH ST.

STENOGRAPHER, $12 to $14, American; one who can commence at once; neat appearance, accuracy, and business snap needed; position not permanent unless trial proves your worth. Mr. Mallaly, 12 East 44th St., 7th floor.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED. — SERVICES OF A FIRST-CLASS STENOGRAPHER DESIRED; FURNISH FULL DETAILS AND REFERENCES WITH APPLICATION. E. E. DICKINSON & CO., ESSEX, CONN.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED; ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS MUSIC AND FILING SYSTEM; ONLY THOSE EXPERIENCED NEED APPLY. R 86 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHERr bookkeeper; $20 for one experienced and educated. Hellman, 159 West 25th.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; $15; call 1 P. M. Coyne, Room 1015, 230 5th Av.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, EXPERIENCED. APPLY AERO WAIST CO., 53 WEST 23D ST.

TYPISTS.—Young ladies (17-20) as typists in large mail order house; steady position; good opportunity for beginners. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station 9th Av. "L."

TYPIST and experienced dictaphone operator wanted by advertising agency; $15 weekly; call Saturday. Ruthrauff & Ryan, 404 4th Av.

TYPIST.—Good opportunity for advancement; give age, experience, and salary wanted. R 94 Times.

WAIST FINISHERS; EXPERIENCED. ALSO HELPERS.
ROHN & RIENZO, INC.,
74 EAST 55TH ST.

WOMAN, middle aged, as mother's help in girls' school; salary, $35. Riverside School, Nyack, N. Y.

100 GIRLS
FOR LIGHT WORK; AGE 16 TO 18 YEARS; BRING PROOF OF AGE; SALARY TO START $8. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT OF PACKERS, MAIN FLOOR, 32D STREET, REAR.
GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK.

Instruction.

TYPISTS, $12-$15-$18-$20-$25. We quickly prepare you; positions guaranteed. Call, write Dictaphone Secretarial School, 309 Broadway, corner Duane. Phone Worth 8964.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Instruction.

CLERKS FOR FILING can earn $12 to $30 weekly, according to ability; we secure these positions for our graduates, teaching them expert filing methods in six weeks; join the day or evening classes forming now. National Training School for Filing

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

Count six words to a line.

Telephone Bryant 1000. Per Agate Line.
Agents Wanted.....50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted....42c
Automobile Exchange.....45c
Boarders and Board Wanted.....30c
Business Opportunities.....50c
Country Board.....40c
Employment Agencies.....50c
For Sale.....50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted.30c
Help Wanted.....30c
Lost and Found.....50c
Mortgage Loans.....50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let....42c
Situations Wanted.....25c

OFFICES:

Times Building.....Times Square
Times Annex, 43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....2,109 Seventh Avenue
Bronx.....2,914 Third Avenue
Washington Heights...3,535 Broadway
Brooklyn, Room 606, 367 Fulton Street

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN.

A wealthy and growing New York corporation can place four or five clean-cut, aggressive salesmen of 40 years of age; must have the equivalent of high school education, be a positive talker, and willing to remain with us permanently. To men with the above qualifications, whose past will bear investigating, we have exceptional possibilities, including liberal commissions. J. J. Moonan, 288 4th Av., 15th floor.

SALESMEN FASHION SERVICE.

Wanted, the right men; everything else is here; the service is high grade, direct from Paris, backed by its resources and unlimited energy; the service stands high with manufacturers of cloaks, suits, and dresses; the new men are needed to follow up sectional divisions; liberal commissions insure good, steady compensation. Applications from salesmen in this line held strictly confidential. R 89 Times.

SALESMEN WITH KNOWLEDGE OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AND MACHINERY TO SELL LUBRICATING OILS; GIVE DETAILS PAST EXPERIENCE, SALARY, AND AGE; IF FAVORABLE, INTERVIEW BY APPOINTMENT. ADDRESS Y 356 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMAN, about 22, with some selling experience, to cover New York, Brooklyn, and nearby towns for large, well-advertised house; salary $17 to start; opportunity for advancement. H 35 Times.

SALESMEN.—Winther Trucks wants competent salesmen who know how to sell and to do business; full line of sizes; good commission; exceptional opportunity for hustler. Call at 614-620 West 57th St., near 11th Av.

SALESMEN.—Several first-class machine tool salesmen; prefer men with actual selling experience, but will consider good, practical shop men; give references; straight salary. N 228 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, thoroughly experienced on men's clothing; good salary and steady position. Call 9 A. M., Metropolitan Clothes Shop, 1 Madison Av., Room 5053.

SALESMEN wanted for all territories; strong line ladies' plush coats; commission. 90 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK AND PACKER, DRAFT EXEMPT, EXPERIENCED IN HANDLING LACES AND SILKS FOR EXPRESS AND PARCEL POST; PERMANENT POSITION. HARRY ANGELO COMPANY, 16 EAST 42D ST.

SHIPPING CLERK IN ENVELOPE FACTORY. A 263 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SIX SOLICITORS

WANTED FOR ADVERTISING; ONLY HIGH-CLASS, EXPERIENCED MEN AND WOMEN NEED APPLY; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY; COMMISSION. CALL ELEVEN O'CLOCK SHARP MONDAY MORNING, NINTH FLOOR, COLUMBIA THEATRE BUILDING. EDWARD RENTON.

STEAM ENGINEER WANTED FAMILIAR WITH STEAM, GAS ENGINES AND TURBINES. ALSO SOME KNOWLEDGE OF LUBRICATION, CAPABLE OF INTERVIEWING PURCHASING AND MECHANICAL DEPARTMENTS OF LARGE PLANTS; GIVE DETAILS AS TO PAST EXPERIENCE, PRESENT POSITION, SALARY, AND AGE. ADDRESS Y 357 TIMES ANNEX.

STENOGRAPHER.—Proficient in shorthand, with knowledge of automobile trade preferred; must be draft exempt or about 19 years old; exceptional opportunity is opened; capable, neat and refined young man, having unquestionable references; apply in person, between 10 A. M.-1; or between 5-6 P. M., Monday, 1,846 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, young man above draft age, one with bookeeping and clerical experience; excellent opportunity for future; state age, experience, and salary expected. A 222 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT'S ASSISTANT for celluloid factory; experience in this line not necessary, must have technical education; factory, Newark, N. J. Address R. X., 217 Times Downtown.

TOOL DESIGNERS.

Four first-class men to design tools, jigs, and fixtures for instrument work; men experienced on typewriter and gun work preferred; excellent opportunity for men above the draft age; state age, nationality, experience, and salary expected. K. W., 156 Times.

TOOL MAKERS,

FIRST-CLASS MEN, PERMANENT POSITIONS; GOOD PAY. APPLY OR WRITE CURTISS ENGINEERING CORP., GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND.

TOOL AND GAUGEMAKERS.

Men who like up-to-date, high-grade work on Government contracts, with good wages; 60 miles from New York. Apply 299 Broadway, Room 1011.

TRACERS WANTED FOR OUR BUREAU OF ADJUSTMENT; THOSE HAVING DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; GOOD SALARY AND PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT TO THOSE WHO QUALIFY. APPLY ADJUSTMENT BUREAU JOHN WANAMAKER'S.

TUTOR-COMPANION WANTED

For boy of seventeen years to prepare for college 1919; must be college man, or high education; must be athletic and able to keep up exercises and sports; to live steadily with the boy, either at home, camp or travel. Liberal compensation for qualified gentleman.

Address, giving sufficient details to assist early personal interview, Tutor, X 232 Times Annex.

UPHOLSTERERS WANTED

ON LEATHER CUSHION WORK.

EXPERIENCED MEN CAN EARN $30 AND UPWARD PER WEEK.

STEADY WORK.

APPLY AT ONCE.

EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,

HALE & KILBURN CORPORATION,

GLENWOOD AV.,

BETWEEN 18TH AND 19TH STS.,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

WANTED.—Young man with experience and energy acquainted with South and Central American dry goods business, to meet buyers in New York and develop trade for old-established wholesale dry goods and jobbing house. L 333 Times Downtown.

WINDOW DRESSER and receiving clerk; excellent opportunity for hard working young man who can qualify; in better class of specialty store, two hours from New York; state experience, references, and salary. X 236 Times Annex.

YOUNG MEN,
19 TO 35 YEARS,
WITH HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION,
TO LEARN
telephone switchboard installation work; good opportunity for rapid advancement; steady work; paid while learning.
APPLY 8 TO 11 A. M.,
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR INSTALLERS,
121 WEST 17TH ST., N. Y.

YOUNG MAN to learn photographic business; must be of good personal appearance; high salaried business; $10 paid to start, increased as you learn. Apply Otto Sachny Co., 1,177 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN wanted in large woolen house to learn the business; good chance for advancement. Reply, stating salary desired, to Woolens, Box 481, Madison Square Station, New York City.

YOUNG MAN wanted for office work. White C, D., 263 West 125th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MEN NOT IN THE DRAFT AGE, WHO WANT TO CONNECT THEMSELVES WITH A LARGE RETAIL BUSINESS IN WHICH THEY WILL LEARN SALESMANSHIP AND MERCHANDISING UNDER THE BEST CONDITIONS AND EARN GOOD SALARIES FROM THE START WITH UNLIMITED OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT, APPLY AT 44 WEST 18TH ST., 7TH FLOOR.

YOUNG MAN for position in downtown fire insurance company; good penmanship essential; salary $25 month; in reply state age, education, and experience. L 383 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN,

(30,) with machine shop experience at lathe; opportunity for advancement; good pay; steady work. Ball Gear & Machine Co., 56 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 18-20, as filing clerk in head office of large manufacturing company; state age, experience, salary, education, and nationality of parents. L 378 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted for general office work by firm of tea importers; excellent opportunities for bright man. Write, giving full particulars, M 215 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 17, make himself generally useful in office; references required. Samuel Cupples Envelope Co., 7 Light St., corner Canal and West Broadway.

YOUNG MEN to assist in shipping department, must be strong, to handle cotton piece goods. Apply Atlas & Bluhm, 24 West 26th.

YOUNG MAN wanted for office work. Cutler Hammer Manufacturing Co., 144th St. and Southern Boulevard, New York City.

Instruction.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling; write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. National Salesmen's Training Assn., Suite 1806D, Candler Bldg., N. Y.

COMPLETE secretarial course; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1853.) Broadway at 72d St.

BRAZILIAN, educated gentleman, desires good teacher for English, private lessons evenings at his home; would prefer person knowing his native language. Reply to P. Reynaud, 430 Columbus Av.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.—Free Booklet 70, "Your English," enables you to test your knowledge and suggests method for overcoming defects. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

ACCOUNTANTS in demand everywhere; Bulletin 25 gives details of training necessary. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK 1917-1916, TOURINGS, roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 8d floor.

BUICK, late sixteen, good condition; no dealers. McCarthy, 281 Quincy St., Brooklyn.

BUICK 1918 touring; never used; big discount. Auto Electric, 245 West 55th St.

CADILLAC 1917 landaulet; Westinghouse shock absorbers; practically new. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC, 1917 Touring Car; Limousine; Landaulet; Roadster. Bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1913 7-passenger; paint excellent; shoes very good; sell quick. Owner, 786 Putnam Av., Bushwick 1175M.

CADILLAC 1916, SEVEN PASSENGER. WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH ST.

CADILLAC 1916 TOURING, LIKE NEW. PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, 10 W. 60th.

CASE 1917, seven passenger touring car. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

CHALMERS touring, 1915, perfect condition throughout; cheap. Owner, 113 East 84th. Lenox 6978.

CHANDLER 1917, seven passenger touring car. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

CHICAGO electric cabriolet, brand new; sells for $2,550; can be bought for $1,600; guaranteed; any demonstration. R. J. Howison, 20 Central Park West. Columbus 8725.

COLE "8" 7-passenger, Summer and Winter tops, in excellent condition; rebuilt and guaranteed; no dealers. Phone Columbus 510. Mr. Snavely.

COLE 1917, six passenger touring car. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

DE DION-BOUTON.—Private party wishes to dispose of 7-passenger car; 1914 model, 8-cylinder, 50-90 H. P., excellent condition; beautiful lines; high-class furnishings and trimmings. Can be seen at T. I. Proud's, 112 West 54th. Phone Circle 946.

DI DION TOURING, electric starting and lighting; wire wheels, extra wheel, beautiful car. Gotham Auto Exchange, 1,094 Broadway.

DODGE BROS.' Runabout and Touring Cars. Every car has been thoroughly gone over in our repair shop and are guaranteed to be as represented.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,248 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Phone Decatur 4004.

FIAT CHASSIS
50 H. P. New.
Built to Government Requirements.
15 of these For Sale.
Inquire E. C. Foutey, Room 1683, 120 Broadway, New York City.

FORD 1917 Sedan; demountable rims, electrical lighting and starting system.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Phone Decatur 4004.

GRANT six-passenger 1917 touring; excellent condition; tires good as new; run 705 miles; any demonstration; $500. C. L. Haring, 252 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

HUDSON SUPER-6 Brougham Limousine. Very classy; exceptionally fine. Cheap for immediate sale. WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH.

HUDSON 1917 SEDAN
"Super 6," fully equipped, like new; bargain. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th.

HUDSON (1917) limousine; like new. CADILLAC (1916) touring, four passenger. F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

HUDSON brougham, with touring body; excellent condition. Owner, 249 West 80th St.

KISSEL SEDAN 1916, perfect condition, reasonable. Fashion Embroidery, phone Greeley 3982.

KISSEL 1917 5-passenger Sedan, extra touring top; fine condition. R 79 Times.

LANCIA, imported, equipped with Holbrook town brougham body; driven approximately 18,000 miles; absolutely A-1 condition thoughout; cost new $7,800. Inquire of S. A. Miner, 294-296 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn.

LANCIA 1916 TOURING,
6-PASSENGER, SPORT TYPE.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

LANCIA 1916 ROADSTER,
FOUR-PASSENGER,
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

MARMON 1917, seven passenger limousine. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

MARMON 1916 CHUMMY ROADSTER. Alexander G. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

MARMON 1917, seven passenger touring car. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

MERCER 1917 SEDAN; practically new. WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH ST.

MERCER Raceabout, also Mercer Touring car; prices reasonable. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MERCER 1916 6 passenger, in excellent condition. Phone Bergen 1778.

OVERLANDS.—Most economical cars; small initial expense and low upkeep cost; bargains in overhauled cars sold with MANUFACTURER'S GUARANTEE. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th.

OVERLAND 1917 6-cylinder Touring; cost $1,080; must sacrifice, $575. Morningside 9615.

OWEN Magnetic 1917 brougham landaulet; like new; sacrifice. Herman Karp, Columbus 5222.

PACKARD car for sale; limousine, also touring body; excellent appearance, perfect condition; recently overhauled, fully equipped; must sacrifice account of draft. S. Reitman, 327 East 84th St. Phone Lenox 7220.

PACKARD "18" Taxicab, in wonderfully fine mechanical condition.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,248 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Phone Decatur 4004.

PACKARD 1915 "3-38" 7 pass. touring
PACKARD 1915 "2-35" 7 pass. touring
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 W. 60th St.

PACKARD 1917 "2-35" Touring.
PACKARD 1916 "1-35" like new.
Wallace, 236 West 59th.

PACKARD Special 1917, 7-passenger touring; condition new. Telephone Cortlandt 3351.

PACKARD 18-38 5-passenger touring; perfect condition. 115 East 84th. Lenox 10367.

PACKARD 2-35, 1917, 7-passenger, touring. Condition new. Telephone Columbus 8063.

PEERLESS.—Owner offers "8" cylinder Peerless brougham; extra wire wheels and imported upholstery; car used very little. Mrs. Martin, Gedney Farms Hotel, White Plains, N. Y.

PEUGEOT.—Handsome coupe, 4-passenger, practically new, perfect condition. Owner, Merritt, Murray Hill 9281.

PEERLESS limousine, 1912, 6 cylinders; very exceptional condition; ideal funeral car, or chassis for commercial purposes. Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Co., Used Car Dept., 536 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Mulberry 3240.

PEERLESS "8" 1917 7-passenger touring, used 3 months, practically new car; any demonstration. R. J. Howison, 20 Central Park West. Columbus 8725.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

PEERLESS 6 all-year-round cabriolet; make offer. 113 East 84th. Lenox 6078.

PEERLESS, 1917 limousine; practically new. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

PIERCE-ARROW.—Private party would sell 1915, 6-48 Pierce-Arrow limousine; touring body optional excellent condition; never changed hands; also like place worthy chauffeur. Telephone D. G. Widner, John 5822 or Flatbush 1036.

PIERCE-ARROW TOWN LIMOUSINE,
58 H. P., MODEL C3.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

REO 1916 Touring Car; good mechanical condition.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Phone Decatur 4004.

ROSS.—8-cyl., 7-pass., 1918, new; sacrifice; want smaller car. Geday, St. Nicholas 9172.

SIMPLEX 1915, special built "75," shaft drive, four-passenger Holbrook; run 6,000 miles. Alexander G. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

SIMPLEX 90 H. P. TOURING, SPORT TYPE, 4-PASSENGER; PRICE, $350.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
666 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

SIMPLEX 38 touring car; A1 condition; also limousine body 1,723 East 15th St., Bklyn.

SPEEDSTER, special built, aluminum body, 120 H. P. Most exclusive sport car in city. Worth seeing. Harris, 1700 Broadway.

STEARNS-KNIGHTS.

Overhauled cars which are most desirable. Best constructed Knight motored cars, sold with the guarantee of a reputable concern. We have ready for immediate delivery a newly painted 1916 Light 4 Runabout and 1916 Light 4 Touring. Prices are reasonable. Stearns Company, (Driscoll, Manager Used Car Dept.,) 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 8 cylinder 1917 touring car; has been newly painted, completely overhauled, and rebuilt; has wire wheels and other high-class accessories; this car will give better satisfaction than a new one, its mechanical condition and appearance being perfect; car offered by its owner at an extremely attractive price. See Mr. H. R. Williams, 9 West 61st, or phone Columbus 1051.

STEARNS Silent Knight Coupe, 1917; 4-passenger, 4-cylinder; practically new; sacrifice. Dr. Lunenfeld, 507 5th Av.

STEARNS 1917, limousine; like new. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway, Col. 1028.

STUDEBAKER, Series "18" Coupe; like new. Harris, 1,700 Broadway. Main entrance.

STUTZ 1917 6-passenger, perfect condition; 6 wire wheels, new tires; used only privately; sells for $1,500 to quick buyer. Write to Mr. La Grange, 640 West 171st, or call evenings Audubon 8613 for appointment.

STUTZ.—Almost new Stutz Bulldog special 4 passenger; late model; wire wheels; exceptionally fine extra wheel tire; real bargain. P. J. Uhlfelder, 1,006 Broadway, 64th St.

STUTZ "16-valve" speedster; like new; make offer. Hansen, Telephone Rector 848.

STUTZ 1917 Runabout; almost new; must sacrifice. Auto Electric, 245 West 55th St.

STUTZ 1916, 16-valve touring; used one week; many extras. Columbus 8063.

STUTZ 1916 roadster; wire wheels; fine condition. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

UNITED 1917 truck, 3½ tons; sacrifice $1,400. Oldsmobile Co., 415 East 149th St.

"WHITE" UNUSUAL BARGAINS.
White Town Car,
5 and 7 Passenger Touring Car.
White Co., Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WILLYS-KNIGHTS.—Perfection of Knight-type automobiles; several overhauled and guaranteed bargains. Willys-Overland, B'way and 50th Co., 1,889 Broadway.

WINTON Six, 48 H. P.; electric lights, self-starter; overhauled, repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
MERCER SPEEDSTER; condition like a brand-new car.
1917 PIERCE-ARROW 4-passenger Brougham.
1918 STUDEBAKER 7-passenger, like new.
1917 JORDAN touring.
1917 CHALMERS Town Car, Little "6" almost new.
1917 CHALMERS Little "6" Touring.
CHALMERS Speedster, special C. T. Silver body; brand new; big discount.
1916 MERCER Touring, elegant condition.
1917 STUDEBAKER Roadster; like new.
1917 PIERCE-ARROW
STUTZ 4-passenger, $950.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 STUTZBLKER "6" CARRIOLET.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone 667-668 Circle.

RIGHT PRICES.

1918—HUDSON Touring; mileage 800.
1917—MITCHELL Small Touring; new.
1917—STUTZ Roadster; wire wheels.
1917—STUDEBAKER "6"; seven-passenger.
1917—STUDEBAKER Sedan; special price.
1917—CHALMERS Small "6" Runabout.
1916—CADILLAC VICTORIA, 3 passenger.
1916—REO "6," seven-passenger.
1916—STUTZ Roadster; exceptional.
1916—HUPMOBILE 6-40 Roadster.
1916—LEXINGTON, seven-passenger.
1916—STUDEBAKER, 3-passenger Roadster.
1916—OAKLAND, Small "6" Touring.
1916—COLE "8" Touring, like new.
1915—OVERLAND, small touring.

CHOICE OF FIFTY OTHERS.
OPEN DAY, EVENING AND SUNDAY.

THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.
Appraisers to the Trade.
1,077 Atlantic Av., cor. Franklin Av.,
BROOKLYN.

EMPIRE MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
1,700 Broadway. One flight up.
DANIELS 8 cyl. Touring, like new.
'18 STUDEBAKER Roadster.
'17 SCRIPPS-BOOTH.
'17 BUICK little Six.
'17 OLDSMOBILE Touring.
'17 OAKLAND Six Touring.
EMPIRE MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
1,700 Broadway. One flight up.

1916-17 roadster or touring car, in good condition; high grade subdivision Hudson River building plot in exchange. C. C. Mullaly, Philipse Manor, N. Y.

Will buy your car for cash or sell it for you quickly on consignment; buyers always waiting; large store; efficient service. 1,891 Broadway. Phone 8690 Col.

DOCTOR'S CABRIOLETTE CAR, 3 or 4 passenger; good running order. Circle 2151.

Motor Trucks.

PACKARD 3½-ton trucks for hire by week, month, or contract; reasonable. Irving Silverman, 1,402 Clay Av., Bronx. Tel. 6474 Melrose.

PIERCE-ARROWS.—New 5-ton Pierce-Arrows for hire; short or long haul; special New York-Philadelphia-Baltimore rate. Ireland, 1,651 Broadway. Phone Circle 3240.

TRUCKS, 1, 2, 3½, and 5 tons, to hire by day, week, month, or contract, at reasonable rates; long distance a specialty. Vanderput & Co., 'phone Bushwick 2998.

Automobiles Wanted.

TOWN CAR or small limousine, White or Pierce preferred, 1916 or later; no dealers; reasonable price. G 184 Times.

FRANKLIN car wanted, in good condition, 1916 or later, model 4 or 5 passenger. R 88 Times.

MERCER wanted; 22-73; touring or sedan; immediately for cash. McDonough, G 197 Times.

WANTED—Marmon Chummy, Stutz, Mercer, or similar; state full particulars. G 131 Times.

Wanted—100 autos, late models only. CASH ready. Jandorf, 1,763 Broadway.

HUDSON SUPER or Cadillac "8" spot cash. Sandman, 216 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

WILL PAY highest prices any make car. Karp, 1,700 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTOS.
Best private service at taxi rates.
HOUR, DAY, WEEK, OR MONTH.
Touring, limousine, and landaulet.
HOTEL AUTO RENTAL SERVICE,
411 West 55th St. Columbus 2892.

LANCIA, beautiful S. G. V. limousine landaulet; ideal town cars; moderate rates. Kline Bros., 425 West 54th. Columbus 398.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. W. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3330 Bryant.

PACKARD landaulette to hire, hour, day, monthly, reasonable. Dooley, telephone 8812 Morningside.

PACKARDS, Twin Sixes, Pierce-Arrows; hour, day, week; moderate. Muldoon, Columbus 7261.

PACKARD six, limousine; hour, day, month; moderate; owner drives. Jones, Columbus 9021.

RENAULT.—Beautifully equipped landaulet. (Demarest body,) for hire; day, week, month; liveried chauffeur; reasonable. 488 West 57th. Columbus 9694.

TOURING CAR, classy, hour, day, week, monthly; special shopping rates. Rhinelander 368.

Automobile Instruction.

Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Broadway.

Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL 123 W. 57th St. at Broadway.

20 REASONS 20
Why our system of automobile instruction, for men and women, is the best in N. Y. Write to-day for catalogue I.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 225 West 50th St.

superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

If you would be interested in conducting a business of your own, which would produce large profits, and can back yourself to the extent of $1,000 to $5,000, we will consider your application for one of our service stations. We are establishing what will undoubtedly be one of the greatest co-operative profit-sharing businesses since the automobile. Write for application blank and particulars. Rubberair, Inc., 711 Times Bldg.

INVESTMENT TALKS.

Tranquillity of mind comes from knowing your investments are safe; getting in and out of the market is often advantageous, but sometimes it is better to hold on; we have an excellent opportunity for a partner who could invest $10,000 in a well-established motor truck concern. R 91 Times.

CORPORATION WITH ELECTRICAL PRODUCT THAT HAS LARGE, PROFITABLE SALE IS DESIROUS OF GETTING IN TOUCH WITH MAN TO FINANCE AND MANAGE OFFICE; EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY; SATISFACTORY TERMS. Y 277 TIMES ANNEX.

$5,000 required immediately in highly profitable, important business; urgently needed by all industries; one-year war contract ready to fill immediately. Manager, Vanderbilt 4328.

Large, light loft, completely outfitted for cloaks; must be sold at once on account of illness; no agent or broker. Adolph Schneider, 116 East 14th St., second floor.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.—For sale, well-established wholesale millinery business in new millinery district; reason, owing to illness. G 166 Times.

Established contracting firm with Government work pending desires to form connection with contractor having capital to invest. R 93 Times.

BROKER OR BANKER able to secure additional capital (up to $100,000) for extending manufacture of improved motor truck should communicate with D 438 Times Annex.

For Sale.—Plant containing 20 sewing machines, cutting tables, pressing plant; suitable for any purpose. Sanda Bros., 169 Bleecker St. Spring 1614.

Gentleman returned from South America wants to invest honest, paying proposition. G 112 Times.

For Sale.—11,000 names, women mail order buyers. T., Box 36, Station F, N. Y. City.

Meat market; must be sold cheap account draft. 194 Howard Av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.

For Sale—Old established laundry business; territory, ten busy manufacturing towns and five shore resorts; equipped for wet wash and finished flat work; reason for selling, other business; a fine chance for some one to get a good business in the country. Y 327 Times Annex.

Purchase and Exchange.

Highest cash prices paid for furnishings, pianos, Oriental rugs. Baisley, 125 University Place. Tel. 2298 Gramercy.

Contents houses; pianos, carpets, antiques bought. Miles, 155 East 125th St. 1299 Harlem.

Typewriters.

Typewriters, all makes, bought, repaired, sold; also adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, addressographs, check writers, dictaphones. Eagle-Nathan Typewriter Co., 453 Broadway. Phone Canal 8090.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Infantry.

Following temporarily promoted to be 1st Lts. and assigned as indicated:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Glenn, R. M., 22d.
Arnold, L. M., 48th.
Neff, S. O'C., 3d.
Winningstad, O. P., 12th.
Russell, P. S., 61st.
Mitchell, E. N., 9th.
Stanley, W. E., 20th.
Davis, G. A., 9th.
Pope, G. V. W., 42d.
Butler, G. E., 29th.
Buermeyer, H. A., 9th.
Christie, W. McC., 55th.
Grubbs, M. M., 19th.
Burney, J. R., 21st.
Scott, W. H., 51st.
White, H. A., 48th.
Pitz, A. L., 45th.
Peck, C. R., 63d.
Gillette, C. C., 4th.
McFaul, R. M., 36th.
Siler, B. H., 55d.
Hines, R., Jr., 61st.
Williams, E. C., 10th.
Chester, E. W., 9th.
McKinley, G. C., Jr., 55th
McClune, H. H., 7th.
MacGregor, L. B., 41st.
Besse, L. R., 21st.
Elmendorf, H. M., 50th.
Sutherland, C. F., 64th.
Robertson, H. S., 41st.
Knott, A. R., 9th.
Brown, P. E., 10th.
Myers, R. M., 24th.
Smith, H. C., 42d.
VanSant, J. A., 41st.
Spruill, F. S., 52d.
Williams, L. L., 62d.
Allison, E. M., 35th.
Clewell, E. L., 14th.
Moody, L. R., 44th.
Gibbens, L. D., 20th.
Kinloch, R. A., 54th.
Shaw, F. P., 24th.
Davidson, A. G., 86th.
Jackson, C. N., 10th.
Black, J. A., 34th.
Hall, G. G., 9th.
Hawkins, E. E., 24th.
Barrett, F. P., 10th.
Lenihan, E. G., 42d.
Little, B., 55th.
Montgomery, C. M., 10th.
Griffin, J. A., 52d.
Savage, G. P., 10th.
Barham, K., 62d.
Gibson, H. P., 23d.
Bowey, F. R., 44th.
Given, W. N., 22d.
Gowen, L. E., 63d.
Hayward, E. P., 23d.
Silver, P. B., 10th.
Villaret, J. Jr., 54th.
Webb, L. A., 55th.
VanDusen, E. S., 49th.
Ford, E. M., 12th.
Flint, G. A., 23d.
Warren, R. H., Jr., 55th.
Walcott, J., 49th.
Dahlquist, J. P., 30th.
Brice, L. K., 52d.
Duke, J. E., Jr. 91st.
Ankcorn, C. M., 10th.
Saladino, J. M., 23d.
Wood, M. C., 19th.
Robinson, R., 48th.
Bergin, W. E., 20th.
Epperson, R., 54th.
Bramlette, F. F., 34th.
Bagley, M. E., 6th.
Mudge, J. R., 50th.
Storms, H. E., 48th.
Scott, J. W., 28th.
Battle, J. M., 23d.
Conkling, V., 42d.
Gorder, A. C., 38th.
Roberts, F. A., 55th.
Martin, T. E., 35th.
Guilbeau, T. J., 64th.
Mathison, J. J., 45th.
Berry, K. L., 44th.
Kemp, E. P., 14th.
McReynolds, W. R., 41st.
Burke, W. W., 22d.
Pitts, W. B., 38th.
Davis, F. G., 38th.
Nevins, A. S., 37th.
Watson, H. E., 37th.
Carpenter, R. C., 23d.
Boykin, R. S., 52d.
Phillips, W., 20th.
Reynolds, K. G., 48th.
Wheadon, V. B., 14th.
Tyndall, P. H., 6th.
Fisher, R. S., 64th.
Dale, J. M., 49th.
Brand, T. S., 35th.
Urquhart, J. R., 44th.
Marston, M., 40th.
Atkins, A. B., 5d.
Filley, J. D., Jr., 23d.
Crose, J. O., 10th.
Tanner, E., 64th.
Venable, B. W., 45th.
Setzer, G. W., Jr., 61st.
Snowden, A. H., 51st.
Swanson, J. L., 14th.
Timmis, W. T., 22d.
Skeel, B. E., 10th.
Barry, T. P., Jr., 35th.
Reed, M. V., 40th.
Longstaff, D., 34th.
Page, G. K., 50th.
Yancey, W. B., 31st.
Vance, G. D., 21st.
Jones, J. M., 53d.
Marshman, M., 45th.
Reavers, H. R., 51st.
Gibson, H. D., 23d.
Wilbur, H. S., 49th.
Johnson, A. S., 37th.
Robinson, P. R., 54th.
McCarthy, G. E., 20th.
DeLong, J. C., 40th.
Polley, T. A., Jr., 14th.
Palmer, A. Mac., 49th.
Varnell, J. S., 52d.
Chapman, R. C., 23d.
Frederick, E. M., 61st.
Harris, F. S., 63d.
Dashiell, G. F., 17th.
Barber, F. E., 23d.
Brannan, J. E., 45th.
Cheyney, M., 53d.
Lewis, A. S., Jr., 35th.
Devine, W. J., 49th.
Brooks, C. C., 42d.
Holmes, F. R., 50th.
Hardy, R. E., 44th.
Martin, R., 45th.
Smith, W. M., Jr., 64th.
Miller, H. W., 57th.
Ivie, M. R., 49th.
Truitt, W. I., 51st.
Rice, J. K., 36th.
Hagan, J. H., 55th.
White, E. T., 46th.
Jopson, A. B., 4th.
Gnarini, F. H., 12th.
Langan, J. A., 50th.
Perley, E. G., 40th.
Boomhower, A. R., 48th.
Heisse, J. W., 4th.
Bernstein, M., 36th.
Stark, W. B., 22d.
Blanding, J. L., 45th.
Hussey, J. G., 12th.
Donovan, L., 56th.
Bartlett, V. R., 45th.
Hoyt, J. K., Jr., 90th.
Leffingwell, W. M., 50th
McDaniel, A. B., 24th.
Kendrick, R. T., 57th.
Perrott, S. W., 45th.
Whitney, M., Jr., 51st.
Bardin, H. M., 49th.
Conley, L. F., 50th.
Lloyd, P. P., 44th.
Williams, C. G., 58th.
Cornell, T. M., 43d.
Deck, F. W., 48th.
Mann, S. J., 30th.
Payne, J. H., 45th.
Kellogg, P. V., 57th.
Flautt, J. O., Jr., 87th.
King, F. W., 49th.
Downing, R. S., 22d.
Smith, J. B., 22d.
Hodge, J. R., 61st.
Toole, L. E., 43d.
Johnson, J. F., Jr., 56th.
Malone, E. H., 34th.
Crossen, T. W., 43d.
Peterson, H. G., 22d.
VanAken, W. B., 45th.

Neill, Maj. W. H., and Schultz, 1st Lt. T., to Delrio, with 313th Cav.
Forsyth, Lt. Col. W. D., and Fisher, Maj. R. E., N.A., to Ft. Bliss, with 314th Cav.
Walker, Maj. R. W., to Ft. Russell, with 315th Cav.
Nachazel, 2d Lt. J. T., promoted to be a 1st Lt.

Quartermaster Corps.

Following promoted to be 1st Lts.:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Blake, C. B.
Moore, J. G.
Williams, H. N.
Kiltrel, E. N.
Hurley, D. R.
Rush, A. T.
Andrus, J. A.
Boltz, J. W.
MacDougal, D.
Johnson, W. K.
Beeley, E. M.
Bernardoni, C.
Kressebaum, D.
Oliver, A. L.
Quillen, R. R.
Dow, P. H.
Baujan, H. C.
Crites, H. R.
Sweet, H. G.
Livengood, D. R.
Crotty, J. W.
Fist, H. L.
Richardson, J. Q.
Allison, C. B.
Cobine, N. H.
Leggett, J. C.
Gaston, L. E. R. E.
Cohen, G. W.
Cooper, A. C.
Burchard, S. H.
Sherman, C. R.
Boone, C. L.
Shafor, J. W.
Buckley, J. F.
Ebert, W. N.
Gritzmacher, F. J.
Lanphier, C. G.
Pedersen, A. G.
Kemp, W. J.
Peare, H. H.
Grimmer, F. A.
Longstreet, T. W. O.
Armstrong, C. R.
Hallburton, R. W.
Rider, W. J.
Van Roden, E. L.
Holmes, L. M.
Smith, J. L.
Bannerman, J. K.
Bushey, F. P.
Eline, J. C.
Landenberger, F. W.
Campbell, H.
St

40,000 HERE TO WORK ON ARMY CONTRACTS

Quartermaster General Will Employ Garment Workers in Trade's Idle Season.

GUARD AGAINST STRIKES

Decision of the Secretary of War to be Final In All Labor Disputes.

Forty thousand workers on women's garments in New York, as the result of a fight waged ever since America entered the war, are to engage in the manufacture of army clothing. The announcement that the Quartermaster Department at last had decided to give them and their employers opportunity to do Government work during the six months of the year when they usually are idle was made yesterday by Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Members of the union and representatives of the manufacturers for nearly a year have contended for a share in the work, and spokesmen for both asserted yesterday that in view of the fact that the seasonal idleness in their industry would set in within two or three weeks, their participation would be almost immediate. At the same time they asserted that they regarded the decision of the Quartermaster Department as only an entering wedge, and that they hoped soon to be receiving work from the Medical Corps, the Ordnance Department, the navy, and many others branches of the military service.

The decision of the Quartermaster Department to give the trade a share of its work is predicated upon an agreement by workers and manufacturers that all labor disputes shall be decided by the Secretary of War and that his decision shall be final. Both sides said yesterday that they were quite willing to agree to this provision, and Mr. Schlesinger pointed out that the members of the union had been at peace with their employers for the last two years.

The International is one of the largest subsidiaries of the American Federation of Labor, and Samuel Gompers, head of that body, was instrumental in getting the Quartermaster Department to accede to the request of manufacturers and employes for a share of the work. The decision will have no effect on the fight between the American Federation and some clothing trades organizations of more radical flavor.

Harry Cohen, Chairman of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, the manufacturers' organization, said yesterday that the extent to which the industry could participate in Government work was not a question of bidding, since prices were fixed. The manufacturers, he said, were willing to use all their resources during slack seasons, but the Government could not avail itself of plants of small capacity because it would not pay to put Government inspectors there. He said the plants were equipped to do light work such as the manufacture of army shirts, but they were not willing to install new machinery to do heavy work, because of the temporary nature of their employment. This, he said, was made plain when Mr. Schlesinger and he discussed the whole subject with the Washington authorities a few days ago. He added that the manufacturers were not considering the question of profits, but were anxious to keep their plants going for the benefit of the Government in times when otherwise they would be idle.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Small black velvet pocketbook, with monogram "Rita," in rose diamonds; contains platinum rouge stick; lost between 11:15 and 12:30 Thursday morning, between Washington Square and 11th St. on 5th Av. Reward for return to 14 Washington Square North.

LOST—On Wednesday, March 27, in 5th Av. Penn. Station "bus," between 4:30 and 5:30 P. M., brown fur neck piece with B. Altman trade mark. Finder will please call up 2095 Far Rockaway. Reward.

LOST—On the Drive, between 112th and 115th Sts., plain gold spring watch bracelet, with initials F. L. G. Liberal reward at 420 Riverside Drive, Apartment N, B.

LOST—Tuesday afternoon, March 26, leather envelope purse containing gold vanity case with initials "H. C. S." reward. Return to 113 West 122d St.

LOST—Sealskin coat, jacket make, taken by mistake from Hotel Gregorian, 35th St., Thursday evening; $100 reward, no questions asked. Return or phone 5530 Greeley.

LOST—Vicinity 54th St., Broadway, and Pennsylvania Station, gold wrist watch on gray leather strap. Reward for return 1,115 Broadway, 7th floor.

LOST—Black silk card case, containing cards and money. Will finder return case, valued for association? J. W. Taylor, Lotos Club. Finder keep money.

LOST—Small black leather purse, 5th Av., between 40th St. and 49th St., Wednesday. Reward if returned to Mrs. J. C. Shaw, 30 West 49th St.

LOST—Diamond orchid scarfpin, 6th Av. elevated bet. Franklin and 86th St. Reward. J. S. Pettit, 38 North Moore St., city.

LOST—Loose-leaf towel delivery book, near 26th St. and Broadway. Telephone 1662 Columbus. Yale Laundry, 540 West 58th.

LOST.—Between St. Thomas's Church and 47th Street, gold buckle set with diamonds. Century Shop, 713 Madison Avenue; reward.

LOST—Saturday night, fibre music case; Fulton St. subway; liberal reward. Rudolf Jacobs, 25 Grant St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Wallet, marked "Mentholatum," near 122d St. and 7th Av.; liberal reward for return. Joe Brandt, 1,600 Broadway.

LOST—Lavaliere, three diamonds, March 26, 125th St.-7th Av., to 128th St.-3d Av.; liberal reward. Queripel, 2,360 3d Av.

LOST—50-trip ticket between Katonah and New York. Return to Foster, 26 East 46th St., and get reward.

LOST—DIAMOND HORSESHOE BROOCH; LIBERAL REWARD. G 128 TIMES.

LOST—Gold link bracelet. Reward if returned to Darcy & Hayes, 366 5th Av., N. Y.

LOST—Pendant from pin, emerald-diamond; reward. Apt. 6C, 310 Convent Av.

LOST—A bunch of keys, Wednesday. Kindly return to I. Hurvitz, 298 Canal St.

LOST.—Round cameo black border, white head; reward. Return to 114 West 70th St.

$250 REWARD for return of diamond brooch or breast pin, star-shaped in effect, one large centre stone, sixteen smaller stones, gold and platinum mounting; positively no questions asked. Henry Beyer, 7 Maiden Lane.

Found.

FOUND.—Fur neckpiece, 5th Av. bus, Wednesday; seller's name marked; apply, giving identification. H 33 Times.

FOUND — Lady's wrist watch, Riverside Drive, Wednesday. Phone Morningside 9080, Apt. 3C.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Brindle English bulldog, collar and harness, name "Marky," in 125th St., Sunday night; return to Interstate Press, 320 West 125th St.; reward.

LOST—Boston bull terrier, dark brindle, six months old, at 58th and 6th Av., 8 o'clock Thursday night; suitable reward. MacKee, 58 West 58th.

LOST—Pekinese dog, Friday, small red female, name Lili. Liberal reward. Return to 51 Riverside Drive. Schuyler 7200.

LOST—Brown brindle bull, March 27; reward. P. Kessler, 45 Lenox Av.

$150 REWARD for dark brindle Boston bull, white breast and white collar; no harness; most liberal reward. Telephone Plaza 9460, 48 West 59th.

FORGOT LIGHTLESS NIGHTS.

Between 600 and 700 Violators Warned That Order Is in Force.

New York has apparently forgotten that Thursday and Sunday nights are lightless nights. The Fuel Administration, in co-operation with the police, made an inspection on Thursday night which practically covered the whole of Manhattan. Between 600 and 700 violators of the Fuel Administration order were found and warned that the order still called for "lights out." Only in one case reported to the Fuel Administration yesterday did the offender refuse to comply with the order after being warned. This was at the store of Louis Ladin, 2,125 Second Avenue. The police reported that the store was notified to put the lights out and refused. As the offense is a matter for the Federal authorities the police did not insist on compliance, but reported the matter to the Fuel Administration.

Last night the Fuel Administration turned the lights off in a dozen or more places. These were all second offenders with the exception of Ladin, who was punished for defiance of the order. Among those whose lights were discontinued were the National Winter Garden, 111 East Houston Street; Kessler's Theatre, 35 Second Avenue; the Lexington Motor Car Company, 1,840 Broadway; Mayheim Pharmacy, Broadway at 103d Street; Stewart Auto School, at 225 West Fifty-seventh Street; Ripeth Used Car Company, at Broadway and Fifty-seventh Street; Auburn Car Company, 225 West Fifty-seventh Street; L. M. Marks, druggist, at 3,078 Broadway; Louis Ladin, 2,125 Second Avenue, and Daly's restaurant, 20 East Forty-second Street.

The inspection of Manhattan was directed by Edward A. Norman, Deputy Fuel Administrator in charge of lighting, who covered the principal part of the borough from Delancey Street to 155th Street. He said that he saw at least 900 violations of the lighting regulation, and these violations were pretty general all over the city. At many of these places Mr. Norman stopped and personally notified the proprietors that the regulation was being disobeyed.

"I am convinced," he said yesterday, "that very many persons in this city are laboring under the impression that when the lightless night order issued by the County Fuel Administrator was rescinded the order of the National Fuel Administrator fixing two lightless nights a week no longer remained in force. In every case I found plausible men who insisted there had been no willful intention of violating the law. Some thought there were no longer lightless nights. Some said that some employe had forgotten to pass the order to put the lights out, and in some cases, I was told, the fault was entirely through some new employe who was 'green at the business.'"

CARRERE MEMORIAL.

Testimonial of Friends Soon to be Unveiled.

The committee in charge of the erection of a memorial to John Merven Carrere, which is being constructed at Ninety-eighth Street and Riverside Drive, announced yesterday that the testimonial to the famous architect would be ready for dedication some time in April, as soon as the landscape work is completed. The memorial takes the form of an exedra and staircase leading from the path at the level of the Drive to the park below. The old park wall is interrupted at this point and a semicircular landing is set in the opening and forms the principal feature of the composition. A tablet inserted in the centre of the balustrade inclosing the landing reads:

John Merven Carrere, Architect, born 1858, died 1911.

Funds for the memorial were obtained by subscriptions from Mr. Carrere's friends, who wanted to show their appreciation of his services to the architectural profession and to the cause of civic beauty. The committee is headed by Joseph H. Freedlander, and the other members are Donn Barber, William Rutherford Mead, Benjamin W. Morris, H. Van Buren Magonigle, C. Grant La Farge, and Electus D. Litchfield.

Mr. Carrere at the time of his death as the result of an automobile accident was the senior member of the firm of Carrere & Hastings.

ACQUIT DAVIS OF MURDER.

Brooklyn Prisoner, Indicted with Choir Boy, Faces Other Charges.

After nine hours of deliberation the jury in the case of Leonidas Davis, on trial in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, before Justice James C. Cropsey, charged with murder in the first degree, early yesterday morning, returned with a verdict of not guilty. The prisoner was remanded to Raymond Street Jail to await the action of District Attorney Harry E. Lewis on two other indictments charging him with burglary and assault.

Davis was indicted as a result of the robbery at 630 Park Place, Brooklyn, last October, which resulted in the death of Harry and Samuel Regensberg and the shooting of Harry Regensberg's wife by Hughes Davis, brother of Leonidas. Hughes Davis was killed by detectives while trying to escape. Paul Chapman, 16 years old, the former choir singer, who accompanied Hughes Davis to the scene of the crime, was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to death. He is now in Sing Sing awaiting the result of an appeal to the Court of Appeals.

Leonidas Davis in his defense said he left his brother and Chapman before the crime was committed and was at home in bed when the shooting took place.

CHAMBER 150 YEARS OLD.

Merchants to Hold Celebration Next Friday.

The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the New York Chamber of Commerce will be celebrated next Friday, April 5, in its building, 65 Liberty Street. Owing to the war the exercise will be simple. Governor Whitman, Governor Edge, and President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia have been invited to address the members on 150 years of commercial progress.

The Chamber was founded on April 5, 1768, in Fraunces Tavern, by twenty of the city's best-known merchants. In 1902 the Chamber took possession of its present home in Liberty Street, erected and furnished at a cost of nearly $1,000,000, which contains the finest portrait gallery in America of old merchants.

Hugh C. Chilvers Sued for Divorce.

Hugh C. Chilvers, comic opera baritone, has been sued in the Supreme Court for a divorce by Mrs. Ellaline Whitcomb Chilvers, daughter of the late Parker Whitcomb. Mr. Chilvers has filed a denial of the charges that he has transferred his affections to Mrs. Louise Alexander, who also makes a denial.

Announcements of Church Services will be found on Page 9.

GOOD FRIDAY BIG DAY FOR INCOME TAX MEN

"Kid" McPartland Finds Revenue Collecting More Strenuous Than Boxing.

TAX MORE THAN ONE INCOME

Man Doing Business Here and Abroad Finds War Demands Take Part of Capital.

Although yesterday was Good Friday, with the Stock Exchange closed and a general slowing down of activities in the financial district and elsewhere about town, taxpayers turned out in force and all but swamped the Internal Revenue offices in their anxiety to file income and excess profits statements on the third but last day allowed by the regulations for complying with the law.

Even "Kid" McPartland, the former lightweight boxer, now one of Collector William H. Edwards's deputies, found it a strenuous day, and indicated that boxing was a "soft job" compared with revenue collecting.

"When 5 o'clock comes these days," McPartland said, "I feel as though a white feather could knock me out."

While McPartland was imparting this information a youth left his place in the line and called out, "Hullo, 'Kid'."

"Hullo, youngster," responded McPartland, "what brings you here?"

"Why, to file my income tax return," the boy replied, explaining that he was a Stock Exchange messenger and had received $3,600 in 1917.

One of the most prominent visitors yesterday was Battalion Sergeant Major Charles E. Hughes, Jr., who came from Camp Upton for income tax blanks. Collector Edwards packed up a big bundle and sent them immediately. The Collector pointed out that men at cantonments must file income tax returns just as though they were in civil life. A soldier in France, however, does not make a return for 1917 income until ninety days after the proclamation of the President announcing the close of the war.

A woman living in Valhalla, N. Y., wrote Collector Edwards, saying that she had figured out that her taxable income was $142, which, as she figured it, at 2 per cent., called for the payment of $32 which, she inclosed. "If the check is for more than I owe the Government," the woman wrote, "please give the balance to the soldiers. I have bought three Liberty Bonds for relatives too poor to purchase them."

The experts found that the woman owed no income tax, and Collector Edwards sent back the check with a letter, in which he said: "It is an inspiration to receive a letter from one who is so patriotic." The Collector suggested that the check be given to the Red Cross.

One man, who refused to take the word of deputies that he didn't have to file a return, insisted upon seeing Collector Edwards personally. "Collector," said the visitor, "I won't take no man's word but yours. I don't earn or have as much as $1,000 a year, and do I have to file a return or pay a tax? I want to know for sure, because I don't want my name published in the newspapers as a slacker."

"You don't pay; forget it," was "Big Bill's" advice to the inquirer.

Still another case, illustrating the spirit of many taxpayers, was shown by a man whose business here and in an allied country aggregated him an income of $65,000 a year. He found that his income tax in the two countries was greater than his income.

"Never mind," he said, "I've got the money; I'll pay it."

There was also the case of the man who, having invested $30,000 in Liberty bonds in 1917, asked if this investment could not come under the head of "charitable contributions." He got a reply in the negative.

Charles A. Whitney, Deputy Collector, denied that women were more at sea than men in making out their income tax returns. He said, however, that most women were represented by lawyers.

Collector Edwards said there appeared to be a broadcast impression that he was giving a general extension of time for filing returns. "This is absolutely false," Mr. Edwards said. "I have only tried to help those taxpayers whose cases have been meritorious—where people are sick, out of town, out of the country, &c. There is no desire on the part of the Internal Revenue Bureau to give anybody an extension after April 1, unless his case is meritorious. Many requests for extensions were made today, but none was granted. There will be no further extensions until authorized by Washington."

The Custom House office will remain open until midnight on Monday for the receipt of returns. All returns must either be in the hands of collectors by that hour or deposited in the mail. By actual count, 10,006 persons passed in and out of the Custom House yesterday to file income tax returns.

Collector Mark Eisner of the Third District, with headquarters at 1,150 Broadway, reported yesterday that income tax returns were being filed in his office at the rate of 5,000 to 10,000 a day. He said it was necessary to sign receipts for approximately 2,500 registered letters containing income tax returns received daily in the office.

The Brooklyn and Bronx revenue offices also were busy places yesterday.

FOREIGN LEGION NEEDS AID.

Corporal Oscar Monvet Makes Plea to Stage Women's War Relief.

At the headquarters of the Stage Women's War Relief, 366 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon Corporal Oscar Monvet, who has received the Croix de Guerre for distinguished service in France, told the women of the work of Mrs. Alice Weeks of Boston, who has a hostel for soldiers in the Hotel Liverpool in Paris, where there is always a free cup of tea waiting for any soldier and a room in the hotel if he needs it.

Corporal Monvet also made a plea for the orphans of the soldiers of the Foreign Legion, the organization to which all foreigners wishing to fight with the French Army belong, and of which he is a member. He said there had been 50,000 men in the legion, but they had seen hard service, and the number was much reduced, and something should be done for their widows and orphans, as they were outside the scope of the work of the organizations doing relief work. Corporal Monvet is a New York man and a brother of Maurice, the dancer, now doing ambulance work in France. He received a leave of absence of twenty days, and he took the opportunity to return to this country at his own expense to present the cause of the legion and to tell of the work of Mrs. Weeks. Florence Walton, the wife of Maurice, was at the meeting.

BAR GERMAN SCHOOLBOOKS.

Board of Education Excludes Twelve Said to Contain Propaganda.

Acting City Supt. Straubenmuller has ordered twelve more German language books, said to contain German propaganda, barred from high school classrooms. They are as follows:

"Writing and Speaking German," by Professor Paul Pope of Cornell University, published by Henry Holt Company. This book was criticised by Ambassador Gerard.

"Vom Grossen Koenig und Andern," ("about the great King and other things,") written by a man named Blitz, and published by the American Book Company.

"Vom Erster Bis Zum Letzten Schuss," ("From the First to the Last Shot,") by Wactenhausen, published by the Macmillan Company.

"Wilhelm der Siegreiche," ("William the Victorious,") by Karl Zastro, published by the Macmillan Company.

"Peter Moor's Fahrt Nach Sud West," ("Peter Moor's Journey to the Southwest,") by Gustav Frenssen, published by Henry Holt Company.

"Deutsches Liederbuch," ("German Song Book,") by Hohlfeld, published by D. C. Heath & Co.

"Ein Sommer in Deutschland," ("A Summer in Germany,") by Manley, published by Scott Forsman & Co.

"Deutsche Lieder," ("German Songs,") by Scherer and Dirks, published by the American Book Company.

"First German Reader," by Walter Krause, published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

"German Songs," by Walter Krause, published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

"German Compositions," by Professor Paul Pope, published by Henry Holt & Co.

"Selections for German Compositions," by Harris, published by Heath & Co.

Nine others of these books were barred last month.

MAYOR WARNS AGAINST "LOAFING ON THE JOB"

Tells Heads of Departments He Wants the Names of Employes Who 'Think They Have a Pull.'

Mayor Hylan, before going to Atlantic City yesterday to spend the Easter holidays, gave notice to the heads of city departments under his jurisdiction that unless his repeated warnings concerning economy were carried out he might find it necessary to make some departmental changes. The Mayor's letter was as follows:

Dear Sir.—I would suggest that you begin now to supervise and arrange for a large reduction in the cost of maintaining and running your department so that when your budget requests come in they will show a material decrease. Waste, carelessness, and extravagance should be eliminated without delay, and economy should be the keynote. You can ask the heads of the different bureaus in your department to point out what can be done and how money can be saved. If they are not gaited along this line and have an eye only to the exploitation of Father Knickerbocker, then possibly some other person in that bureau might be able to make some suggestions which would help along the line of economy and better service to the people; and if this is the case, I would advise that such person, if possible, be put in charge of that bureau. I hope you will end once and for all the pernicious practice of certain people in the department making suggestions how to increase salaries and procure additional help. Let these patriots turn about and see what they can do to render better service to the people for less money. When there are any suggestions for more help, if the heads of the departments would make a personal investigation they would no doubt find that this particular work could be accomplished by some other person who is sitting around doing nothing but drawing his salary.

If there is any one in your department who thinks he has a pull and who is only reporting and drawing his money, I want his name sent to me without delay. There are a few in every department doing the greater bulk of the work while a certain other element can find but little to do. I want the lazy employe put to work and the hard worker shown every consideration.

I have made several suggestions since the first of the year along these lines and have seen no definite results in any of the departments except in the Police Department. Unless my suggestions are given immediate attention I may be obliged to put some practical man in the department as its head, the same as I was obliged to do in the Police Department.

I shall in the very near future ask for a report as to what progress has been made along the line of economy and better service to the people.

The Mayor's letter was not sent to Police Commissioner Enright, as, it was said, the Mayor considers that the Police Department is being run to his satisfaction. Heads of other departments, it was said, have expressed considerable dissatisfaction privately over the Mayor's latest orders, considering them more or less "insulting." The letter, it was said, presages a swing of the Mayor's axe regarding certain department heads.

MISS MORGAN GIVES $500.

Says Part of France Taken by Germans Will Be Rehabilitated Again.

Miss Anne Morgan yesterday presented $500 to the American Women's Hospital, which is holding a ten-day drive for $100,000, and attended the luncheon at the Biltmore, which is a daily feature of the drive, and at which the workers make their reports. Returns of $15,624 for twenty-four hours were reported, making a total of $38,873 gathered by the forty-eight teams at work. The women are to devote a part of the money they raise to reconstruction work in France.

"There has been circulated a great deal of misinformation about this reconstruction work," said Miss Morgan. "Probably the locations occupied by our units have been evacuated, but probably they are not in the hands of the Germans, and never will be again. Even if our previous work has been wiped out it is still worth while. It must be done again if so, and better than before."

If you have a Magician in the family—

Instead of rabbits and colored eggs for the children, maybe he will tax his legerdemain to produce your new Suit and Topcoat, tomorrow.

Lacking this home convenience, perhaps we can help you beat the Easter bells to the necessary clothes.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Spring Clothes

For Easter and the many days that come after, they give you that full sense of satisfaction and economy that comes with good clothes.

They fit; they hold their shape; they last. They cost a little more per Suit, perhaps—but in the long run they cost less.

Suits, $25 to $65
Topcoats, $25 to $40

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
34 Ave., cor. 122d
Open Evenings

LOST NAVAL PAPERS

A Story of the Secret Service

By Bennet Copplestone

Philadelphia Ledger: "Highly exciting and remarkably well written spy stories."

$1.50 Net. Postage Extra. All Bookstores.

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

A misfit Uniform is as out of place on a U. S. Army Officer as a red nose would be on a temperance preacher. It is a slap in the face to his calling and cause. I don't tailor to connect with a low price, but to conform to a high standard.

Materials of probed and proved quality. Linings and trimmings of extra toughness and durability. My slashing soldierly swank and splendid soldierly set-up, born of ripe experience in outfitting hundreds of Army Officers in the American Expeditionary Corps.

Khaki Uniform to your measure, $18.00
Gabardine Uniform to your measure, $30.00
Whipcord Uniform to your measure, $40.00

Deliveries on 2 days' notice, if required.

U. S. Navy Officers' Uniforms $30 *and* $35 *to measure*

Clemons
Civilian, Army And Navy Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
20 Years On This Corner

A trademark is worth as much as its backing—no more. The name

PETER RABBIT

has back of it an assurance of definite quality—the KNOWN quality for which our four big factories are distinguished. Decide on a PETER RABBIT Hat and be convinced.

8 Convenient Stores in New York and Brooklyn

Telephone Connections in All Stores

Also "Unexcelled Quality" $3.50 and the famous $1.50 Hats

Stetson Hats

2705 $5.00

The fresh vitality of this becoming Stetson accords with the spring of life and of the year. Slightly military in its flattish brim. Yes, it's a "Headease," too.

Seal, Mixed Oxford, Olive, Black, and Light Tan.

Stetson Hats, $4.50 to $15
Wallach Hats, $2, $3 and $3.50

Stetson Style Book on request

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
34 Ave., cor. 122d
Open Evenings

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Save an Hour Save a Dollar

If Time is Money You can use both

I don't know of any easier way to save an hour than to move the hands of the clock from *two to three.*

I don't know of any more pleasant way to save a dollar than by *saving the difference* between 2 and 3 and get a $3.00 hat for $2

My Windows show the new Spring Styles that will "go over the top" in the Easter Parade.

Truly Warner

New York and Everywhere

A Fighting Outfit for Active Service

A great name has been made and maintained under the searching test of war by our organization. Over 30,000 uniforms have been made to order and ready to wear away since last April and repeated orders from army and navy officers prove the satisfaction given. Our merchandise is based on the lowest possible price commensurate with first class material and workmanship.

Obtainable from our service stations throughout America or direct from

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TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
39 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

WANTED SOMETHING TO SELL

A well equipped organization, who by reason of the war has had its production curtailed, desires to act as "Sales Agency" for any product of mill or manufacturer. We are prepared to take an entire production. For interview address by mail only,

S. D. Kempe, 23 East 22d St.

WANTED
District Credit Manager

One of America's foremost rubber companies solicits applications from well qualified Credit Men, for a newly created position carrying with it unusual opportunities.

The man selected must possess good personality, initiative, resourcefulness, and have a good knowledge of accountancy and commercial law.

He must know the South thoroughly, have a record of successful results, and, preferably, experienced in handling Southern trade. Age thirty to thirty-five years, draft exempt.

This man will have supervision of all credit work in four Southern Branches, requiring almost constant travel in the South Atlantic States.

Send complete details as to your qualifications, experience, state past earning capacity, and inclose photograph. As immediate appointment will be made, complete information must be given in first letter.

ADDRESS X 253 TIMES ANNEX.